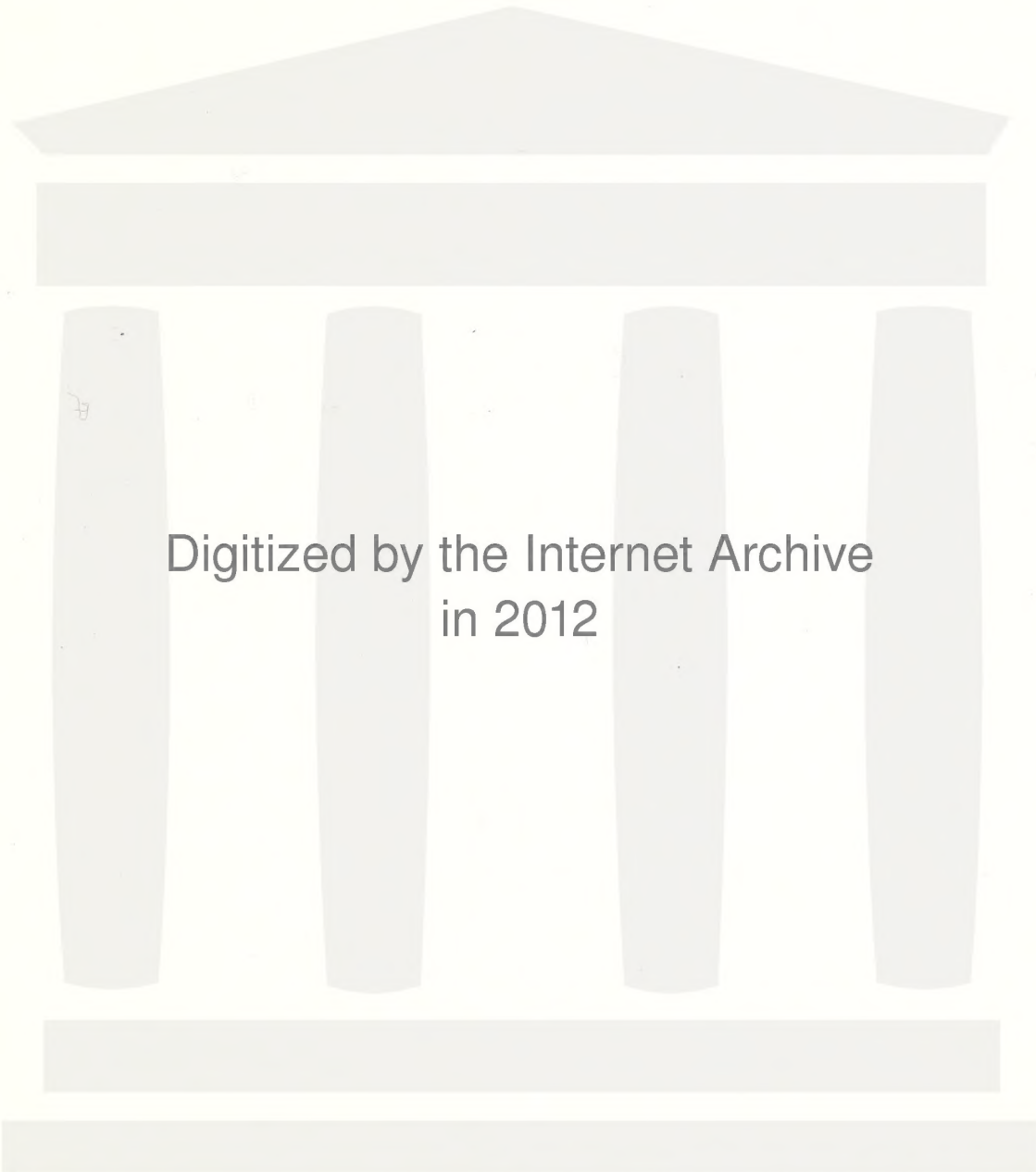
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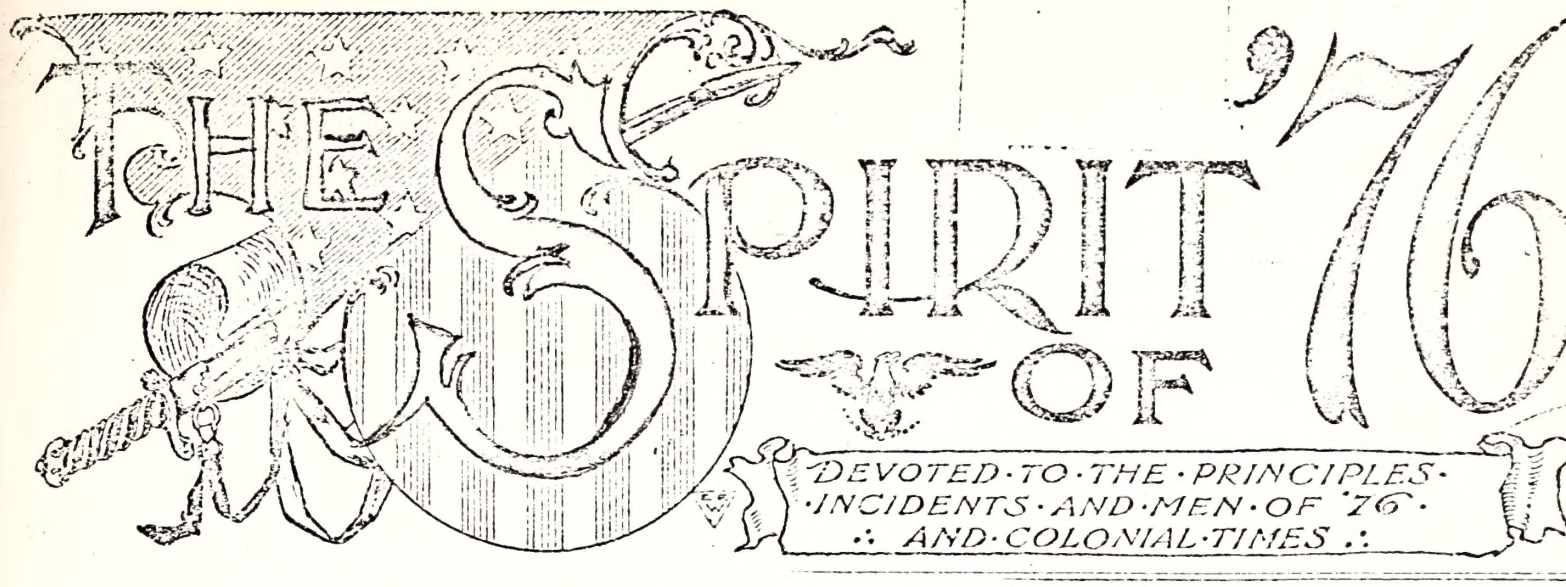
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Volume 11-12

September 1904-May 1906

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War with Spain in 1898

By resolution of the Annual Congress of the Society, at Detroit, Michigan, May 1st, 1899

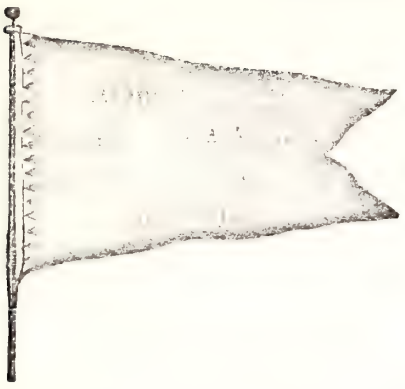
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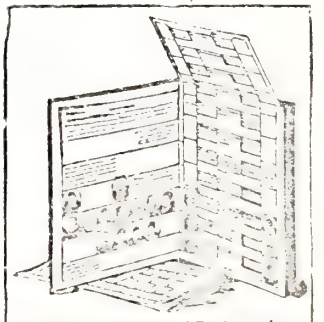
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THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. XI. SEPTEMBER, 1904. No. 1

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

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NEXT S. A. R. CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

It is rumored that the next S. A. R. Congress will be held in Philadelphia. The Congress to be called in old Independence Hall and is to be followed by a banquet at one of the large hotels. The idea was suggested by our honored compatriot Judge John Whitehead, and a wish expressed by him is as good as a thing accomplished, and we venture to predict that the next National Congress of the S. A. R. will be held in Philadelphia, with its store of reminders of Revolutionary days. A strong contrast to St. Louis, with its noise and bustle.

We are sorry to announce the demise of our attractive contemporary in the field of Patriotism, the *Patriotic Review*.

The following obituary has been sent us: "Owing to insufficient support, lack of patriotic encouragement and capital, it has become necessary to cease publishing *The Patriotic Review*, in whose interest our editor has devoted four years of labor without financial recompense. We desire to express our appreciation of your individual encouragement and our regrets that we can no longer sacrifice valuable time or continue the magazine unaided. M. H. BRAZIER & Co., (Miss) Marion Howard Brazier, *Editor in Chief*."

Miss Brazier's experience has been along the lines we have trod.

Our lively contemporary, the *Historical Bulletin*, says that we have practically left the field of patriotism because we no longer wear the tag of official organ.

We feel we have just entered that field and hope to give our columns up to matter that will instill a love of country and that will teach our readers to be better Americans even though they do not remember their ancestors.

With this issue we enter our eleventh year of publication, and shall continue to appear for another eleven years, and in that time we hope to write a pleasant obituary of many of our well wishers.

THE NOMINATION DECLINED BY L. H. C.

After struggling with our inner conscience for several weeks trying to decide what our duty was in regard to the nomination, we have at last concluded that while our constituents are the losers by our act, it was necessary under the peculiar circumstances of the case to decline the nomination.

The reasons leading to this rash act are three, and are as follows:

First.—While we know our great worth, we are a little shy in mentioning it, but after reading the nominating speeches given at the Republican convention of the State of Connecticut, which in three cases were eulogies of the ancestors of the nominees rather than any fitness of the one who was to receive the honor, we decided that while we were long on ancestors and had them to burn (and we think some of them have been burning for some time), we were short of the needful which is more potent in a nomination than a high standard of manhood.

We were also prone to consider our numerous family after visiting Judge Parker at Esopus and seeing the ravages made on his ideal estate by the camera fiends and watching his delightful little grandchildren being caressed until they could not conceal the ennui they felt, and that the older people concealed. Even the Judge's dog had a bored look and the cattle showed lassitude unbecoming.

It struck us to put ourselves in the Judge's place and when we thought of the 500 Democratic editors and the 7th Regiment Band coming up to the yellow house and wearing the paint off the porch and the grass from the lawn and our seven children having ennui all at the same time simultaneously together, we saw that the honor of the nomination would have its disadvantages.

Supposing that a delegation of the D. A. R. should come to the house to offer the President Generalship to our better half and find her with a monkey wrench in her hand trying to mend a leak in the pipes. It is necessary for a woman in Stamford to have a knowledge of the trades, as a Stamford plumber never answers a hurry call in less than two weeks. These and various other matters were instrumental in our decision.

So after lying awake nights trying to decide our course and vainly listening for the ring of the telephone, we muffled the two bells, drove a plug into the brass knocker and wrote a scathing letter of rebuke to the N. E. Telephone Co. for the poor service rendered.

Second.—The nomination fee is one thousand dollars and the annual salary eight hundred and no graft.

Third.—We have not yet been tendered the nomination.

An old saying that it is a wise son that knows its own father, has had something to do with our decision. Our eldest telephoned us that he had seen our picture in the *Herald,* and upon investigation we found he had recognized us by the bald spot on the back of our head with which we had no personal acquaintance, and from this we surmise that we must have a wise son, and his advice is to keep out of politics.

EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

TICONDEROGA.

Among the stirring events of the spring of 1775 none furnish a better example of the spirit with which men entered into the struggle for liberty than does the surprise and capture of Fort Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and his company of Green Mountain boys.

Ticonderoga was situated near the head of Lake Champlain, having been built by the French as a barrier against invasions of Canada by the English; but as a result of the French and Indian War it had fallen into the hands of the English, who not only garrisoned it with a small force, but used it also as an arsenal and supply station. During the intervals of peace which followed the treaty of 1763, Ticonderoga had come to be looked upon by the settlers in that region as a part of nature itself and had indeed been forgotten by the outside world; even the commander seemed to have no very vivid conception of why he and his garrison were stationed there. A reoprt of an uprising of a handful of rebellious farmers at Concord and Lexington had reached him to be sure, but why should such an unimportant affair disturb the equilibrium of Ticonderoga? Perhaps it should not; at any rate it did not, for the wicket still remained open and the sentries continued to sleep as peacefully as ever.

But the report which had caused so little uneasiness at the English fortress, had a very different effect upon Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain colonists in general. Unluckily they saw in the success of the Massachusetts Minute-Men around Boston an exaggerated picture of what might be done, and preparations were immediately begun for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point with the ultimate view of pushing on into Canada, capturing Montreal and Quebec, and thereby gaining control of the entire Province. Connecticut entered heartily into this plan and suggested Benedict Arnold as leader; nevertheless, Allen, who had become noted as a leader through his opposition to New York encroachment, and who was also known to be familiar with the Lake region, was entrusted with the command, and with about 230 men he set out on the expedition. The success of the undertaking depended entirely upon taking the English by surprise, and Allen used every precaution to that end. His spies, sent ahead for that purpose, were successful in intercepting all messengers to the front who bore intelligence of the approach of the Americans, and on the evening of the 9th of May, Allen and his men arrived at the eastern shore of Lake George.

It was late in the evening before a sufficient number of boats could be gotten together to attempt a crossing, and even then only 80 men could embark, among whom was Allen, the others being left under command of Col. Seth Warner. Allen's plan was to land near the fortress and send the boats back for another part of the force; but there was some difficulty in crossing, and it was past midnight before the boats started on their return for the second division. Meanwhile sentries were posted and Allen and his men sat down to wait. A strict silence was maintained among the troops and their only diversions were in gazing at the stars and in listening to the plash of water along the shore of Lake George, which even to more ardent lovers of nature had grown monotonous under similar circumstances. Two hours had dragged by without bringing the expected troops. Three o'clock, but still no re-enforcements appeared: yet Allen had resolved to wait awhile longer, and not until four o'clock in the morning of the 10th of May did he give up hope of being accompanied by the expected division. He then roused his men and forming them in line within sight of the dusky walls of Ticonderoga, placed himself in front of them and addressed them as follows: "Friends and Fellow Soldiers:—We must this morning either quit our pretensions to valor or possess ourselves of this fortress within a few minutes, and inasmuch as it is a desperate undertaking, I do not urge it upon any contrary to his will. You that will undertake voluntarily, poise your firelocks." In response every musket was poised and the march began with Allen at the head of the center file. They were nearing the open wicket which was now but a few yards distant, and Allen had actually made a dash for the sleeping sentinel, when that valiant awoke and in the excitement of the moment thrust the muzzle of his gun into Allen's face. The fusee missed fire and the sentinel dashed into the enclosure with Allen at his heels: a second sentinel, appearing in a warlike attitude, was knocked down by the flat of Allen's sword.

By this time the Americans had reached the center of the square, and, preparing for the enemy by forming so as to face the barracks on either side, they set up a lusty cheer in the hope of bringing the garrison out of their slumber; but no one appeared and Allen, growing impatient, seized the sentinel whom he had knocked down and demanded to know where the commander's quarters were. The sentinel lost no time in conducting him to a stairway which led to a chamber in the barracks. Allen was at the top in a twinkling, and pounding heavily

(Continued Page 5.

(Continued from Page 4.

upon the door with his sword, demanded that the fortress be surrendered immediately. The commander, Captain Delaplace, appeared with his trousers in his hands and asked in no very composed way, "By what authority?" "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," thundered Allen. Although the captain was a little puzzled by these unfamiliar terms, the authority seemed to be perfectly satisfactory and the garrison of 50 men, together with a large amount of supplies and 113 cannon were surrendered to the Americans. This was the first but not the last surrender of a British force to a mob of Yankee rebels.

As an initiative affair, Ticonderoga proved a mighty stimulus to struggling Freedom, but from any other view it cannot be regarded as an important event; indeed, it was the first step which led to a series of disastrous events in the invasion of Canada.

FLOYD D. RAZE.

FLAG ASSOCIATION HOLDS EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The American Flag Association held its eighth annual meeting in the Governor's Room of the City Hall recently. Edward Hagaman Hall, vice-president, presided. Col. Ralph E. Prime was re-elected president. It was stated that during the last year New Jersey and Porto Rico have been added to the list of jurisdictions having laws for the protection of the flag. There are now twenty-eight States and Territories on the list.

The two hundred Daughters of the American Revolution who journeyed to Jamestown last week "week-end," returned to Washington on Tuesday, after an agreeable trip on the river and a busy and exciting visit in the historic old town. Mrs. Fairbanks was with the party and planted an osage orange tree just opposite the gate of the old cemetery in Jamestown, which had been grown from the first dirt taken from the foundation of the Continental Hall building. Mrs. Fairbanks made a pretty little speech to the little tree and to the bystanders, in which she bade it grow like the organization of which she is president, quickly and into great strength.

MRS. MANNING'S STAR ECLIPSE.

That Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, may be the next president of the Daughters of the American Revolution is becoming every day less likely, if one may judge by the way in which Mrs. Donald McLean, a candidate for the office, is gaining ground in St. Louis this week.

Mrs. McLean, like Mrs. Manning, is from New York. She is here as the guest of Mrs. William H. Thomson, and the manner in which people are going out of their way to do her honor is significant.

Mrs. Manning has suffered a partial and in some instances almost a total eclipse in D. A. R. affairs ever since Mrs. McLean came to the Fair. For instance, at a recent reception in the Missouri building, Mrs. McLean was made the recipient of an honor at the hands of Mrs. Holt, one of the hostesses of the Texas building, who presented her with a bouquet and the compliments of the Lone Star State.

Local members of the order regarded with some apprehension the coming of Mrs. McLean. She is considered to be the logical candidate for the presidency, and it was feared that her coming here might inject a little politics into World's Fair society.

It has been known for long that Mrs. Manning would like to be president of this ultra aristocratic order. It has been known, too, that her friends were "for" her in dead earnest.

This was what concerned the local members of the order when they heard Mrs. McLean was coming here. The election will not take place until next March, but the campaigning began long ago, and it is something more than lukewarm by this time.

Mrs. Manning, however, has proved to be almost out of the running. Mrs. McLean has been honored upon every hand and she is regarded as having such a "cinch" upon the presidency of the Daughters of the American Revolution as Mr. Folk has upon the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri.

The explanation of the onesidedness of the little political byplay here recently is that Mrs. Manning's election to the office of preseident of the Board of Lady Managers is regarded as honor enough for one American woman, and that since this great honor has come to her she has dropped out of prominence as a candidate for the other office.—*St. Louis Globe.*

FOREIGNERS HONOR FLAG

It must have struck some of the natives here as rather odd that the great city of New York had forgotten the advent of "Flag Day," the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes, until a lot of Italian children invaded St. Paul's Chapel with flags and attended a patriotic celebration there. Later in the day a lot of merchants rather sheepishly hoisted their bunting, and before evening the great thoroughfare of Broadway was streaming. All the schools had some kind of exercises, and over on the East Side, where nearly all the children are of foreign birth or parentage, the demonstration was particularly marked.

The Sons of the Revolution have presented to the schools of Lexington, Mass., copies of Gilbert Stuart's picture of George Washington, and they now occupy conspicuous positions in the school buildings of that town.

State Historian Hugh Hastings of Albany, N. Y., is much sought after to deliver lectures on Revolutionary topics by the patriotic societies.

The National Society, D. A. R., are to have a marble bust of Wm. O. McDowell placed in Continental Hall to honor him for being one of the founders of the organization.

If a sum equal to the cost of this marble bust were given to the Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, he would see to it that he would have a bust himself, and it wouldn't be marble either.

Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, President-General D. A. R., has appointed the following committee "to confer with the Commissioner of Pensions in regard to receiving pensions for the 'Real Daughters:'"

Mrs. Henry Charles Sytton of Chicago, chairman; Mrs. B. P. Marsh of Bloomington, Ill.; Mrs. William Butterworth of Moline, Ill.; Mrs. M. tRich of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y. A motion was made to pension the Real Daughters was made by Mrse. Sytton at the D. A. R. Congress in April, 1904.

Miss Mary Springer, recording secretary of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented recently with a beautiful American flag by the Regent, Mrs Donald McLean, in recognition of Miss Springer's loyalty and patriotic work. Miss Springer, accompanied by her sisters, is now in Cuba, where they will reside with their brother, United States Vice-Consul General Springer, who is a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Miss Mary Springer's patriotic novels, "Lady Hancock," and "Elizabeth Schuyler," have a wide circulation among the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

D. F. P. A.

The sixth annual meeting of the General Court, National Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, was held in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1904. The biennial election of officers resulted in their re-election for another term of two years. The President-General, Mrs. John J. Myers, was re-elected by acclamation.

The society has over two hundred members, and four State Chapters organized in the following order: Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The past year has been marked by steady growth, and harmony of action.

The Corresponding Secretary-General is Mrs. George G. Martin, 1312 L St., Washington, D. C.

THE SPIRIT OF '76:

As chairman of Press and Printing Committee I enclose a list of officers elected at the annual meeting of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, held on February 20, at 32 W. 40th Street: Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, president; Mrs. Charles Hilton Brown, vice-president; Miss Lydia Day, corresponding secretary; Mrs. LeRoy Sunderland Smith, recording secretary; Mrs. Dwight Holbrook, treasurer; Mrs. Helen Melinda Fisher, registrar; Mrs. D. P. Ingraham, historian; Mrs. B. L. Dodd, chaplain; Mrs. Charles C. Neibuhr, color bearer; councillors, Mrs. Eugene A. Hoffman, Mrs. E. B. Hinsdale, Mrs. James W. Randall, Mrs. C. B. Tillinghast, Mrs. John C. Campbell, Miss Julia R. Livingstone, Mrs. Frederick Hasbrouck, Mrs. Pierre L. Boucher.

M. HASBROUCK.

ILLINOIS S. A. R.

A banquet was given by the Oak Park Chapter of the Illinois State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, Thursday evening, May 12, at the Park Hotel, Oak Park, an attractive suburb of Chicago—twenty miles distant from the city. Sixty-six members were present. Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, was the guest of the society, and made a felicitous speech on Revolutionary ancestry. Fletcher B. Gibbs, president of the Chapter, was the toastmaster. Rev. D. Johonnot spoke to the subject, "The Influence of the Colonial Parson in the Revolutionary War;" Col. Brinkerhoff, U. S. A., "The Day We Celebrate;" Nelson A. McClary, "The Heroes of the Revolution;" Prof. C. D. Richards, "Our Duty as Patriotic Citizens." Charles Kingsbury Miller, president Illinois State Society, S. A. R., responded to the toast, "Good Government, the Life of Our Republic." Captain Day concluding the program with entertaining recitations from Rudyard Kipling's poems. The Oak Park Chapter, which was interest in celebrating Revolutionary events, promoting public organized in the spring of 1903, is the banner Chapter of the Illinois Society. Its members are energetic and take an active improvements, and working for the election of honest men in local government.

DEAR MR. CORNISH:

I hope you are willing to encourage and assist another patriotic body of women, who wish to help the old men, soliders and sailors, who fought for their country, and won a region large enough for an empire, in a series of marvelous victories. My father, Col. John J. Hardin, fell in the famous charge he led Feb. 23, 1847, when Colonels Clay and McKee were also killed, at the battle of Buena Vista; thus you see my heart is with the efforts of these women, and I shall greatly appreciate any notice you give to us. Very truly yours,

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

Saratoga Springs, July 25, 1904.

MEXICAN WAR VETRANS.

J. C. CARLTON, PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEXICAN WAR VETERANS, BEDFORD, INDIANA.

The National Association of the Mexican War Veterans will meet in St. Louis on the 16th of September, and their opponents, the Veterans of Mexico, have been invited to meet them, with the approval of our government, and the response has been an acceptance of the invitation. It is expected that the President of Mexico, Diaz, himself a veteran of that war, may be present. The Women's Auxiliary of the Mexican War Veterans, the "Dames of 1846," will also meet with them. This patriotic association of women consists of the mothers, wives, widows, daughters, and granddaughters of the Mexican War officers and privates; they were first organized in 1901 at Fort Worth, Texas, by Mrs. Moore Murdock, who is secretary to the National Association of Veterans, and thus has been impressed with the needs of these venerable heroes, the youngest of whom is seventy-one years old, and the oldest, one hundred and three. The object of the Dames of 1846 is to perpetuate the memory of the sacrifices—the indomitable courage of the men who, without regard to section, politics, or social conditions, responded to the call to arms in 1846, and to assist the living veterans. Mrs. Moore Murdock, Fort Worth, Texas, is National Commandant, and Camps of the "Dames of 1846" are already organized in seven States, which have two thousand members; each camp is named for a battle of the Mexican War. In the State of New York a camp will be opened in October, in the city of New York, with headquarters at 229 West 58th Street, Genealogical Building. In the meantime veterans and their families or descendants are requested to communicate with Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, New York State Commandant, Dames of 1846, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

SARATOGA CHARTER D. A. R.

The Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the Fourth of July in a lively reception given to them by their hospitable Regent, Mrs. Comstock. There was patriotic music and selections were read from ex-Governor Black's address on "Peace and Politics." The Declaration of Independence was read, and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth commented on the initiation of national peace in the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence. Decorations and ices proclaimed, silently, the national festival, for noise was forbidden in Saratoga by the "village fathers."

A few days previous to the Fourth, a committee of the Chapter visited the Saratoga battlefield to locate, en rout, the points where the Chapter will erect granite markers of the roadway to Bemis Heights, to replace the wooden ones they placed some years ago. The occasion was one of much enthusiasm in behalf of the pending bill in the State Legislature to purchase "Freeman's farm" on the historic ground. This project is urged by the Saratoga Sons of the American Revolution, with a prospect of success.

The following, received by Secretary-General Cone, was turned over to the Editor as being a worthy recipient:

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, March 25, 1904.....

MR. EDWARD PAYSON CONE:

Dear Sir:—Seeing your name mentioned with the address of the society called the Sons of the American Revolution, you will pardon me for writing to you of matters pertaining to that memorable period of A. D. 1775 and 1776 from a prophetic standpoint, as outlined in the Bible.

The dawn of a religious freedom of the Protestant race was first spoken of in Daniel's prophecy in connection with the fourth kingdom or the Roman kingdom upon the earth, in the seventh chapter of Daniel, verse 24:25. He saw that that one horn or temporal ruler of that kingdom, make war with the saints, and that the latter were to remain in bondage for a time, times and a half.

Charles V., reigning from 1519 till 1556, held such a position in deciding against reformers and their doctrine at Angsburg in the month of June, 1530. Reckoning a time to mean 70 years, we may take also times as 140, and a half as 35, in all 245, ending with the month of June, 1775, when George Washington took command for liberty.

The 12th chapter of Daniel illustrated the changes in a more explicit form, pointing first to the troublesome time of the Reformation, when some would choose light and others reject it. He saw one angel standing on one side of the river and the other on the other side of the river and one standing upon the waters saying that the thus represented was for a time,

The woman (Isa. 12:14) or Protestant church started, with two wings, one Lutheran and the other Reformed, but was to remain in bondage for time, times and a half. Luther received a Bible in the year 1500.

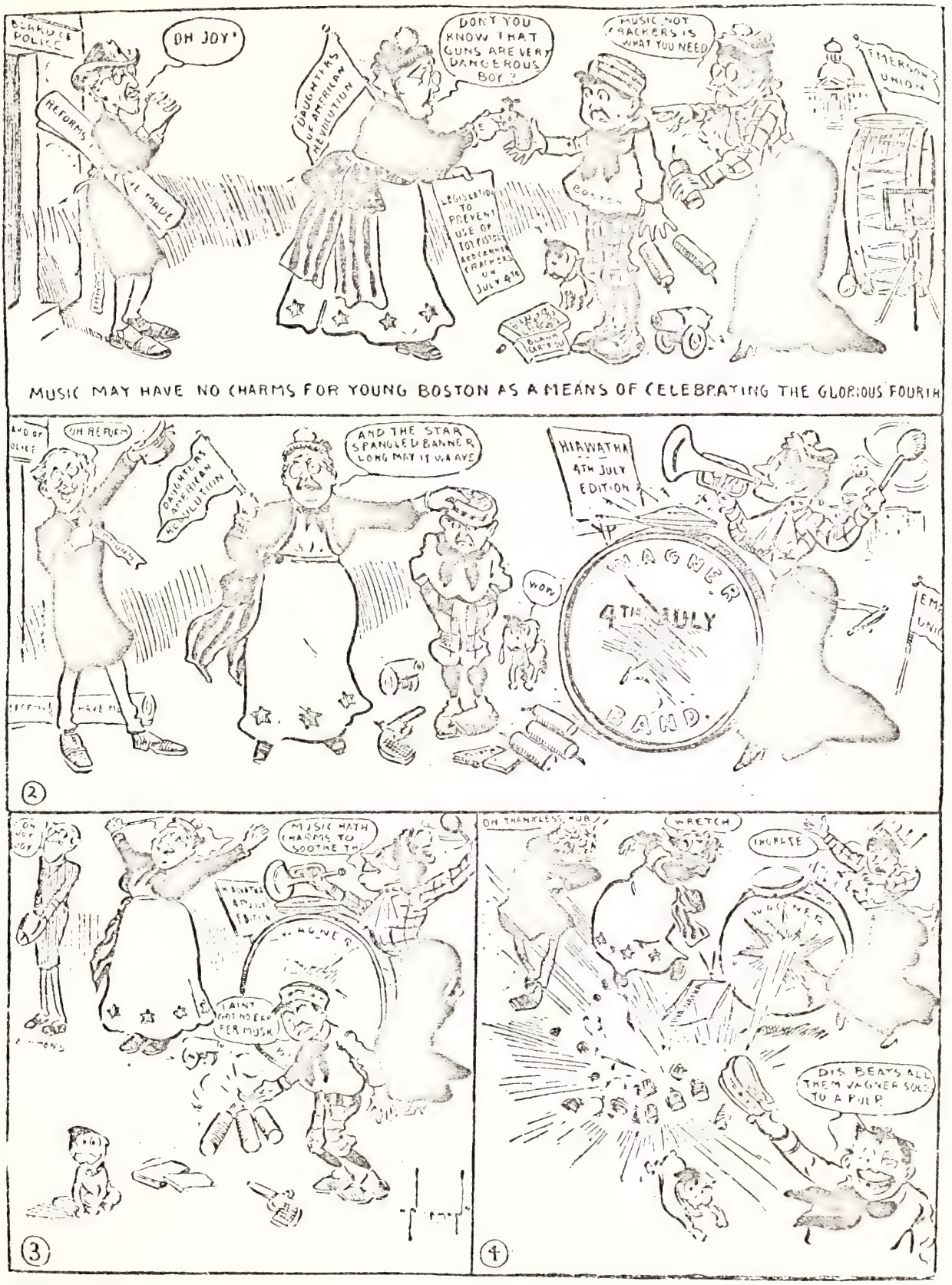
I presume most Christians believe that we are living in the last days. In comparing the seven seals with history, I think the 6th seal ended with the earthquake of Lisbon, 1755. Seven angels were to sound in the seventh seal and pour out also seven vials of water upon the earth. The language of the first angel in Rev. 8:7 described the seven years' war in Europe, from 1756 till 1763, and days of the doctrines of Voltaire and others. The second angel the days of the American Revolution, 1775, in saying the second angel sounded, and as it were a great mountain (America) burning with fire cast into the sea, and the third part of the sea became as blood. And the third part of the creatures (sailors) which were in the sea, and had life, died, and the third part of the ships were destroyed.

The third angel spoke of a star of wormwood (Napoleon), 1800-1815.

I could give additional testimony of 1775, but think this will suffice this time.

BERNHARD EISENBRANT.

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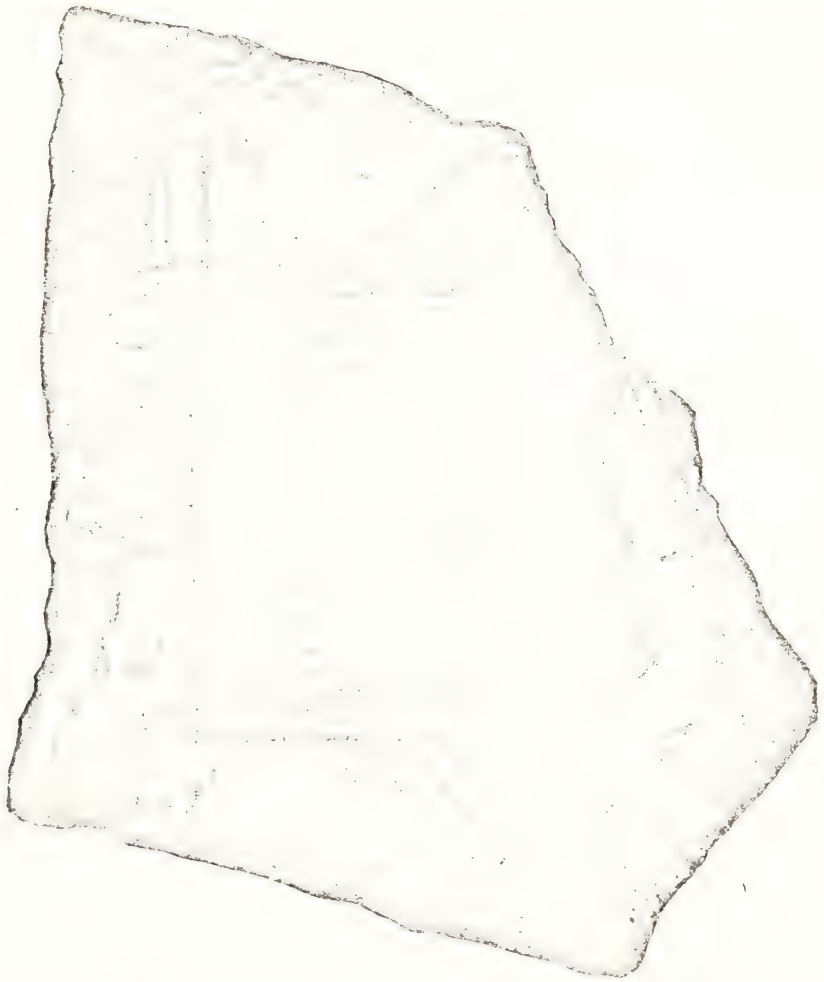
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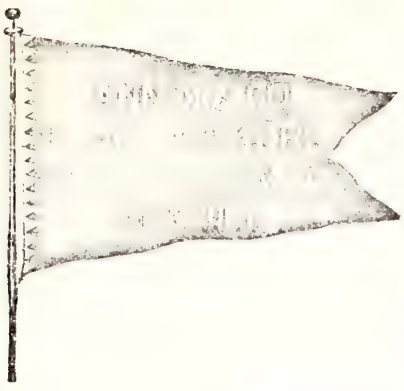
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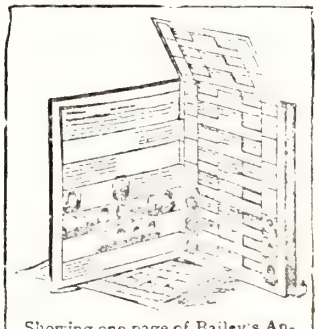
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THE NATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE AMERICANIZATION OF ALIENS.

NEWARK, N. J., October 15, 1904.

Dear Sir and Compatriot:—I beg leave to commend to you the objects of the National Bureau for the Americanization of Aliens recently established in this city. Herewith please find copy of the constitution and by-laws, which will give you full information of those objects. The institution is in its infancy, but it has already begun its good work, and has now inmates in its dwellings, of the character intended to be benefitted. It is, however, in need of funds and cannot carry on its operations without means. An association of this kind has long been needed to protect young women and girls coming from foreign lands to our country and arriving here homeless and friendless.

The President of the New Jersey Society has been made the head of this association, and a gentleman whom I can commend in the highest degree has become its General Director. He is devoting his time and all the energy of his nature in furthering the beneficence. Contributions will be gladly received and will be applied faithfully to the furtherance of the Bureau. The action of the General Society of the S. A. R. in forming a standing committee to instruct foreigners intending to imigrate to this country, in the principles of our great Republic, inspired the foundation of the Bureau. At the last meeting of the National Society it unanimously approved of the objects of the Bureau, after a full representation of the subject by myself.

One of the objects of the Protectory is to meet the arriving immigrants and provide a home, especially for young women, and save them from the artifices of designing persons. Yours truly,

J. WHITEHEAD, *President.*

Dear Sir and Compatriot:—I do not recall your present address, but know this will reach you. Please put our National Bureau on the free list of THE SPIRIT OF '76.

I am glad that we were indorsed by the National Society, S. A. R., just held at St. Louis—indorsed unanimously amid prolonged cheering. Yours 100%.

F. W. WINTERS.

NATIONAL REGISTER S. A. R., BY L. H. C.

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HARRIETT H. AMES, *Librarian.*

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER, HARRY BLYNN, PRESIDET, 824 and 826 CHESTNUT ST.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1904.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,
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Dear Sir:—I have a copy of the first *National Register* and one of the second (and last). I wish another copy of each to present to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Can you send me copies? I think it would be a good thing for the Society (S. A. R.) to have them in the Library. Yours truly,

HARRY BLYNN.

Send the C. O. D. to above address.

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THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife.
them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy.

XII.

Two days later I was summoned into Mr. Watson's private office. There would have been nothing unusual in this proceeding,—for matters that required discussion often brought us together at his desk,—had I not on this morning divined, from the seriousness in his manner, that something was amiss—something above the ordinary routine of business, and nearer to the deeper feelings of my employer.

His office overlooked Boston Harbor. From the window I could see the white gulls that circled over a rough, dull-looking sea; for the day was not fair, and a raw southeast wind tossed the green gray waves into mad caps as white as the birds that sailed above them.

The sea and Mr. Watson were both disturbed to-day. He had been looking out at this prospect when I entered, and as he turned, his eyes (he had remarkably fine hazel eyes, like Margery's) were not at all calm; in fact, his whole face seemed to carry with it a definable idea of the worried waters at which he had been gazing.

"Be seated, Mr. Gillum," said he, motioning me to a chair. Mr. Watson had not learned to call me Robert. I was willing to overlook this lack of familiarity, however, as long as his daughter discriminated. He placed me, I may add, with the honest daylight in my eyes. So far, so good.

"Now, Mr. Gillum," he began, stroking his gray beard and looking me steadily in the eyes, "I did not ask you in here to talk business." As if I didn't know! "What I must say concerns one whom I should not ordinarily bring into discussion with you. I shall ask you a few questions which, under any other circumstances than those that have arisen, I should deem unwarranted and unseemly. Now, 'tis not only my right, but my duty as a father, to ask them."

"As a father?" I echoed.

"You are aware that I am a father, Mr. Gillum?" he returned, soberly.

Being entirely convinced of this, I conceded his point.

"What I've to say concerns the girl who is more precious to me than anything on earth," he said.

I replied, earnestly, that she was wholly incomparable. He coughed, and continued:

"Two days ago, sir, you made a business call for me. You finished the transaction efficiently and—ahem, with much more promptness than I had expected;—so promptly, in sooth, that you found time to go riding with my daughter."

I explained, to his evident satisfaction, how late the hour had been, and how far from home I had found Margery.

"And for which I should thank you," granted my employer. "Yet had you not met her," he added—and the satisfaction which he had expressed was succeeded by his earlier manner of doubt and want of confidence in me—"I feel that there would have been no occasion for our having this unusual talk today." Mr. Watson's method was vague.

"Was Margery happy when she met you?" he suddenly inquired.

"Well—er—I hope so," I answered, rather astonished at his query.

"She appeared to be in good spirits?" asked Mr. Watson, watching me keenly.

"I thought her in exceedingly fine spirits," said I.

But his next interrogation was not altogether unexpected.

"And when you left her, sir,—when you left her that evening"—his voice had lost some of its steadiness,—"was she happy then?"

"Our interview was growing too inquisitorial in nature to please me, but I answered promptly:

"No, sir; she was not!"

Mr. Watson regarded me so sternly for several seconds that I became less and less pleased with my position. Finally he said, in a tone that well suited his inquietude:

"Mr. Gillum, 'tis very natural that I should wish to get to the marrow of this. To the point then: My daughter is in her usual state of happiness. She goes riding with you, coming home at an unseemly hour, all upset; and has been found in tears several times since. You have answered that she was not happy when you last saw her. In what way, sir," he said, speaking almost roughly, "are you the cause of her unhappiness?"

"I am not the fortunate individual," I replied, looking him squarely in the eye.

"You mean that my daughter cares for a man who treats her unkindly?" he demanded angrily.

I answered: "That seems to be his privilege."

Mr. Watson gave sound to some impatient ejaculation as he rose from his chair and went to the window. My answers evidently did not please him. He returned a moment later and sat down.

"Does this—this fortunate individual reciprocate her affections at all?" he asked in a smoother voice.

"That is a little out of my scope," I replied, smiling. "How can I say what's in another man's heart?"

"Quite right," he returned, reasonably. Then impatiently:

"Why don't you tell me more? What have you to do with this perplexing affair? You cannot deny that this trouble came to my daughter while she was with you?"

He did not dissimulate and ask the man's name, for I believe that he knew it as well as I.

"I shall feel no compunction in telling you all I know about the villain," I replied, and then I made him acquainted with the great wrong that had been done Thomas Farney, and of the effect that the knowledge had had upon Margery.

"It grieves me deeply," he observed, when I had finished. "I like Farney and would help him if I could. I believed in Oliver, too, for I thought him an honorable, though somewhat too idle a young man for his own good."

"I always know a knave when I meet one," I remarked, rather strongly.

"You are an uncommonly shrewd young man," said Mr. Watson, smiling. And I reddened at his austere sarcasm.

"To return to this sorry subject," he resumed, "I thank you for what you have told me, and hope you'll forgive any brusqueness I may have betrayed in my anxiety. The only thing to do now is to restore Margery's peace of mind. I' sooth, I fear 'twill not be so easy a task." And he sighed.

"If I can be of any service, command me, sir," I offered. "I am her friend, you know."

"I understand," said Mr. Watson. But I don't believe he did—then. And as I was passing out he called: "Come and sup with us to-night; your other friend, Dr. Hopper, will be there."

Then he went to look again at the white gulls and the worried waters, while I returned to the counting-room.

An hour later I saw Dr. Hopper coming down the street hurriedly on horseback. I stepped out and hailed him, but he refused to stop.

"'Tis Goodman Tuttle's wife again!" he called dolefully.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NEUTRAL GROUND AND WASHINGTON ON VALENTINE'S HILL.

What citizen of Yonkers is there who, when he traverses the well kept streets of this beautiful "Terrace City," ever stops to think that he is treading upon historical ground? Does he ever stop to think that if it were not for certain radical changes, he would not be walking along with so much freedom upon the self same ground? Such, my friends, is the case. Yonkers was not always thus. Once it was the scene of much turmoil, for during the Revolution it was part of that famous neutral ground where occurred many daring deeds and where were many raids.

This so called neutral ground occupied about thirty miles along the east bank of the Hudson—from Spyten Duyvel Creek and the Harlem River to Croton. On account of its situation and its advantages our forefathers were early attracted here. What wonder that they were for is not our beautiful Hudson with its picturesque palisades the "Rhine of America"? Hence we can well see that at the beginning of the year seventeen seventy-five this part of Westchester County must have been highly cultivated and that there must have been quite a number of inhabitants. In Revolutionary times this region was like a wedge between the American and British lines. Since it was not included in either it was called the "neutral ground." We can readily imagine that this tract of land would be very tempting to the plunder-loving men on both sides; and such was the case, for tradition tells us that the Yonkersites, as well as the other inhabitants of the neutral ground, being without military protection, "suffered dreadfully from gangs of thieves and plunderers." Here the Cowboys and Skinners had full play, the chief aim of both lawless bands being to plunder. The Cowboys were on the British side and were so called on account of stealing cattle, which they drove to New York. The Skinners were Whigs living within the patriot lines. On account of their treacherous and sometimes even brutal ways, they were often even more disliked than their foes, the Cowboys. These bands kept the neutral ground in a continual turmoil. Many of the inhabitants left their homes rather than remain to be tormented. I am sure that the name of Colonel James de Lancy in connection with these Cowboys is a familiar one to us all. Throughout the war he kept recruiting officers at Mile Square. Some times the Cowboys were called "Refugees" on account of taking refuge under the Crown. Imagine the terror the appearance of one of these retribands must have caused. We are told that every stranger was viewed with suspicion and regarded as an intruder. Women sewed up their valuables in the mattresses and the men, if perchance there might be some who had not enlisted, kept their rifles handy. The hay remained uncut, apples rotted in the orchards, and the trim, prety gardens were filled with weeds. Everywhere were signs of desolation. Everywhere were signs of war: the war which was to be the making of us Americans: the war which was to show the world what an American could and would do: the war which was to give up freedom.

But to return to the neutral ground. We hear that in May of the year seventeen seventy-five, the Continental Congress resolved that a post be taken near Kingsbridge and fortified to prevent the interrupting of communication between New York and the country by land. Thus Kingsbridge was the barrier of the British line.

The plan of the British was a two-fold one—to occupy two roads leading into Connecticut, the one upon the coast of the Sound, the other inland. The history student will here recollect that this was a pet scheme of the enemy throughout almost the entire Revolution, a scheme which the Americans had a hard tussle to defeat. Thus we see that the fortification of Kingsbridge was all the more necessary as it was doubtful whether the closing of water communication by the British could be hindered. A member of the committee to which this fortifying was assigned was Col. James Van Cortland.

In the June of seventeen seventy-six Washington visited this region and after inspecting the ground about Spuyten Deyvil Creek he esteemed "it a pass of the utmost importance to keep open communication with the country." As a result men were soon busily fortifying the grounds above Kingsbridge.

The deep feeling, the patriotism, and the character of the great Commander in-Chief is shown by his words to Meffin, when directing him to repair Kingsbridge: "The time is now at hand which must probably determine whether the Americans are to be freemen, or slaves."

Well needed his men encouragement at that time, for supplies and ammunition were wanting, and the men were sick and dispirited. Cold winter with its hardships was approaching. Then, too, the term of enlistment was nearing its close. Washington, however, with his wonderful tact, and strong determination, guided his army as a mother would a little child. Meanwhile the British were not inactive. Flatboats were sent up the Hudson. It was Gen. Howe's plan to gain the rear of Washington. Thus he crossed by water to Pell's Point, over Pelham Manor, and on towards New Rochelle. Here, upon the heights north of the village of New Rochelle, he encamped and made his headquarters. But Washington was not so easily caught. Quickly he moved his headquarters from Harlem Heights to Kingsbridge. But as soon as he became aware of the British movement and their army reached the northern shore of Long Island, Washington pushed his left wing towards White Plains to take post there, while his right wing occupied Valentine's Hill. In four divisions under Gens. Heath, Lee, Sullivan and Lincoln, his army moved up the Bronx.

The American army "thus forced a line parallel to the Bronx River separate from the English marching up the left bank." Also a line of entrenched encampments was formed along the high grounds west of the Bronx, from Valentine's Hill to Chatterton Hill opposite White Plains, a distance of about thirteen miles. It was at Valentine's Hill where Washington posted his headquarters. Gen. Heath tells us in his "Memoirs" that at 8 o'clock in the evening of October 21st, his division passed Valentine's Hill, where General Lincoln had his headquarters and where Washington was to spend the night. Heath waited "upon him to know if he had any particular commands for him."

Reader, let us pause a moment to consider this historical hill, which is so near us all. It is a ridge bordering Mile Square on the west, southwest of the Catholic cemetery, and east of Nodine Hill. From this summit one can obtain a beautiful view of the surrounding country. During the Revolution the hill was rented and occupied by Thomas and Gilbert Valentine, grandsons of the pioneer settler Mathias Valentine. It was Mathias Valentine who built the "Revolutionary House" where Washington had his headquarters—a little northwest of the present mansion. A typical colonial house it was. The northern portion was of stone and upon the kitchen door was an iron knocker. You remember the front of the house was only opened upon state occasions. This iron knocker still exists. Surrounding the house was a wooden fence. On the south side of Valentine Street may still be seen the old well, which is used now as in Revolutionary times. In front of the front door was a stone step and upon this step Washington must have stood. This very stone is now in existence, and it is to be used in a tablet which is to be erected upon the site of the "Revolutionary House," which was torn down in 1840. Unfortunately we do not know much about Washington's stay here, but we can easily imagine that by his energetic actions and friendly ways he won the admiration and esteem of all the inmates of the "Revolutionary House."

Elizabeth Valentine, who lived there with her parents, was a child of ten when Washington visited the house. She tells us that during his visit Washington took her upon his lap and by his sympathetic ways and kindness won her childish heart. It must have been truly a picture worthy of an artist's eye to behold the great and dignified Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, putting aside for the moment his military care and playing with the little Elizabeth. Truly here was a man who could win the hearts of children as well as soldiers upon the battlefield.

But Washington's stay was to be but a very brief one, for "it was supposed to be the designs of the enemy to attack him there." Scouts were sent out and reports came that the British Army was seen going toward White Plains. Washington abandoned, therefore, his headquarters (one historian says the 27th) and hurried his troops over Valentine Hill, along what is now Jerome Avenue, past the Roman Catholic seminary, northward along Mile Square road to the Tuckahoe road and the present Central Avenue, to White Plains, where he had unprotected stores. Here upon the twenty-eighth of October occurred the battle of White Plains.

Haslet, McDougal and Hamilton were defending themselves on Chatterton Hill. Here the British Army with Howe at its head attacked them. The results we all know. The Americans slowly descended, fighting stubbornly, while the British slow ascended. The loss of the Americans was not as great as that of the British. But again Washington tricked his enemy. He withdrew quietly, leaving his foes gazing at his works. By this retreat to White Plains Washington had foiled Howe's attempt to gain the rear. It was Howe's plan to fight a big battle and end the war, but that he could not so easily do. He was yet to learn that the invincible American Army with the Commander-in-Chief, was just as foxy, if not more so, than he. Moreover, the Americans were learning to fight on the open. Howe became discouraged and changed his plan. Once more the highlands of the Hudson were saved!

Before leaving Valentine's Hill Washington made this prayer, taken from the twenty-second verse of the twenty-second chapter of Joshua: "The Lord God of gods, The Lord God of gods, he knoweth and Israel he shall

(Continued page 15)

(Continued from page 11)

know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, save us not this day."

Who will not say that the Father in whose power are all things heard and answered this prayer? Mr. Nathaniel B. Valentine tells us that just before Washington stopped before the house and spoke to Thomas Valentine, his great-grandfather. It was then that some of the British standing on a hill, where West Mt. Vernon now is, looking through their spy-glasses, saw the Commander-in-Chief.

Thus ended the brief, but never to be forgotten visit to Valentine Hill. We citizens of Yonkers have every reason to be proud of being able to say: "George Washington once honored us with his presence."

A REVOLUTIONARY DESCENDANT.

SKETCH OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF THE PALATINES AT NEWBURG, N. Y.



Our forefathers laid the foundation of America in piety and patriotism, having for their high resolve high-mindedness of character and the attributes of justice, equality and progress, which has been so admirably handed down to their posterity.

No better illustration of the noble influence *and* power of the Christian church can be found than that of the story of the Palatines. Indeed it is quite as pathetic as the experiences of the "Pilgrim Fathers," when they landed on the shores of the New England coast.

The name Palatine is a historic one, having been derived from the name of the first settlement of the site of the present city of Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, viz.: "The Palatine Parish of Quassaick."

The Palatines who began the settlement of Newburgh were from the Palatinate, a region lying along the upper waters of the Rhine, quite independent of France or Germany, but coveted by both.

These settlers on account of wars between France and Austria and the devastation of their country, were driven as fugitives to England in the year 1708, and who, soon after their arrival, petitioned the government to be transported to some plantation in America. As to their former history little practically is known, except that they were treated with the utmost horror and detestation and reduced to abject poverty by the religious persecution of the French in the lower Palatinate; and that they were followers of the doctrines of Luther and members of the Lutheran church.

We read that the Queen was pleased to send at her own expense a little band of pilgrims, 42 in number, to settle upon Hudson River, and land at what was then and is now called Quassaick Creek, a short distance to the south of the present city of Newburgh.

The lands granted to them included 500 acres, which was set apart as a glebe for the support of their minister, Rev. Joshua de Kockerthal, who came with them, but did not settle at Quassaick, owing to a larger need which required his attention in northern Ulster.

There, surrounded by trees of the forest an unbroken solitude known only to the red men and the wilder beasts, they built their humble homes and erected a sanctuary in which to worship their God.

The church was an unpretentious affair. It was a hewn frame with barrack roof and sides covered with split oak shingles, with a little cupola on top in which was placed a little bell, which was presented to them by Queen Anne.

After some years a great change occurred in the population of the settlement; they sought other land where there was richer and finer soil, for they were mainly farmers, and soon the majority of them sold their farms.

Later, in 1743, the place passed from a German settlement almost completely under the control of the Scotch-English and had been christened the Scotch name of Newburgh.

"The Palatine Parish of Quaissaick," the original members of which will never be forgotten, for they were brave, honest, law-abiding, justice-loving and God-fearing people. No citizens of more substantial worth than their descendants are found beneath that glorious flag of this their native land. They accomplished much. We wonder at what they did. They gave to it the first church and its first government.

Nations have come and gone since first our fathers reared here a church. Civilizations have flourished and decayed. But this grand republic, whose new birth it saw, still lives on, brightening the hopes and aspirations of many of its fellow-beings. Many trials and dangers have threatened it; in the midst of confusion and in the hour of trial its overthrow has been sought, but the old Palatine church and its descendants have been true to the teachings of those men and women who first builded it.

On May 30, 1899, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Quaissaick Chapter of Newburgh, unveiled a tablet which had been erected by them on the site of the old Palatine church. In the upper left hand corner is the insignia of the Society, and below in raised letters is the following inscription:

"On this glebe site was erected, about 1730, the Lutheran church of the Palatine Parish of Quaissaick. Rev. Michael Christian Knoll, pastor. From July 19, 1747, Rev. Hezekiah Walkins of the Church of England, held services for about twenty-five years. Erected by Quaissaick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1899."

All honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Newburgh and other patriotic societies of our land in erecting such tablets and memorials to preserve the memory of past events.

For time has but served to ripen and soften the beauty and glory of their work, and has gone far to magnify its influence upon the lives and deeds of those whose memory it serves to commemorate.

A. ELLSWORTH CORNING.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The first annual meeting of Newburgh Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was held at the home of Compatriot L. W. Y. McCroskery, 202 Grand Street, and there was the usual good attendance.

Mr. McCroskery, as treasurer of the special committee, made a report on the recent banquet of the Chapter at The Palatine, also on its finances in general. The report showed that the banquet was successful financially, as it also was in every other way, and that the Chapter has money in the treasury.

In accepting the report several of the members took the opportunity of commending the work of the banquet committee, and of expressing themselves as in favor of the holding of another banquet next year.

The following officers were re-elected, the election being unanimous in every instance: President, Wm. H. Kelly; first vice-president, David A. Morrison; second vice-president, Hiram Lozier; secretary, Frank E. Forsyth; treasurer ,Lewis W. Y. McCroskery; registrar, Darwin W. Esmond; chaplain, Rev. Francis Washburn; historian, Frank E. Estabrook.

Complimentary references were made by other members to the work accomplished by each of these officers during the past year. In accepting their re-election the officers who were present returned their thanks and promised to do their best in the continued discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

At the conclusion of the business meeting the assembled compatriots partook of refreshments. A rising vote of thanks was afterward tendered to Mr. and Mrs. McCroskery for their very hospitable treatment. The next meeting, upon invitation, will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Morrison, 50 Dubois Street.

HOMER WARREN AND THE SWORD OF BUNKER HILL.

If Homer Warren ever becomes Governor of Michigan he will have to sing "The Sword of Bunker Hill" at his inaugural. He may be able to sing other songs, but the public knows of but one, and he has sung that so long and so often and so well that he has acquired a kind of ownership of it, and nobody dares contest his right. It is true that Harold Jarvis, the Detroit celebrity, has used the song with thrilling effect upon Grand Rapids audiences, and especially at one of the Lincoln Club banquets, where he had every man on his feet cheering before he had finished the first verse, but there has all the time been a suspicion that Jarvis borrowed the idea from Warren. Anyway, Warren has made the song famous, and the song is doing its best to make Warren Governor.

During the last presidential campaign A. E. Ewing of this city, a believer in musical campaigns, sang the song at several points about the State, and was so well received that he began to think he was nearly as great as Homer Warren. But somehow Ewing's audacity was reported to Detroit, and one of the dailies of that city went after Ewing with a pepper box and chastised him for his seeming impertinence in this manner:

"We'll bet the entire Majestic building in Detroit against the poorest suite of offices in the Michigan Trust company's block in Grand Rapids that Homer Warren could make Ewing look like 30 cents in two rounds and one stanza. We submit that all persons seeking to render "Bunker Hill" at meetings under State Central Committee auspices should be required to exhibit evidence of proper authorization under Homer Warren's copyright."

This broke Ewing's back, and he wrote an apologetic letter to Warren, offering to pay a royalty, or desist entirely, and as a peace offering sent a new verse to connect the song with the campaign. It ran like this:

The soldier died, but his soul lived on—
Thank God for battles new—
It helped Paul Jones, and Jackson's band,
Old Scott, and Tyler, too;
It lived with Sherman, Grant and Mead.
It climbed up San Juan Hill,
And Dewey cleared the Spanish seas
By the Sword of Bunker Hill—
Old Glory floats 'neath every sun
By the Sword of Bunker Hill

The next mail brought the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Ewing—I give you my blessing and best wishes. They tell me you handle the "Sword" better than I do and that I will have to make a quit claim to you of all my right, title and interest to the song. Your last verse is a corker, and if I use it in the campaign I shall sing it. So far I have kept out of singing. With best wishes, I am, very sincerely yours,

"Homer Warren."

Warren has been called upon twice since then to sing the famous song in this city, once at the Schubert Club banquet and again at the State convention this week, and each time he has used the new verse. Ewing is pleased with his authorship, but discreetly lets Warren do the singing—*Press*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A NOTABLE ADDITION TO OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST IN DETROIT.

A good circulation is the prime essential in building up a paper or magazine. Advertising patronage soon follows, and success is assured.

The following list shows what has been accomplished in a brief period by the personal efforts of one individual in increasing the circulation of THE SPIRIT.

Our friend, Dr. Hylande MacGrath ,himself a patriot and the friend of every patriotic cause, while sojourning in Detroit on business of his own, gladly devoted a share of his leisure to visiting non-subscribing members of the Michigan Society, S. A. R., in the interests of this paper, and enrolled as subscribers the forty-one gentlemen whose name are appended. He writes that without exception these gentlemen received the proposition with marked kindness; and adds, that it was a great pleasure to him to make even a brief acquaintance with such cultured, refined, and representative men.

A glance at the list will reveal the fact that our compatriots in Detroit are certainly in the forefront of modern life. We print the list with pleasure; and hope Dr. MacGrath's example may be emulated by our friends in other cities.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN DETROIT.

Bingley R. Fales, prominent lawyer; Naval Veteran, Spanish-American War.

Wm. Tenney Gage, leading lawyer and underwriter; Veteran, War of the Rebellion.

Samuel S. Harris, prominent attorney-at-law; Naval Veteran, Spanish-American War.

E. T. Barnum, President E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works.

Walter MacFarlane, prominent architect.

Wm. H. Butenshaw, Secretary-Treasurer Michigan Carbon Works.

Major A. P. Biddle, eminent surgeon; Veteran, Spanish-American War.

Charles L. Raymond, prominent underwriter.

Charles T. Wilkins, prominent lawyer.

Lindsay C. Moore, D.D.S., manufacturer dentists' specialties.

Dr. Harlow B. Drake, prominent physician.

Prof. Hal C. Wyman, distinguished surgeon; President Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery.

J. Emmet Sullivan, prominent lawyer.

Dr. Laertus Conner, eminent physician.

W. Edgar Springer, private secretary to Postmaster.

Clement A. Davison, Vice-President Roehm & Davison, Ltd.

Owen W. Mulkey, Secretary-Treasurer Detroit Salt Co.

Dr. Stephen H. Knight, leading physician and surgeon.

Chas. Edward Locke, President Michigan Shoe Co.

C. W. Tufts, Secretary-Treasurer Hannan Apartment House Co.

Henry R. Mizner, Jr., Manager Alvord Bros.

Henry L. Jenness, President Jenness & McCurdy.

John J. Speed, Jr., State Savings Bank.

Frank West, leading merchandise broker.

George A. Marston, prominent member of the bar.

Richard H. L'Hommedieu, General Manager Michigan Central Railroad.

Col. Oscar A. Janes, U. S. Pension Agent.

Prof. Jasper C. Gates, distinguished jurist.

J. Crapo Cristy, Superintendent George Morley & Co.

Wm. H. Rose, stock broker.

Albert B. Lyons, Secretary Nelson Baker & Co.

Alexander B. Wetmore, Assistant Secretary Detroit Lubricator Co.

Bert C. Wilder, Secretary Detroit & Buffalo Steamship Co., Treasurer Detroit & Cleveland Steamship Co.

Frderick A. Smith, Cashier Commercial National Bank.

Enoch Smith, Cashier United States Savings Bank.

Philip B. Gale, Vice-President and Manager Detroit Screw Works.

John M. Mulley ,President Detroit Salt Co.
Wm. P. Harris, Treasurer Wolverine Manfg. Co., and Secretary Cadillac Cabinet Co.
Mark W. Allen, Secretary Mark W. Allen & Co.
Lawrence J. Whittimore, leading patent attorney.
Hon. Frederick Bradford Smith, Chairman Board of Michigan Commissioners to World's Fair, St Louis; ex-President Detroit Chamber of Commerce; President Wolverine Mfg. Co.; President Cadillac Cabinet Co., etc., etc., etc.

PRESERVE JAMESTOWN ISLAND, VA.

An article in the *New York Herald* says:

Slowly, but with remorseless certainty the historic soil of Jamestown Island is crumbling away and being carried out to sea. At a rate of about six feet each year this erosion goes on. Three hundred feet from the shore, at a point almost directly out from the old church tower, a solitary cypress tree arises like a sentinel from the river. Men now living can remember when the cypress stood on the island at what appeared a safe distance from the water's edge.

As the water eats its way into the soil there are offered up in sacrifice the most precious historic ruins on the continent. For here, on what is now an island, Anglo-Saxon civilization gained its first permanent foothold in the hemisphere.

As the river's inroads progress brick foundations of dwellings and other relics are exposed and carreid away. Even one hundred years ago the erosion had advanced so far that the stumps of the palisades erected by the first settlers for protection against the Indians could be seen at low tide, 500 or 600 feet from the shore. Since 1846 the shore for a distance of fully 300 feet inland has been washed away.

Along the shore are frequently picked up clay pipes with which the settlers consoled themselves, domestic utensils of pewter and copper, small coins and glass bottles.

It is probable that when the old church, the tower of which still stands in lonely vigil on the island, was erected, in 1639, it was a quarter of a mile inland. Now it is at the edge of the water, and but for the short stretch of sea wall which the Government has erected where the current strikes the island with greatest force, would be in danger of succumbing to the river's appetite with a few decades. Even as it is, unless further protection is given, this most venerable relic must in time be destroyed.

At the western end of the island, where the old church tower stands, twenty-two and one-half acres have been given by Mrs. Louise J. Barney, who owns that island, to the Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities. Congress has been memorialized to buy the entire island of 1,500 to 1,600 acres and convert it into a national park, taking steps to prevent the further encroachments of the river. Unless this is done or money is forthcoming from some other source to build sea walls wherever the current strikes the land, it is only a question of time when the last traces of this vanished city will be swept away.

On Saturday afternoon, June 4th, the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society unveiled a tablet marking a site in the line of defense of the city during the War of 1812. This was done at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 123d Street, in Morningside Park. Here for ninety years the remains of a stone tower have been standing. A year ago these remains were in danger of total obliteration, but through the efforts of a member of the Auxiliary, the Park Commissioners' interest was aroused and they were repaired. Now the Auxiliary wished to place a simple tablet on this spot, which is much frequented by visitors at all seasons. In the autumn of 1814 New York was in a panic over the threatened British invasion, and at the call of Governor DeWitt Clinton a line of fortification was built from the Hudson to the Harlem River by the patriotic citizens, who cheerfully gave their services to the cause. We are told that the Committee of Defense, with Nicholas Fish, chairman, called for volunteers, and many individuals and various organizations responded. The "Moonlight Workers" met at moonrise and went to Brooklyn to work on the fortifications of Fort Greene and others. They were succeeded by the "Sunrise Workers." The Masons gave a day assembling for the work at sunrise in front of the city hall. Tammany Hall fifteen hundred strong helped in the cause. The Hamilton Society and Columbia College students assisted at Harlem Heights, nearly opposite the present site of Columbia University.

In the *Evening Post* of October 25, 1814, appears the following advertisement:

"Notice: Vincit amor patriae laudumque immensa cupido. Virg. Students and former graduates of Columbia College, together with such other young men as are desirous of performing another day's labor on Harlem Heights are requested to assemble on the College Green on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth instant, at half-past six o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding to the same. By order of the Committee."

Most of the Harlem fortifications have disappeared, but the block-house in Central Park and the tower remains now about to be marked, are in a good state of preservation.

The Women's Auxiliary, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, President, appointed the following committee of arrangements:

Mrs. John Caldwell Coleman, chairman; Mrs. William Brookfield, Mrs. George Stephenson Bixby, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Mrs. James E. Pope, Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, and Mrs. Virgil P. Humason.

The Monmouth County Historical Society has over $1,000 in its treasury. Mrs. Sarah Fairchild, of Keyport, has presented the Society the original minute book in Middletown township. The first record is in 1099, and the last in 1847.

The book will be copied and rebound and then deposited in a secure place. The copy will be at the disposal of the members. Mrs. Fairchild came into possession of the book by examining the effects of her father, the late Joseph D. Hoff, of Keyport, who was the clerk of Middletown township when the last record was made in the book.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

There is evidently bad blood between the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the Revolution. And yet these people pride themselves on their good blood.

Reports would indicate that the Daughters of the Revolution that recently gathered in Washington were hard to manage; that the president's gavel was much in evidence, and still they would talk. A New Jersey delegate when called down on the ground that the motion was not debatable, replied to the chair: "Madam President, I do not wish to debate the question; I only want to talk about it." It is well known that men do that kind of thing, but we hoped that women would set a better example.

The Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting in the Twentieth Century club house. The secretary, Miss Pauletta Guffey, reported four hundred and sixty-one members on the roll, and the registrar, Mrs. J. W. Marsh, had new new applications to record. Thus the Chapter opens the new year with a membership of four hundred and sixty-three. During the year twenty-four new members have been admitted, three of these by transfer. Six have died, two have been transferrred, two have resigned and one withdrew. The following officers of the Chapter were elected: Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon; vice-regent, Miss Julia Morgan Harding; recording secretary, Miss Pauletta Guffey; treasurer, Mrs. William S. Foster; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edwin F. Earl; registrar, Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh; historian, Miss Beulah Kennard; board of management, Mrs. Park Painter, Mrs. Dexter J. Thayer, Mrs. William D. Hamilton, Mrs. Edward Blaine Scull, and Mrs. Robert T. Reineman; board of directors in charge of the block house and real estate, Miss M.W.Denny, Miss Mary E. McCandless, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. James B. Oliver, Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Mrs. Albert Horne, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Miss Kate C. McKnight, and Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon. The board of directors elected its own officers later, and resulted in Miss Denny being continued as president; Miss Mary E. McCandless, vice-president; Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, treasurer; Mrs. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., secretary, and Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, chairman of advisory committee.

A feud between two ambitious women has exposed a skeleton long hidden in the family of Julius A. Coleman, successful attorney, and author of the Mechanics' Lien law of Illinois.

Mrs. Coleman, his wife, is the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a brilliant woman with an

interesting family. She has written a history of the American Constitution.

Mrs. Warren Springer applied for admission to the D. A. R. and was rejected. Then she began warfare on the Colemans.

Recently disbarment proceedings were taken against Mr. Coleman before the Supreme Court of Illinois. It is alleged that in 1881 Coleman was found guilty of an insurance swindle in Indiana, and sentenced to the penitentiary. The Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association brought the proceedings. The charge against him is "evasive omission," in not mentioning the Indiana trouble when he signed an affidavit of good moral character, which obtained him license to practice law there.

Mrs. Springer is the wife of a prominent real-estate operator. She has taken a leading part in women's club affairs for ten years, and is at present president of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, an organization distinct from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Springer has a double interest in finding out all she could about Coleman, because a suit which the attorney brought against her husband was over property that she had decided to present to the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. After this suit had been won by Mr. Springer, Attorney Coleman had him indicted for perjury, and it was then that Mrs. Springer assumed, in self-defense, as she avers, the role of detective.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Some time ago Mrs. George M. Conarroe, of Philadelphia, presented to this Society one hundred copies of the wide margin and extra illustrated limited edition of the "Life of Major-General Anthony Wayne," by the late Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, to be sold for the benefit of the Wayne Monument Fund of this Society.

This edition was specially prepared and is a rare volume of American biography and history. A number of copies contain the autograph of the author. It is desirable that the books be disposed of as soon as possible so as to add the revenue therefrom to the Wayne Monument Fund, and to this end subscriptions will be received until the supply is exhausted at $5.00 per volume. Orders for the book may be sent to the undersigned accompanied by check, made payable to "Charles Henry Jones, Treasurer Wayne Monument Fund."

E. D. WEAVER, *Secretary.*

Lock Box 713, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1904.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF 76,
239 Broadway, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Sir:—I am writing a book on the biography and genealogy of the eight or nine hundred people whose portraits were drawn and engraved by St. Memin 100 years ago.

The owners of the original portraits are scattered all over the country. No doubt many of your readers are among them and would like to have their ancestors correctly reported in the book.

The *Nation*, the *New York Times*, and the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* have all published the enclosed, and I would like the co-operation of the SPIRIT OF '76 in the enterprise.

Would you kindly insert something like the enclosed, altering it in any way you please? Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL.

ST. MEMIN PORTRAITS.

DR. William J. Campbell, the well-known bookseller of Philadelphia, is writing an elaborate work on St. Memin portraits. It will be in eight volumes, with over eight hundred and thirty engraved portraits, all on separate pages.

The basis of the book will be the famous "Collection" of 761 proofs made by the artist himself, which has recently come into Dr. Campbell's possession.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Library of Congress, both of which have extensive collections, are co-operating with the author, giving him the free use of any portraits that they possess that are not in his own collection.

Any of our readers who have information either biographical or genealogical, about any portrait that St. Memin made, or any information as to the present location of any original crayons, or coppers or engravings, will confer a favor on the author by communicating with him.

Due credit will be given in the book for all information received.

Dr. Campbell's address is 1218 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

I notice that one of your ancestors was John Tidd, of Woburn. I find myself descended from this same man, but the records of the first two or three generations of the Tidd family, I find rather meagre.

I write to ask if you have found who was the wife of John Tidd, and also who was the wife of his son John.—John Balch Blood, Boston, Mass.

PHILLIPS—Michael Phillips of Newport, R. I. Was made a freeman in 1668. Shortly thereafter he removed to the town of Smithfield, R. I., and died about 1685. He left three sons, John, James and Richard. Wanted, the date of birth and where Michaelw asb orn. Also when he first came to Rhode Island, and the exact date of his death. Would also like the dates of birth of his sons, especially as to James.—W. J. M.

WANTED:—Ancestry of John Cleves and his wife. He was a wealthy farmer of Aqualogue, Long Island, about 1740. His wife, I think, was a descendant of Peter Hallock of Southhola, Long Island. I wish to know how.—Mrs. J. H. Harrison, 1711 Grand Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Aug. 1, 1904.

MR. L. H. CORNISH:

With this find 10 cents in stamps to pay for the June number of SPIRIT OF '76, which I have received. Kindly discontinue it to my address. My family are all away, and I am getting too old to do much reading—am considerable over 70,—so am dropping nearly all my subscriptions to papers and magazines, and cannot attend meetings of lodges or societies. I wish you success, however, in the publication of '76. All members should take it who are young enough to read it.

Respectfully yours.

SAMUEL H. WAGENER

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1904.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH,
140 Nassau Street, New York:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find $1.00 (one dollar) for my subscription. Please pardon the delay. I am especially interested in "Genealogical Guide." Have found some of my old Puritan ancestorst there, and would like to hear of a few more, so will send a few queries "to perfect the family tree."

Respectfully,

MRS. J. H. HARRISON.

THE CHRISTMAS DELINEATOR.

The December *Delineator*, with its message of good cheer and helpfulness, will be welcomed in every home. The fashion pages are unusually attractive, illustrating and describing the very latest modes in a way to make their construction during the busy festive season a pleasure instead of a task, and the literary and pictorial features are of rare ecellence. A selection of Love Songs from the Wagner Operas, rendered into English by Richard de Gallienne and beautifully illustrated in colors by J. C. Leyendecker, occupies a prominent place, and a chapter in the Composers' Series, relating the Romance of Wagner and Cosima, is an interesting supplement to the lyrics. A very clever paper entitled "The Court Circles of the Republic," describes some unique phases of Washington social life is from an unnamed contributor, who is said to write from the inner circles of society. There are short stories from the pens of Hopkinson Smith, Robert Grant, Alice Brown, Mary Stewart Cutting and Elmore Elliott Peake, and such interesting writers as Julia Magruder ,L. Frank Baum, and Grace MacGowan Cooke hold the attention of the children. Many Christmas suggestions are given in needlework, and the Cookery pages are redolent of the Christmas feast. In addition, there are the regular departments of the magazine, with many special articles on topics relating to woman's interests within and without the home.

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ee "An Old Community.")

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

Vol. XI. NOVEMBER, 1904. No. 3

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HISTORIES FROTHY, SAYS PROF. SPARKS.

The man who talks and never does, and the makers of American histories for public schools, are "frothy patriots," according to Professor Edwin Earle Sparks, of the University of Chicago.

"The outrageous way in which American history is taught in the public schools to-day is enough to destroy the benefits of The Hague tribunal and all of the peace conferences of the world," he says.

The histories of America do not teach the first principles of peace, home and manliness. They teach nothing but war, war, war!"

It was the man who boasts and talks and forgets home and family to tell the country the way it should travel that Professor Sparks considered a "frothy" patriot. A few of the "patriots" of America the speaker summed up as follows:

"The boasting patriot. He goes around saying that America is the greatest nation in the world and can 'lick' all the other nations combined. This 'patriot' in case of war forgets to enlist.

"The ancestral patriot. The man who has the misfortune to come from a fighting family, one who had ancestors in every war that America ever fought. He never forgets to tell of the patriotism of his ancestors, frequently to the forgetting of modern or even local patriotism.

"Only a few people have the opportunity to prove their patriotism in time of war," said Professor Sparks. "The real patriot is the man who in times of peace dedicates himself to fulfilling the duties of citizenship, going to the polls and voting as his conscience tells him to; who works for the good of the nation; who rears his children to be good citizens; who places in his heart God first and his country next."

MASSILLON, August 28, 1904.

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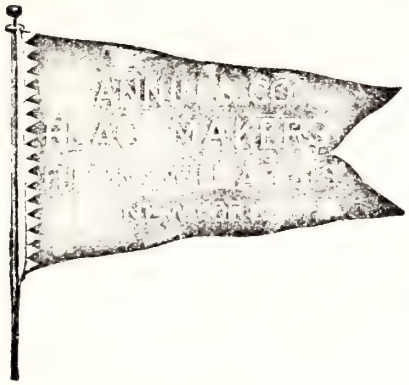
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H. C. B.

November the fifteenth.

The Benedict Arnold house, a Revolutionary war landmark at New Haven, is being torn down. The front doors and some of the colonial windows have been given to the New Haven Colony Historical Society for preservation. For many years the old house where Gen. Arnold lived when an apothecary before the war has been the centre of several store yards. Its interior has been a warehouse.

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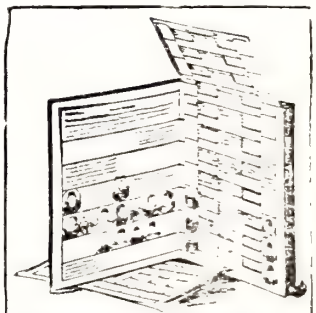
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THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared.

XIII.

The doctor reached Gilbert Watson's before me that evening. He arrived in time to hear from Elizabeth Watson all that she surmised about Margery's mysterious trouble; for her brother had not yet arrived home, and I had found no opportunity to apprise the physician of the climax at Farney's. I forget if my ears burned as I walked up the dark lane; if they did not it was no fault of Aunt Elizabeth's, for the opprobrium that rolled over the my innocent head in her short talk with the doctor was severe enough to badly scorch those useful members.

And I might have gone in and listened to this disparagement of my character without her knowledge, had I been so inclined, for Margery had left the street door ajar and was standing without as I came up.

My lady appeared neither distressed nor forlorn, though perhaps her cheeks were a trifle paler than usual, otherwise she was Margery in every way, and her smile had seemed never so sweet.

We went quietly to a small room adjacent to the front door, where a newly-kindled fire of clean-cleft hickory burned briskly, throwing the dancing miniature image of each flame fantasy upon the polished andirons at the hearthsides. A solitary candlestick on the center table mingled its soft mellow light with the fire glow. I had often sat in this cozy room with Margery. It was finished with a quaint oriel window overlooking a flower garden at the side, and the perfume of roses and mignionette stole through the opened panes in summer. Several solid pieces of black walnut,—a high court-cupboard in one corner, a round table covered by a Turkey carpet, with a few wainscot chairs upholstered in red leather, and red curtains, furnished the room. Another window, which I shall have reason to mention, opened upon the street. I sat with my back to this, Margery facing me, in her favorite chair,—a tall, narrow-backed affair with great arms that closed her in comfortably; it might have been built to her measure for its snugness.

"Aunt Elizabeth and the doctor are talking about you and me," she announced. Their voices could be heard from the parlor; but what they said was indistinguishable, for Elizabeth had carefully closed the door.

"I've been acting so silly since Wednesday evening," confessed Margery, looking ashamed.

"Your father told me all about it," said I, smiling grimly.

"Oh!" exclaimed Margery. "I'm sorry."

"He thought I had made you unhappy."

"They asked me if you had, but I denied it," she said. "Yet I couldn't bring myself to tell them what had really happened; so they would believe nothing save that you were in some way to blame."

"Your father is convinced now that I'm not. He demanded the truth," I replied.

Margery leaned forward, very anxious and curious.

"And what said he when you told him?" she inquired.

"That he had always had faith in Oliver Everson."

Margery sank back in her chair again as she replied, with lowered eyes:

"I believed in him myself. That is why 'twas so great a shock to me. Hast ever been badly disappointed?" she asked, looking up at me.

"Once," I replied, tragically.

"Tell me of it," said Margery, who knew as well as I what I meant.

I told her, in only the few words that were needed, of the bright hope that had been in my heart, and of the dark shadow that had settled over it two days before. I looked into her beautiful serene eyes as I told my foolish story, and they were very bright, and kind, and smiling, and her cheeks glowed again in the warm firelight. In answer she said that any girl but a stupid could have seen that I was rather fond of her; but that she had never deemed the little comedy (she called it) about the rose that I relinquished in the wood, and of the sentimental dreams that I had, in all these weeks, woven round the flower, could have so menaced my happiness. She said also that girls (nice, modest ones) were not likely to leave flowers for gentlemen whom they had known but an hour; which sounded decidedly sane, and slightly ameliorated my green jealousy. She loved Oliver, it is true. His indiscretion, however, had so blackened his name that Mr. Watson would never again admit him to his house. Oliver had, in a way, fallen out of the tree—and dragged Margery's heart with him.

Elizabeth opened the parlor door and called for lights. The engrossing theme of their talk had driven from her excited mind all thought of the rapidly falling dusk. During the succeeding interval we heard the doctor's voice rise up in its usual energetic strain:

"Gadzacks! I most forgot to tell you: Goodman Tuttle's wife had triplets this morning."

Aunt Elizabeth was a severely modest, finical spinster, and the nature of Dr. Hopper's remark sadly shocked her sensibilities. There followed a cold and significant silence. But the doctor was incorrigible.

"And I only got a bag of corn for my services! Two bushels of corn for delivering three bouncing brats——"

"Hush!" gasped Elizabeth in consternation, "here comes the servant."

The woman entered the parlor with the candles, and presently departed, neglecting, by the way, to close the door behind her.

"You have not answered my last question," said Elizabeth.

"To be sure," responded the doctor. "We were speaking of Robert Gillum. You asked if I knew aught of his family—his parents. Nay, I do not; i' sooth, I met him this last summer for the first time."

"A mystery, indeed," observed Elizabeth, critically.

"I know not even where the boy hails from," said the doctor. "Yet I have always thought him a very estimable young man."

"I caught Margery watching me with a puzzled look in her eyes. She, too, was wondering. And the strangest of all, I had never myself succeeded in fathoming this uncertainty which enveloped my past,—the age that preceded my awakening on the August morning at Farney's.

Margery had quietly risen and closed the door of our room after the doctor's last remark.

"We'll not listen longer," she said, resuming her chair, "for you know"—and she smiled—"what often happens to eavesdroppers."

"The doctor's words have set you thinking," I answered. "I am a mystery to you also."

But what Margery might have said in reply never passed her lips. Her eyes, which had wandered to the window behind me, appeared to become riveted all at once upon something there with a fixed intensity that startled me. I turned instantly, but could discern nothing beyond the panes but the gloom of early night, and hear on sound except a high wind that was robbing the trees of their dead leaves at every boisterous gust.

"What is it?" I asked, puzzled enough.

"Oh! how very, very strange!" she whispered fearfully. "Your face, Robert,—*I saw your face looking in through the window at me!*"

No doubt I contemplated the poor girl as if I were forced to realize that she had suddenly become mentally unbalanced; at least the whole thing seemed so preposterous that at the time I actually believed Margery had been the victim of an hallucination. An hour later I changed my mind.

"I saw it as plainly as I see you sitting there," declared Margery, white and trembling, her eyes still staring at the casement.

She appeared so distraught that I opened the window and looked out to reassure her. Not a being was in sight. But to make matters worse for Margery, a gust of wind entered the room as I did so and extinguished the candle; while the sudden rush of air caused the flames in the hearth to leap up the chimney with impetuous fury.

But the cat! Margery was calling to me to watch the cat. If there was fury expressed in the flames, what words can describe the antics of this sable feline. She stood on the hearth silhouetted against the bright firelight, her spine hooped up high, her tail swollen to thrice its wonted size, scowling and spitting with extraordinary vehemence in the direction of that remarkable window—even after I had closed it.

"What ails her?" cried Margery, standing and watching the animal with fascinated gaze. A second later, her eyes returned to the confounded window.

"'Twas your face, Robert," she murmured, "but it wore a look that frightened me. It was sinister, and leering."

"Have I ever looked at you so?" I asked, laughing lightly.

"If you ever do, I'll shriek," she answered, with tears in her eyes.

The cat had subsided, but sat suspiciously watching the window with its yellow basilisk eyes.

I turned Margery's chair around so that it faced the fire and made her sit down; then I held the candle-stick to the fire and relighted the wick—for propriety's sake, because I heard some one in the hall. In another moment Elizabeth Watson turned the door knob and entered.

She did not recover from the shock of seeing us together for several moments, during which time I stood, feeling rather ill at ease, and waiting for her to respond to my "Good evening, ma'am."

"Mr. Gillum, good evening," she replied at last. "Your presence here was rather unexpected,—though we were speaking of you but a moment past."

I knew this to be no compliment, so that it was on the tip of my tongue to cheerfully repeat the time-worn adage, "Speak of the devil and he is sure to appear," I said instead:

"You were occupied privately with the doctor, ma'am." Then I heard a writhing of the parlor sofa springs as the doctor got up, for my voice had reached him.

"We thought your talk was not meant for our ears," observed Margery, who still sat by the fire with the black cat at her feet. "I shut the door when Robert heard you speak of him."

"What ails thee, ma'am?" demanded the doctor of Aunt Elizabeth, for he arrived just as that lady seemed about to be seized with a fainting spell. She would not suffer him to hold her, however, and recovered speedily.

"Robert!" she exclaimed in dismay. "Did you hear? She calls him Robert!"

"I asked Margery to do so," I explained. Dr. Hopper was grinning broadly.

"*Margery!*" gasped Aunt Elizabeth, with a weird grimace. "No young man ever called *me* Elizabeth when I was her age."

"Probably not," remarked Margery, wickedly, as she caressed the cat with her slippered foot. And the feline purred contentedly.

Margery was explaining that her father had invited "Rob—Mr. Gillum" to supper, when the hammer at the street door fell with a resounding thud upon the heavy oak panels; and presently Mr. Watson was welcoming Dr. Hopper and me.

He must have found time to say a word privately to his sister and the physician, for the former condescended to treat me with a new, though restrained, courtesy and favor that was unprecedented, while the doctor, to show that his own suspicions were dispelled, winked at me slyly over the cheese.

Aunt Elizabeth's acerbity of temper fell upon Martha, a plump, red-faced girl who waited on the table. The usual amount of milk and cream were not forthcoming at supper. The girl explained, in confusion, that one of the cows, which until now had supplied two gallons each day, had suddenly gone quite dry. The other cow's milk had also strangely diminished in quantity; and that evening upon skimming the morning's milk, the cream, usually of the richest, proved only of the poorest quality.

Mr. Watson could not conceal his annoyance.

"The cow's have broken into the orchard and eaten apples," he declared.

The girl showed this to be impossible, for the cows had been, for a week, pastured in a field remote from the orchard. Mr. Watson looked puzzled.

"I'll examine the cows," offered Dr. Hopper. "Per-

chance I may find them sick. Something else may have disagreed with them. I once knew a cow to eat a rawhide bridle."

"Indeed?" said Elizabeth, incredulously.

"She swallowed it all save the bit," said the doctor, gravely. "The bit lodged between her teeth. I pulled the bridle out of her, but 'twas a hard tussle, i' sooth."

"And what were the effects," I asked.

"The bridle was ruined," quoth the doctor.

"But the cow?" inquired Margery and I together.

"The cow developed a taste for leather, and went dry. She chewed saddles and bridles at every opportunity. One day she espied a man in her field wearing leather breeches. She chased the man, got him down, and ate up his breeches. But it killed her."

The doctor gurgled, and we all smiled—out of politeness.

"I'll wager she made tough beef," observed Mr. Watson.

"How about the man?" asked Elizabeth, innocently.

"The man went home in a barrel," answered the doctor, grinning.

Aunt Elizabeth blushed furiously. She had not thought of this contingency. Everybody else laughed—at Elizabeth, of course.

The dilemma of the milk would probably have remained unmentioned again, had not Elizabeth discovered another singular feature about it. An earthen jug-full, though perfectly sweet when first placed upon the table, had now turned sour. We all sampled the milk and found this to be unquestionably true.

"Martha, run to the door and see if there be lightning in the sky to sour the milk," suggested the physician.

Nobody countermanded this order, for Mr. Watson seemed so astonished that he scarcely heard the doctor, while his sister sat, with perplexed countenance, staring at the milk jug.

Martha went through the hall and opened the street door. At this identical moment the black cat, which had been lying comfortably upon the dining room sofa, repeated the strange performance that Margery and I had witnessed earlier in the evening.

"What ails the cat?" cried Dr. Hopper.

"How strange!" exclaimed Elizabeth.

"A dog in the street," suggested Mr. Watson.

I glanced at Margery, who sat by my side. She was almost as white as the tablecloth.

We heard the street door close with a bang, as though Martha were heartily glad to shut out the black night and get back to the cheerful light and our company. She came in looking decidedly scared, and gave a little screech at seeing the cat behave so. Presently the animal grew quiet.

"Well, my girl, saw you any lightning in the sky?" questioned the doctor.

"No, sir; 'tis growing clear enough to see the stars shine; but 'tis very black, sir," replied Martha.

"Take away the jug, Martha," said Aunt Elizabeth, looking as sour as its contents. "'Tis getting sour to curdling."

Martha was reaching out for the pitcher when she all at once clasped her arm above the elbow, and screamed in affright.

"What now?" exclaimed Mr. Watson impatiently, pushing back his chair.

"Why don't you answer your master?" said Elizabeth, sharply, as the girl hesitated, trembling, and still holding her arm as though it pained her.

"Somebody pinched me as I stood here," she answered, ready to cry with fear.

"Nonsense! Nobody pinched you," said Elizabeth.

"But I feel it, ma'am, right here," protested Martha, touching her arm.

"Let's see thy arm," said the doctor, jumping up from his chair.

Martha pushed back her sleeve and showed where the hurt was.

"A nice plump arm," murmured the doctor, squeezing the limb appreciatively. "I' faith, 'tis most strange," he said the next second. "The flesh is red here, and I find two white indentures like the marks of finger-nails."

We all gathered round Martha and looked curiously at her injury. She had commenced to cry. Margery here-left the room, unobserved by all but me.

"Stop thy noise!" said Dr. Hopper to Martha, "and let's reason about this. First we find one cow gone dry, and the other with little milk; next, the milk turns sour; after which the cat acts like one possessed; lastly, the girl is pinched by some invisible hand. What think you?" he turned to Gilbert Watson.

"I'm bewitched!" cried Martha like one distracted. "The cows are bewitched, and the cat is bewitched!" And she renewed her sobbing.

"Hush, child!" cried Elizabeth, agitated herself. She turned to Mr. Watson: "I think, brother, there's a deal of truth in what the girl says."

"I have but little faith in such nonsense," said Mr. Watson sternly.

"Be quiet, girl! Go to the kitchen!" he bade Martha, who had burst into another spontaneous flow of tears. The girl obeyed.

"I have always been skeptical," remarked the doctor. "And yet how can we doubt these phenomena?"

A draft of air rushed in from the hallway: the cat rounded up her back, bristled her tail, and snarled savagely. Then a woman screamed outside in the street.

"My God! where is Margery?" cried Mr. Watson, white to the lips. "I thought she was here."

"Wilt thou believe now?" said the physician, grimly. And he sprang toward the door. But I was ahead of him, and out in the street the next second.

A man might have attempted, no less futilely, to look through a stonewall as to penetrate that darkness with his vision. I listened at the corner and heard nothing but the wind and scurrying leaves. I called her name loudly, and that brought both her father and the doctor to my side.

Margery had disappeared, either by her own volition—which seemed improbable—or through the agency of some one else.

A man with a lantern came running swiftly down the street. The doctor caught him deftly by the collar.

"Now then, scroundrel, I have thee fast!" he cried excitedly; and the following moment: "Gadzookers! I've made a grievous mistake: 'tis the watch!"

The man had heard Margery's cry. We told him what had happened. Being a considerate watch, he at once forgave the gross indignity to which he had been subjected.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OSBORN, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1644; freeman 1648; by wife Hannah had Sarah, 1647; Thomas, 1649, Mary, 1652; another child, 1654; and Martha, 1656; beside John, baptised 1660. He liven on Malden side; there had wife Sarah, who in October, 1651, stood up manfully, with her sisterhood, in defence of Rev. Mr. Matthews against the Gen. Court. In February, 1662, he and his wife were recorded in the church of Charlestown, by dismissal from Malden; but probably he had a hankering for heresy, as he next year united with Gould, as a Baptist, having embraced the opinions of that sect as early as 1658, though their church was not formed until 1665. The name is sometimes Ozbon in records of Middlesex.

OSBORN, THOMAS, New Haven, perhaps brother of Richard, with far better estate; counted a family of six, in a few years; removed to East Hampton, L. I., 1650; there perhaps had Thomas, Jeremiah, and John, yet may have been born before he left England.

OSBORN, WILLIAM, Salem, 1630; freeman 1639; by wife called in relt's list of church members 1641, Frezwith or Freesweed; had there no children; removed to Dorchester, and there town records mention by Frodisweed, his wife, had Recompense, born 1644, H. C., 1661, at Braintree had Hannah, 1646; Bezaleel, 1650; and some years after at Boston, by probably the same wife called Fredliswerth, and in Prov. rec. Freesweed, had Joseph, 1652; and Jonathan, 1656. He was a merchant; died in middle life; his inventory, 1662, shows over £1,000; well for that time. His widow married John Mulford of South Hampton, Yorkshire E. Riding, and in 1670 sold to Rev. Antipas Newman of Wenham, that 110 acres granted to Osborn.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 58; II, 90; IV, 26; X, 103; Cope Gen., 74, 164-6; Diamond Geneal., 102; Little's Passaic Valley Gens., 306-11; Osborn Geneal. (1891), 11 pages; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., 716-8.

OSGOOD:—Christopher, Ipswich; came in the Mary and John, 1634; freeman 1635; died 1650, leaving wife Margery, who was daughter of Philip Fowler, and children Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, Deborah, Christopher, born 1643; and Thomas, probably posthumus;. Mary married, 1651, John Lovejoy; and Abigail married, 1657, as seems probable Shoreborn Wilson of Ipswich.

OSGOOD, JOHN, perhaps brother of first Christopher; came from Andover, in Hampsire, England, where he was one of the founders of the church, 1645, and the first representative of the town, 1651; died that year. A widow, Sarah Osborn, died at Andover, 1667. His children were Sarah, John, born in England, 1631; Stephen, 1638; Mary, Elizabeth; all before he went to Andover, and there had Hannah, 1644; and probably Deborah. Sarah married, 1648, John Clement; Mary married, 1653, Henry Ingalls; Elizabeth married, 1659, John Brown of Reading; Hannah married, 1660, Samuel Archer; and Deborah married, 1663, John Russ.

OSGOOD, WILLAM, Salisbury, 1640, a proprietor of that date; born about 1605; had, by record at Salisbury, John and William, twins, born 1648; Mary, 1650; Joseph, 1651; Sarah, 1653; and Joseph, again, 1656.

REFERENCES:—Abbott's Andover, Mass., 19; Binney Geneal. 37-9; Field Geneal. (1895), 123; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass, 237; Osgood Geneal. (1894), 178 pages.

OSIER, or OSYER:—Abel, a soldier of Capt. Lothrop's Company, called "The Flower of Essex;" killed at the Bloody Brook, 1675. His inventory of 28th June following, shows £3, 1, 10, that was given to his brother by order of the court.

OSLAND:—Humphrey, Cambridgeville or Newton; shoemaker; married, 1667, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hyde; had Elizabeth, 1668; John, 1669; Hannah and Sarah, 1683; and died 1720. His widow died 1723. Elizabeth married Nathaniel Wilson, as his second wife. Hannah married, 1696, John Prentice, and Sarah married Edward Prentice.

REFERENCES:—Jackson's Newton, Mass., 375; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 620.

OTIS, or OTTIS:—John, Hingham; came some weeks before Rev. Peter Hobart, and company with which he associated in settlement of that town, 1635, born about 1581, at Glastonbury, Co. Somerset; perhaps son of Richard; had before leaving England three children, there but, beside Richard, baptised 1617, and John, 1622; and daughters older as well as younger, brought over probably all by wife Margaret, who died 1653; was admitted freeman 1630, selectman often. After death of his wife removed to Weymouth; there took second wife, whose name was probably Elizabeth Streame, a widowed mother of Thomas and Bejamin Streame (in her will, 1672, probated 1676, names a son John S., giving him £80; speaks of son-in-law John Holbrook, who should pay that sum; and daughter Elizabeth H., and her child Ichabod;; and died 1657; had his will made one day before signed it by mark, in which he provides for wife and son John; he gives to daughter Margaret, wife of Thomas Burton, and her three children, to daughter Hannah, wife of Thomas Gill, and two only of her many children, Mary and Thomas, and to his daughters Ann and Alice, who were probably unmarried.

Mr. Otis, the assiduous antiquary of Yarmouth from which Savage has gained much knowledge of Scituate, Barnstable, and Yarmouth early settlers, is derived from another stock, emigrating at least 80 years later than the Hingham pioneer, and coming from a part England widely remote from the first.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., V, 43; VIII, 140, 190, IX, 205; XI, 44; Ely Gen., 170; Otis Family of Hingham (1850), 30 pages; Otis Family of Dover, N. H., 1851, 48 pages; Swift's Barnstable Family, II, 222-4, 238-40; Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 211-5.

ARMS:—Argent, a soltire, engrailed between four cross crosslets, fitchie, azure.

CREST:—An arm embowered, vested, gules; the hand, proper, holding a bunch of laurel.

OTLEY:—Abraham, Lynn, 1641.

OTLEY, ADAM, Lynn, 1641, perhaps brother of the preceding; Artillery Company, 1641; married a daughter of John Humphrey, Esquire, says Lewis. Perhaps it is the same as Utley.

REFERENCES:—Morris' Bontecou Gen., 162; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 510.

OTWAY:—John, Boston, 1657; owned land in Lynn; may be of same family as the last William Otway, Taunton, 1654.

OVELL:—Nathaniel, a cordwainer, from Dover, Co. Kent; came with a servant 1636; where he settled unknown.

OVERMAN:—Thomas, Boston; married Hannah, widow of Mahaleel Mummings, daughter of John Wiswall; was freeman 1671; died before 1675; of his widow Hannah, admin. was given 5th June, 1694, to Matthew Johnson of Woburn.

OVERTON:—Robert, Boston; had wife and son John, and died at sea 1673, having made his will aboard ship, in latitude about 24 degrees, and probably was foll. by those who saw him die.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., III, 40; IV, 17; Chambers' Early Germans of N. J., 458; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., III, 104.

OVIAT, or OVIETT:—Thomas, Milford, 1665, proposed for freeman 1673.

REFERENCES:—Humphrey's Geneal., 294; Orcutt's Hist. of New Milford, Ct.

OWDRIE:—John, a youth of 17, came in the Increase, 1635, to Boston, from London.

OWEN:—John, Windsor, said to be born 1624; married, 1650, Rebecca Wade, perhaps daughter of Robert of Hartford; had Josias, 1651; John, 1652, died soon; John again, 1654, died at 16 years; Nathaniel, 1656; Daniel, 1658; Joseph, 1660; Mary, 1662; Benjamin, 1664, died soon; Rebecca, 1666; Obadiah, 1667, and Isaac, 1670; was freeman, 1667, and removed to Simsbury, and died 1690. Mary married, 1681, Nathaniel Williams of Windsor.

OWEN, RICHARD, Newtown, L. I., 1656-86. Thompson and Riker.

OWEN, SAMUEL, Springfield; married, 1681, Ann, widow of John Pettee; had Sarah, born 1682; Abigail, 1685; Samuel, 1688; removed to Brookfield; there kept an inn.

OWEN, THOMAS, Boston; Artillery Co., 1639; imprisoned 1641, perhaps unjustly, for Samuel Maverick befriended him.

OWEN, WILLIAM, Braintree; freeman 1657; called by Chas. Grice, in his will, son-in-law; in 1661 had Daniel, born 1651; Deliverance, 1655, who married, May 1st, 1672, John Eddy, as his second wife, and Ebenezer, before mentioned.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., II, 90; Brown's West Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 115; Humphrey Geneal., 258-60.

OXENBRIDGE:—John, Boston, son of Daniel, who was a daughter of Physic, born 1606, at Daventry, Co. Northampton; matriculated at Lincoln' Coll., Oxford, 1623, in his 18th year. After was of Magdalen Hall; continued there a tutor ,until disquieted with increasing church ceremonies, he went, 1634, to Bermuda and preached; went home again, but being ejected on the act of uniform, 1662, took departure for Surinam, thence to Barbadoes, and in 1669 to Boston: was installed as colleague with Allen in the first church a few days after the loss of the Davenport; admitted freeman 1670; died 1674. He had three wives, first, Jane Butler, who died 1655; next married, 1656, Francis, only daughter of Rev. Hezekiah Woodward, vicar of Bray, in Co. Berks.; died next year; the third is known by her will to have been named Susanna. His daughter, Bathshua, wife of Richard Scott, Esq., of Jamaica, was sole executrix, and had good estate. A younger daughter, Theodora, married, 1677, Rev. Peter Thatcher, of Milton.

OXMAN:—William, Salem, 1668; then 35 years of

PACEY, or PACYE:—Nicholas, Salem, 1639, when, Felt says, he had grant of land; joined the church, 1650. Perhaps Catherine, of the same church was his wife, who was the unfortunate man procured to be united with Sarah, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley, after her husband Benjamin Keayne, had cast her off, neither Dudley nor Capt. K. informs us, though both in their wills mention her, as does also, in his will, young Thomas Dudley speaks of his aunt P. Possibly it was Thomas P., named in inventory of John Mills, as one of his debtors, 1651.

REFERENCES:—Chambers' N. J. Germans, 459.

PACKARD:—Samuel, Hingham, 1638; came in the Diligent, with wife probably Eliza and one child; had been of Wymondham, in Co. Norfolk; removed to Weymouth, first, perhaps, where he had John, born 1655; thence to Bridgewater by 1664; had elder children Samuel, Zaccheus, Elizabeth, Mary, beside Hannah, Thomas, Joel, Isreal, Deborah, Deliverance, and Nathaniel. Elizabeth married, 1665, Thomas Alger of Taunton; Mary married Richard Phillips of Weymouth; Hannah married Thomas Randall; Joel married, 1672, John Smith; Deborah married Samuel Washburn; and Deliverance married Thomas Washburn. This name was first written as pronounced.

REFERENCES:—Allen's Worcester, 146-8; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 169; Dyer's Hist. of Plainfield, Mass.; Lee Geneal. (1871), 85 pages.

PACKER:—George, Portsmouth, R. I., 1655.

PACKER, JOHN, New London, 1655; by first wife Eliza, who died 1674, had probably John, Samuel and Richard; by second wife Rebecca, widow of Thomas Latham, daughter of Hugh Wells, married, 1676; had James, baptised 1681: beside Joseph, Benjamin and Rebecca, as Miss Caulkins in her Hist. judges. He died 1689; his widow married a Watson of Kingston, R. I.

PACKER, THOMAS, Salem, whose wife Hepzibah, died, 1685, aged 25 years.

PACKER, THOMAS, Portsmouth, 1686, a physician from London; was Col. Judge of province, and a counsel. in 1719; died 1728. His wife Eliz. married, 1687; died 1717, in her 62d year.

REFERENCES:—Caulkins' New London, 324; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 327; Wentworth Geneal., I, 182.

PADDLEFORD, PADELFORD, sometimes PADDLEFOOT:—Jonathan, Cambridge; in records spelt, Padlfoote; married, 1652, Mary Blandford, probably daughter of John of Sudbury; had Jonathan, born 1653, died soon; Mary, 1654; Jonathan again, 1656; Zechariah, 1657; these three baptised 1659, and Edward, 1669. His widow married, 1662, Thomas Eames of Sherburne. She was killed by the Indians in 1676, and at the same time nine of his children, whereof most were hers also, were either killed or taken. The name is frequent at Providence and the vicinity; four had, in 1834, says Farmer, been graduated at Yale and Brown Colleges.

REFERENCES:—Dean (John G.), Biog., 32.

PADDOCK:—Ichabod, the subject of a trifling tradition, that he was invited, 1690, from Cape Cod to Nantucket, to teach the art of killing whales, when 18 years before James Loper had there been so engaged. Neither name was of permanent residence before the last was certain at Nantucket.

PADDOCK, ROBERT, Plymouth, 1643, and probably some years before perhaps was never a freeman of the Colony; had Robert, born 1634; Zechariah, 1636; Mary, 1638; Alice; 1640; John, 1643; and Susanna, 1649; his wife is not known. He died 1650. Mary married, 1651; Thomas Roberts; Alice married 1663, Zechariah Eddy; and Susanna married, 1665, John Eddy, and died 1670.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 50; Craft's Geneal., 239; New Eng. Hist and Gen., Reg., XII, 220-2.

PADDY:—William, Plymouth; came in the James, 1635, from Southampton, embarked 6th April, arrived at Boston 3d June; called in the customs house Clarence, skinner, late of London; he was perhaps of that company of skinners, and a liveryman of the metropolis, who could not at London have obtained the liberty to leave home, as he probably was a subsidy man, that would not be spared; married, 1639, Alice, daughter of Edmund Freeman; had Elizabeth, born 1641; John, 1645; Samuel, 1645; Thomas, 1647; Joseph, 1649, died in a few months; and Mercy; was one of 4 representatives from his town in the first general court of deputies for that Colony, June, 1639. His wife died 1651, and he married at Boston, same year, Mary widow of Bezaleel Payton, sister of William Greenough the first; had William, 16th September, 1652, died under 20 years; removed to Boston; was in Artillery Company, 1652; here had Nathaniel, born 1653, died under 19 years; Hannah, 1656; Benjamin, 1658; and Rebecca, posthumus, baptised 1659, whose birth in the town records is strange, put 3d August of that year when her father died 24th August preceding, aged 58. His will of 20th August, probated 9th September following, names all his nine children, besides the two Paytons, and provides for the expected one. His widow died 1675, aged 60. Elizabeth married John Mensley; and Mercy married Leonard Dowden. Nathaniel who was probably unmarried, died soon after making his will, 1680, in which he gave estate to his sister Mary Shove, aunts Sarah Phillips, and Eliz. Greenough, cousin Eliz. Greenough, and others.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 328-30.

PADNER:—Ezekiel, Boston; by wife Ruth, born September, 1668.

PAGE:—Abraham, Boston, 1645, a tailor, from Gt. Baddon, in Essex; by wife Mary, of Braintree Church, had Abraham, 1646, at Boston, died same month, and perhaps he removed.

PAGE, ANTHONY, Dover, 1662-6.

PAGE, BENJAMIN, Haverhill; married 1666, Mary, probably daughter of Thomas Whittier; had nine children, says Barry.

PAGE, CONELIUS, Haverhill, 1677; may have been brother of preceding.

PAGE, EDWARD, Boston, cooper; by wife, daughter of William Beamsley, had Elizabeth, who died 1653; Sarah, born 1656; Edward, 1658; Jonathan, 1660; Penerel, 1663; Eliz., 1666; Humility, 1673; was of Artillery Co., 1661.

PAGE, FRANCIS, Hampton, 1678, oldest son of Deacon Robert; may be that deacon who died 1706, aged 76.

PAGE, GEORGE, Saco, 1653; married daughter of Nicholas Edgecomb, and she married next, John Ashton of Scarborough.

PAGE, GEORGE, Branford, 1667; may be the same one who was an ensign and died at Boston, where in August, 1675, his inventory was taken.

PAGE, HENRY, Hampton, freeman 1666.

PAGE, ISAAC, Boston; married, 1653, Damaris Shattuck; was probably the bricklayer at Salem, 1658.

PAGE, JOHN, Watertown; came in the fleet with Winthrop; made constable, 1630, when he requested to be freeman; was admitted 18th May following; was from Dedham, Co. Essex, with wife and two children, whose sufferings in the first winter were duly thought of by his former minister, blessed John Rogers. His wife was Phebe, sister of William Paine, and of the wife of William Hammond of Wtertown, nam. Eliz., wh died 1677, in 87th year; he died December preceding aged 90; and their children were John, probably one of the two brothers from England; Samuel, born 1633 Daniel, 1634, died very soon; and Eliz., Mary and Phebe of whom one may have been born in England. Phebe was third wife of James Cutler.

PAGE, JOHN, Dedham; freeman 8th October, 164

PAGE, JOHN, Haverhill, 1640, died 1687, and h widow died November, 1697.

PAGE, ONESIPHORUS, Salisbury; married, 166 Mary, daughter of Thomas Hawskworth; had Mary born 1666; Joseph, 1670; Abigail, 1672; Mary, 1674 Sarah, 1677; Onesiphorus, 1679; Cornelius, who die 1683; and Mary again, September, 1680. His widow died May, 1695; and he married, July following, Sara Rowell; had John, born 1697, and died 1706.

PAGE, ROBERT, Salem, from Ormsby, near Yarmouth, Co. Norfolk; came in 1637, aged 33, with wif Lucy, 30; three children, Francis, Margaret and Susanna; and two servants, William Moulton, aged 20, an Ann Wadd, 15; freeman May, 1642; removed to Hampton, representative in 1667, 1668 and died Septembe 1679. His will, of 9th September, in that year, name oldest son, Francis, daughter Margaret, who mention William Moulton, no doubt the fellow passenger; Mary wife of Samuel Fogg; Thomas; Rebecca, wife of Joh Smith; Hannah, wife of Henry Dow; Robert, son of h son Thomas; and a grandson John; beside son-in-la William Marston.

PAGE, THOMAS, Saco, 1636; came probably in th Increase to Boston from the parish of All Saints Stay nings, Marklane, London; a tailor, aged 29, with wif Elizabeth, 28, and children Thomas, 2, and Catharin 1. He was of grand jury 1640, and, perhaps, remove to Casco.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., IV, 183; V, 89; VI, 5 VII, 211; XI, 152; Bangor, Maine, Hist. Mag., IX, 21 8; Bond's Watertown, Mass., Gens., 383, 865; Carte Family Tree of Virginia; Page Genealogy (1883), 25 pages; Page Genealogy (1893), 275 pages; Richmon Virginia, Standard, III, 4, 29, 37.

CREST:—Out of a ducal coronet, a demi-griffe both per pale, or and gules, counterchanged.

MOTTO:—*Spe labor levis* (Hope lightens work).

PAIGE:—John, Saybrook, 1684.

PAIGE, NATHANIEL, Roxbury, 1686; had seve children, probably born in England, and here had Jame baptised 1686, died at 6 months; removed, 1688, t Billerica; was freeman 1690; had Christopher, bor 1691. By Joseph Dudley, as Presid. was made, in 168 marshall of the Co. Suffolk. He died April, 1692. Hi will names wife Joanna, his daughter Elizabeth married 1698, John Simpkins of Boston; Sarah married, 169 Samuel Hill, Jr., of Billerica. His son Nathaniel die at Bedford, 1755, aged 75, and Christopher was th first deacon at Hardwick, where he died, 1774.

PAIGE, NICHOLAS, Boston, 1665, perhaps brothe to the preceding; came from Plymouth, Co. Devon; carrie Ann, widow of Edward Lane, daughter of Benjamin Keayne; was on service in Philip's war, 1675; wa captain and later a colonel Artillery Company, 1693, an its commander. His wife died June, 1704, and he die probably 1717; his will probated January following. Hi wife was daughter of the sister of Joseph Dudley. In the weakness of that parent, she was suspected of in

heriting a melancholy share, and was indicted and found "guilty of much wickedness," but great leniency was exhibited towards her, and on acknowledgement of offences she was discharged.

REFERENCES:— Am. Anc., III, 188; Davis Geneal., 191; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass, 433-50; Welles Washington Gen., 263; Winslow Gen., I, 148-56; II, 533-8.

PAINE: —Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I., rec. to be an inhabitant, 1638; had wife Rose, who married a Weeden, and may seem to have had family, from his release, of 1650, to share of property of Portsmouth, who died about 1640.

PAINE, ARTHUR, Portsmouth, R. I., 1655, in the list of freemen.

PAINE, JAMES, Newport; by wife Amy had Amy, born 18th January, 1669.

PAINE, PHILIP, New Haven; married, 1679, Mary, daughter of Capt. John Nash; removed to Northampton; freeman 1690; lived some years there, and Seth, who died, 1689, may have been his child; and had Mary, born 1690, but removed again to Connecticut, and part of his days was of Windham.

PAINE, ROBERT, Ipswich, born 1601; was probably from Co. Suffolk, as his wife Ann was daughter of John Whiting of Hadleigh in that shire; freeman 1641; representative 1647-9; had good estate and liberal; was ruling elder, treasurer of Essex Co. 18 years; had second wife Dorcas, who died 1681, and he died 1684, leaving son John, and Robert, Harvard College.

PAINE, STEPHEN, Hingham, 1638, from Great Ellingham, near Attleburgh, Co. Norfolk; miller, came that year in the Diligent, with wife Rose, three children, and four servants; freeman 1639; representative 1641; removed to Rehoboth, 1645; representative 1647, and 18 years more. His wife died 1661, and next year he married Alice, widow of William Parker, I presume of Taunton, who outlived him, and he died 1678. His will of that year and inventory of very large estate was taken, 11th September following.

PAINE, STEPHEN, Dedham, married, 1652, Ann, daughter of Francis Chickering, of whom can find no more, unless he be the Rehoboth man and his widow, married, 1679, Thomas Metcalf of Dedham.

PAINE, STEPHEN, Charlestown or Malden; freeman 1665; by wife Elizabeth had Mary, born 1658, and was tything man 1679 at Charlestown near Malden.

PAINE, THOMAS, Salem, a weaver from Wrentham, in Co. Suffolk; came 1637, aged 50, in the Mary Ann of Yarmouth, with wife Eliz., 53, and six children, Mary, born 1611; Thomas, 1613; Eliz., 1615; Dorothy, 1618; John, 1620, and Sarah, 1622; in a very trustworthy document he is called son of Thomas and Catharine, of Cooklie, near Halesworth, in Co. Suffolk; is said to be born 1686; married this wife November, 1610, and beside the six children brought over, had Peter, 1617, who probably died young; and Nathaniel, 1626, who died under 10 years. He had grant of land 1637; was freeman 1641, unless it was sister then admitted, which seems more probable; made his will 1638, and by the before mentioned document is supposed to have died 1640. Mary married Philemon Dickinson.

PAINE, THOMAS, Yarmouth; was representative 1639; removed to Eastham, of which he was representative 1671, and six years more; had, beside Eleazer, born 1650, who died young; Thomas, Joseph, Nicholas, Samuel, Elisha, John, James, Mary and Dorcas. Mary married, 1670, James Rogers, Jr., and next, 1679, Isaiah Cole; and Dorcas married Benjamin Vickery. The will of the father was probated October 2, 1706, unless there be confusion between father and son of the same baptismal name.

PAINE, THOMAS, Boston; married, 1659, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bray of New Haven; had Thomas, born 1665. He was, Savage thinks, that son of Thomas of London, born 1632, who, 1647, chose for his guardian, Thomas Mayhew, who had married in London, his mother Jane.

PAINE, THOMAS, Newtown, L. I., 1656.

PAINE, THOMAS, York; swore allegiance 1680.

PAINE, THOMAS, Dover, 1659; constable 1687; made his will 1694, probated 1700; mentions wife Eliz., who was named executrix, and children Thomas, Jane, Eliz., Catharine, and Ann, said to be all minors.

PAINE, THOMAS, Newport, 1683; very active as captain of a privateer many years and one of the founders of the Episcopal church in that place, of which much may be seen in the valuable Hist. of Arnold, I, 471, and afterward.

PAINE, TOBIAS, Boston; came from Jamaica; married, 1665, Sarah, widow of Miles Standish, Jr., daughter of John Winslow; had William, born 1669, H. C. 1680. He died 1669, with so short notice, will incomplete. In it he provides only for this son, and the widow, who obtained third husband Richard Middlecot.

PAINE, WILLIAM, Ipswich; came in the Increase from London, 1635, aged 37, with Ann, probably his wife, 40; beside Susan, aged 11; William, 10; Ann, 5; John, 3, and Daniel, 8, weeks; freeman 1640; may have been first at Watertown; some few years had large estate used in a public spirit; removed to Boston, and died 1660, leaving only son John before mentioned. His will made 8 days before, provides £200 to his wife Hannah, and the dwelling house for life; £1,500 to the children of his daughter Hannah, wife of Samuel Appleton, viz.: Hannah, £600; Samuel, £500; Judith, £400; a liberal allowance for son John, to six children of Simon Eyre, deceased, viz.: Benjamin, Mary, Rebecca, Christian, Ann and Dorothy, £5 each; and to Simon, who was older than most of them £5 (from this Savage conjectures, also, from being fellow-passenger, that the wife of Ayres was the testator of this); to my sister Page £3 per annum, and to her children John, Samuel, Eliz., Mary and Phebe, £5 each; to children of my sister Hannah, John, Eliza, and Hannah, £5; to my kinswoman, Eliz., daughter of Samuel Howse, £10; to two daughters of my cousin John Tall, 40s. each; Samuel Appleton, £10; William Howard, £15; Jeremiah Belcher, 40s; Anthony Stoddard, £10; Christopher Clark, £10; Joseph Taintor, £10; Oliver Purchase, £10; to an Indian servant, 40s. yearly; to the free church at Ipswich his land at Jeffreys Neck; to the Coll. at Cambridge, £20 as a stock forever, and to friends in the ministry, Norton, Wilson, Sherman, Brown, Cobbett, Fiske, Phillips, and Mayo, 40s. each.

AN OLD COMMUNITY.

A very old community in Passaic County, New Jersey, is that of Preakness, with the exception of Acquackanonk (Passaic) and Pompton, probably the oldest in the county. The name is of Indian origin, and means either "quail woods," or "a young buck." One authority, an old family tradition, claims that the original pronunciation was as if spelled Pra-qua-less, which means "quail woods." Another authority, Hon. William Nelson, of Paterson, affirms that it was at one time pronounced as if spelled Per-ukunces, meaning "a young buck." Possibly both pronunciations, at different times, or with different people, were used. No matter, Preakness is believed to have been settled before any part of what is now known as Paterson contained a single white inhabitant. Four we know of came here as early as 1717, and, it may be that settlers that we know of came here as early as 1717, and it may be, that the first was here a year or two earlier, viz.: Jan Berdan, Johannes Doremus, David Danielson Hennion, and Derrick Dey. Jan Berdan and D. D. Hennion located in Upper Preakness, and the other two in Lower Preakness. The first took up nearly 400 acres of land, the second 150, and the others 650 and 600, respectively, as land was then measured. It may be that Derrick Dey was at Pacquanack, the western part of Wayne Township, in which Preakness is located, as early as 1708. Other settlers were George Doremus, brother of Johannes, and Cornelius Kip, who came here in 1725, and together bought 600 acres in Lower Preakness. Still other early families, but who came later, were those of Ackerman, Merselis, Van Riper, Van Winkle, etc. The Berdans, Doremuses, Ackermans, Merselises, and Van Ripers yet have descendants here bearing these names.

Preakness was very much in evidence during the War of the Revolution; not that any battles were fought on this territory, but a portion of the American Army lay here and at Totowa (Paterson) for several months in 1780, and the headquarters of a number of the American Generals were here.

One very notable mansion in Lower Preakness, and one of the most historic buildings in the State of New Jersey, was erected about 1740, by Derrick Dey, and so substantially was it built of brick and stone, that it is today in almost as good a state of preservation as when completed; and, barring accident, should stand as much longer. For months, during the fall and summer of 1780, this old mansion was the headquarters of Gen. George Washington, viz.: from July 1 to 29, and from October 8 to November 27. Washington, however, had been in the house before this. On June 11, and several days thereafter, as well as between July 11 and July 14, 1777, when he made his headquarters at Pompton Plains, but four miles from the old mansion, he was in this house. Colonel Theunis Dey, son of the builder, with his family, was the occupant of the premises all this time, inheriting it from his father, and the property remained in the possession of the family until 1801. At present the house, with some fifty acres of land, is owned by the Hon. William H. Belcher, the Mayor of Paterson, who, on account of its great historical associations, is taking excellent care of it. The house is fully described in a work entitled "Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church, Passaic County, New Jersey. A History, 1695-1902. With Genealogical Notes, the Records of the Church and Tombstone Inscriptions. By George Warne Labaw, Pastor of the Church."* The Hon. William Nelson likewise, in an article published in 1879, in the *Magazine of American History*, August number, has minutely described the old mansion.

The adjoining cut was taken in the summer of 1902. Washington occupied four rooms in this house, when he used it as his headquarters, and entertained there at times the various members of his staff and other persons of note. The Marquis de Castelleux, a Major General in the French Army, was entertained in this house by Washington in November, 1780. The Marquis writes: "At nine this morning they informed me that His Excellency was come down to the parlour. This room served at once as audience chamber and dining room."

Washington was at the Dey house in Preakness when Count de Rochambeau, in command of a French fleet, having 6,000 men on board, arrived at Newport, July 10, 1780, "when, filled with the joyous news . . . and assured of the possibility of success in the Rhode Island campaign, the army, on July 29 (1780), moved from Preakness to Paramus, thence to King's Ferry, where the Hudson was crossed." (New Jersey as a Colony and as a State. By Lee, Vol. II, p. 240.) On his return in the fall, Washington came by easy stages from Tappan, N. Y., where poor Major Andre had been hung, reaching Preakness but six days later, viz.: October 8.

The unsuccessful attempt to capture Benedict Arnold, in New York City, after his contemptible treachery in the effort to turn over West Point to the enemy, was planned in this house. Some of the Generals known to have been entertained here were Lord Sterling, Marquis de Lafayette, Nathaniel Greene, Henry Knox, Anthony Wayne, Robert Howe, Arthur St. Claire, John Glover, Jedediah Huntington, William Maxwell, Baron Steuben.

This old mansion, to our knowledge, is a much finer building than others in the State, kept up as memorial premises and depositories: for instance, the Ford mansion at Morristown, the Wallace House, between Somerville and Raritan, and the Berrian mansion, at Rocky Hill, near Princeton. Should the Sons or the Daughters of the American Revolution, or some other organization or body, secure the premises for the State as a depository of relics and mementoes of Colonial and Revolutionary days, it would be a deed well done.

The situation of the property is on the line of a beautifully macadamized road over the Totowa Hills, about two miles from the Paterson trolley terminus at Laurel Grove Cemetery, and about one and one-half miles from the Mountain View stations of both the Greenwood Lake R. R. and the D. L. & W. R. R.

Another notable house in this neighborhood, built about 1770, by Samuel Van Saun, on the old Johannes Doremus property, and which is still standing, or the most of it, also in a good state of preservation, was in 1780, the headquarters of General the Marquis de Lafayette. It, too, in many ways, is a most interesting object of the past.

Likewise the house of George Doremus, a descendant of George, the brother of Johannes, "on the Pompton Road" (but not on what is now known as the Pompton road), in Upper Preakness, was the headquarters of Lord Sterling; and back of this old house, which has long since disappeared, was established a flying hospital for Washington's army.

Other houses in this vicinity have historic value.

*"Preakness and the Preakness Reformed Church," by George Warner Labaw, or address Rev. George W. Labaw, R. F. D. Route 1, Paterson, N. J.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Society of The Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was celebrated in the city of Newport, R. I., on the Fourth of July, 1904.

The annual meeting of the State Society was held in the Senate chamber of the old State House at 11 o'clock in the morning. The president, the Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., presided. The senior member of the Society, ex-United States Senator William Paine Sheffield, being absent from physical infirmity, caused by advanced years, a committee composed of Gen. Varnum, ex-Gov. Lippitt, and the marshal of the day, Oliver Hazard Perry, was appointed to wait upon him at his neighboring residence and convey the salutations of the Society.

The secretary, George W. Olney, in the course of his report, alluded to the part taken by the Cincinnati in the ceremonies attending the removal of the State battle flags from the old State House to the new capitol at Providence, on October 17, 1903, also to the forthcoming history of the Society of the Cincinnati in France, by the president of this State Society, and to be published under its auspices; the death of the late Treasurer-General of the order, Frederick Walcott Jackson of New Jersey, and the next triennial meeting of the General Society, which will be held at Richmond, Va., in May, 1905.

On recommendation of the standing committee, Frank Augustus Coburn of Voldosta, Ga., was elected to hereditary membership in right of his great, great grandfather, Lieut. Pierre Douville, Continental Navy, an original member of this State Society, and in succession to his late father, Moses Douville Coburn, who died at Savannah, Ga., in 1902. The original member was a gallant officer, serving under John Paul Jones, and later was Captaine de Vaisseau in the French Navy.

Under the regulations of the Society adopted July 4, 1800, whereby an hereditary member may formally introduce to the Society at an annual meeting his direct heir and prospective successor, ex-Gov. Lippitt presented his eldest son, Charles Warren Lippitt, Jr.

The secretary read a letter to the Society from His Excellency the Ambassador of France, M. Jusserand, now on a visit to his own country, in which he said: "I will join in thought the assembly which will gather at Newport on the Fourth of July and partake in the patriotic wishes which will then be expressed for the everlasting prosperity of both republics." Also a later letter from M. Desportes, Charge d'Affaires of France, expressing the same cordial sentiments and announcing the appointment of the Prince de Bearn of the French Embassy, to represent it at the celebration of Independence Day by the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Gen. Varnum read a minute on the death of the late Treasurer-General, Mr. Jackson, and offered resolutions in reference thereto, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. William Watts Sherman, chairman of the special committee of the Rhode Island Cincinnati on the preservation of the Revolutionary earthworks at Butt's Hill, the scene of the battle of Rhode Island of August 29, 1778, reported that the committee had had the earthworks mapped out and surveyed and had collected information regarding their present value. A memorial to the Legislature had been prepared, which would be presented at the first favorable opportunity. The members of this special committee are Mr. Sherman, ex-Supreme Court Justice Horatio Rogers, ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, ex-Gov. Elisha Dyer, ex-United States Senator Sheffield, and ex-Secretary of State Addeman.

Ex-Gov. Lippitt, chairman of the special committee which had charge of the Revolutionary battle flags on the occasion of their removal with the other battle flags of the State, with public ceremonies, from the old State House to the new State Capitol in Providence, on October 17, 1903, made a report. The Revolutionary flags were those borne by the Rhode Island Continental line in the war and came into possession of The Cincinnati of Rhode Island at its close, and were presented by the Society to the State. They had been preserved in the old State House for upwards of one hundred and twenty years. By act of the Legislature, The Cincinnati are their custodians on all occasions of ceremony, and in the event of last October they were borne in the procession by a detail of the Society, which occupied the right of the line. The speech of presentation was made by the chairman of the committee.

A resolution was adopted directing the president to appoint a committee to investigate and consider the proposed incorporation of the Greene Monument Association, and recommend to the Society appropriate action in connection therewith. The purpose of the proposed association is to unite with certain patriotic societies in making provision for the erection of an equestrian statue of Major-General Nathaniel Greene on the esplanade in front of the new Capitol at Providence. The estimated cost of the structure with appropriate surroundings, on the plan of the Washington statue in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, erected by The Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, is $300,000. As members of this committee the president appointed Charles Warren Lippitt, George W. Olney and Edward Aborn Greene.

Mr. Sherman presented to the Society, on behalf of Mr. Arthur E. Johnstone, the composer, a copy of the score of his air for the hymn "America," for which the prize of a gold medal was awarded by the Society last year. This score was specially prepared for the Society by the composer, and was a duplicate of the one presented by him to the President of the United States.

An election of officers and of delegates to the General Society resulted as follows:

President, Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D.; vice-president, Hon. James M. Varnum, A.M., LL.B.; secretary, Mr. George W. Olney, LL.B.; assistant secretary, Mr. Thomas Arnold Peirce; treasurer, Mr. William Dehon King, A.M.; assistant treasurer, Mr. William Blodget, A.M. Delegates to the General Society of the Order—Hon. James M. Varnum, Hon. Horatio Rogers, Dr. John Sullivan, Mr. William Dehon King, Hon. William Paine Sheffield. Alternates—Mr. George W. Olney, Mr. Edward Aborn Greene, Hon. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mr. Henry Jackson Brightman, Mr. William Watts Sherman.

President Gardiner was elected member of the standing committee of the General Society, and the Rev. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., was appointed chaplain of the State Society for the ensuing year.

In compliance with the regulations, the principles of the Order were read by Mr. Addeman, after which the Society adjourned sine die.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

The custom of the Rhode Island Society of The Cincinnati has been to celebrate the Fourth of July in the old fashioned way with an oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other appropriate ceremonies.

The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the day was commemorated by exercises in the Representatives' Hall of the old State House at Newport.

There was a large audience assembled at the invitation of The Cincinnati to take part in the ceremonies, there being present representatives of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The president occupied the chair, and the program of exercises was as follows:

Prayer—Rev. William Wallace Greene, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Introduction—Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., L.H.D., President of the Society.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence—Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter, S.T.B., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Song—"The Sword of Bunker Hill," Mr. Augustus Franklin Arnold, of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, the accompaniment by Mr. Albert Ross Parsons of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, President of the American College of Musicians, University of the State of New York.

Address—"The French Alliance," Mr. Charles Howland Russell, LL.D., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Hymn—"America," by the assemblage. (The new air for which the gold medal of this Society was awarded was sung from the score distributed with the program.)

Benediction—Rev. Daniel Goodwin, D.D., of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

There was present at this celebration, as the representative of the Republic of France, the Prince de Bearn, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington. On the conclusion of Mr. Russell's eloquent and brilliant address on the "French Alliance" of the Revolution, the Prince de Bearn spoke upon the subject, expressing his deep interest in the observations of the orator.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET.

The by-laws of the Rhode Island Cincinnati require the members to dine together on the Fourth of July, and the festival was observed this year at the Casino in Newport, in the even-

Among the guests were the Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island (the Governor being absent from the State), the Prince de Bearn, Capt. William W. Mead, U. S. N., commanding the naval station; Col. William Ennis, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor; Lieut.-Col. Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A., ordnance department; Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Dr. Valentine Mott Francis, Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Sons of the American Revolution; Dr. Homer Lee of New York; Samuel F. Huntington, Clarence C. Gomez, Jr., and Dr. H. F. Copeland.

In accordance with the ancient custom of the Society, fifteen toasts were proposed at the dinner, the following being the post prandial program: (The date printed with each toast is that when it was originally proposed at a dinner of The Cincinnati):

I. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784). Response by His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Utter.

II. The Memory of His Excellency General Washington, our First President-General (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800). Drunk standing and in silence.

III. The Order of The Cincinnati. Instituted by the Officers of the War of the Revolution. Its Principles are Immutable (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 25th October, 1784). Response by ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt.

IV. The Continental Line of the Revolution (Major General the Marquis de Lafayette's Toast in the Rhode Island State Society of The Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784). Response by Hon. Daniel B. Fearing, President of the Sons of the Revolution of Rhode Island.

V. "The Town of Newport" (President General Washington's Toast at Newport, 17th August, 1790). Response by His Honor Mayor Boyle.

VI. The American Army—Ever Ready to Defend the Honor and Independence of these United States (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1798). Response by Col. Andrew H. Russell, U. S. A.

VII. The American Navy—May Its Victories in War Command Peace, and Its Increase in Peace Prevent War (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1800). Response by Capt. William W. Mead, U. S. N.

VIII. The American Flag—The Emblem of Liberty Throughout the World (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1786). Response by Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island.

IX. Our Great and Good Ally, the French Nation (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1794). Response by Hon. James M. Varnum.

X. The Constitution of the United States (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1790). Response by Gen. Hazard Stevens.

XI. The Ever Glorious Fourth of July, 1776 (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 4th July, 1793). Response by Rev. Dr. Daniel Goodwin.

XII. The Battle of Rhode Island, 29th August, 1778 (Rhode Island Cincinnati, 5th July, 1784). Response by Dr. V. Mott Francis, President of Newport Historical Society.

XIII. Perpetual Peace and Happiness to the United States of America (President General Washington's Toast to the Continental Officers in the Cantonments, near Newburgh, N. Y., 19th April, 1783). Response by Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Governor of the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants.

At the conclusion of General Varnum's response to the toast to the French Nation, he proposed the health of President Loubet, to which the Prince de Bearn responded in French.

COLONIAL DAMES ACTIVE.

Mrs. Frank L. Vance states that the Society is doing much work in restoring buildings which have a connection with the early history in this country. Among them she instances the first church at Jamestown, Va., built upon the site of the landing of the colonists there. The Milwaukee Society voted $100 to this fund.

COLONIAL DAMES' RECEPTION.

The Colonial Dames of America did honor at the World's Fair to their national president, Mrs. Herbert A. Clarborne, of Richmond, Va. The arrangements included a reception tendered by the board of lady managers of the Exposition. Addresses were made by President D. R. Francis of the Exposition; Mrs. Daniel Manning, president of the board of lady managers; Dr. Horace N. Spencer, governor of the Society of Colonial Wars, and General George H. Shields, first vice-president general of the national society, Sons of the American Revolution.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The monument marking the sit of Fort Mary, erected by the Rebecca Emery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Fort Hill, Biddeford Pool, is completed. The base is about five feet square. The monument is of rough stone, ten feet high, and has set in it a slate slab with an inscription, "Fort Mary, 1710-1902. Rebecca Emery Chapter, Biddeford." It looks as substantial as the hill on which it is built.

On Tuesday, June 7, the Manhattan Chapter of the D. A. R. enjoyed a day at Averne, where they were the guest of Mrs. William Cummings Story, the regent. The party went down in special cars, and on their arrival a luncheon was served. This was followed by a varied and delightful program of music and recitations. Francis Walker gave one of his inimitable renderings of an old English ballad. Katherine Kidder recited in a charming manner, Mr. Dudley sang, and the Countess of Casale-Vocchio gave a very dramatic rendering of "Perditas' Soliloquy." Others contributed to the entertainment, and all the numbers on the program were ably rendered. Before train time ample opportunity was given to enjoy a stroll on the board walk and watch the surf. The members of the Chapter present, together with the invited guests, numbered about fifty, and they all agreed that they had never passed a more delightful day. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Terry, State regent; Mrs. James Griswold Wenty, first vice regent of the Chapter; Mrs. Parker, regent of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Col. Sprague; Mrs. Osborne, who arranged the entertainment so much enjoyed; Mrs. F. DuB. Hudler, regent of the Bronx Chapter; Mrs. McDonald, and Mrs. Cora Welles Trow.

A CHILD OF THE CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER.

At the last meeting of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, D. A. R., of which Mrs. Hamilton Ward is the regent, held in Friendship, with the State regent, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, present, a very interesting interruption was made in the program of the afternoon by Mrs. Ward announcing that word had been received of the advent of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Rice of Friendship, and that the mother, who is a member of Catherine Schuyler Chapter, said that the 15-minutes-old baby should be called Catherine Schuyler. Congratulations were unanimously voted to Mr. and Mrs. Rice and baby, with the request that the Chapter be invited to the baptism when it should be christened Catherine Schuyler. Mr. Rice is a man very well known throughout the State.

D. A. R. MONUMENT FOR NORWALK.

The dedication of the monument commemorating the destruction of Norwalk by the British general, Tryon, on July 11, 1779, was marked by an outpouring of the citizens of this historic town. The monument was placed on what is known as Tryon's or Gumman's Hill, in East Avenue. Companies F and D acted as a military escort for Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under whose auspices the monument was secured. Among those who took part in the celebration were Governor Chamberlain, Congressman E. J. Hill, A. Homer Byington, United States Consul at Naples; Mrs. Sarah T. Kinney, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Connecticut, and Mrs. Charles Terry, New York State regent, Daughters of the American Revolution. The monument was presented to the town by Mrs. Jabez Backus, regent of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

A luncheon and reception under the auspices of the New York State Society, Daughters of the Revolution, will be given at Hotel Astor on November 30, which promises to be one of the most attractive entertainments ever given by the Society. Miss Josephine Wandell is chairman of the entertainment committee.

The October social day of Chiropean, which occurred on the twentieth of the month, was under the direction of the committee on education, Mrs. Henry Fowell, chairman, who presented an interesting program concerning "Revolutionary Days." The

American and French revolutions, with the Marquis de Lafayette and Benjamin Franklin as connecting links were touched upon by the following members and guests of the club: Mrs. Daniel Simmons, "The Marquis de Lafayette;" Miss Susan Chase, "The Story of a French Chateau;" Miss Adelaide Polloc', "The Marsellaise;" Clayton Meeker Hamilton, "Benjamin Franklin." The program contained patriotic songs, among others the famous "Yankee Doodle," as first sung by the American Army. Mrs. Denniston was heard in several French songs. The decorations were appropriate to the subject of the day.

THE MAID OF BEDLOE'S ISLE.

BY REV. SIPKO REDERUS.

Yes, here I stand on Bedloe's Isle,
This ground is all my own;
It's right—no one should with me rule:
I rule—*must* rule alone.
My face looks grave, you say? It does;
I wear no servile smile;
Still through my features you may read
My sweetness all the while.
This Torch you see? I lift it high,
That all may have the light
Of glorious liberty and peace,
To groan no more in night.
This volume in my left arm here,
It is the Law of Right
For all; no one shall wrench it from
My hand and arm of might.
For many years I have stood here,
Guiding the oppressed this way,
And all who came confessed: "It's well
Beneath sweet Freedom's sway."
And here I do expect to stay,
To all the world a friend,
But foe implacable to all
Who'll try my reign to end.
Yes, I stand high on Bedloe's Isle,
I kiss the passing cloud:
A Queen, the mightiest one on earth,
A Goddess, strong and proud.
But one stands higher than I do—
God—who has placed me here;
My Law is founded on His Law,
Him I'll obey and fear.
Around my head his lightning bolts
Oft' play; let them strike me,
If God's light no more radiates from
My Torch of Liberty.
Yes, then to atoms dash my form,
To sink into the sea,
With this grand realm of mine, they call
Now: "Land of Liberty."
And the old ocean take our place,
The ocean true and free,
Chanting a requiem o'er our grave,
Wailing eternally.

CANASTOTA, N. Y.

WOULD SCRUB A GODDESS.

That the Goddess of Liberty needs her gown sponged and cleaned was the decision of the Political Study Club women reached, following a discussion of her seeming neglect by the Government. Just how her robes are to be cleaned the women did not say, but that her pedestal needs attention was insisted on, and a way to hurry the repairs is to be found in executive session.

We are losing reverence when we neglect our beautiful statue on Bedloe's Island," said Lillie Devereaux Blake, with heat. "And though we are great, we have a great deal to learn from other nations in regard to art and the care of our treasures."

Then the president called Mrs. Charles Goldizer, whose paper was on "The Influence of the Modern Press." A discussion was started at once.

"Why, ladies," said Mrs. A. J. Johnson, in a grieved tone, "an editor told me the other day that were it not for women there would be no yellow journalism."

"Well!" said Mrs. Coyle, dryly, "since the days of Adam all the evil that has fallen to the lot of humanity has been fastened on women." *New York Press.*

RUINS OF THE OGLETHORPE'S FORT MARKED.

The Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution have unveiled at Frederica, near Brunswick, Ga., a bronze tablet, marking the ruins of the fort erected by General Oglethorpe at that point.

Pope Pius X. has sent a tree from the Vatican garden and King Edward VII. of England has sent three oaks and the roots of six wild primroses to the Madison, Ind., Daughters of the Revolution to be planted in John Paul Memorial Park in that city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 1, 1904.

MR. LOUIS CORNISH, EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

Noticing in your latest paper, the query concerning painting called "Spirit of Seventy-Six," I myself was greatly interested in that painting, owing to a very strong likeness to the men of my husband's family, and then, too, was told an ancestor posed for the old man. As I was anxious to know if this was so, I made an investigation. Finally I received a letter from Mr. Henry C. Sparhawk, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Abbot Hall, Marblehead, Mass. In answering mine he says the face of the drummer boy is that of Gen. Deverenx's youngest son. That of the other drummer is the face of the father of the painter, the Rev. Mr. Willard, a Methodist minister. That of the fifer is the fifer of the 40th Ohio Regiment.

Enclosed with this letter of information was the following:

"Cleveland, Ohio, April 27, 1880:—My Dear Mr. Appleton—It seems most fitting that this particular picture of Willard's should become permanently identified with the town of Marblehead, whose history is so interwoven with Colonial and Revolutionary times, and whose patriotism shows forth in every epoch of the nation's life.

"The artist has struck with a master's hand the chord of patriotic devotion, grand and enobling in its effect, and breathing through his creation the loftiest spirit of self consecration in the fulfillment of 'Simple Duty,' which hath no place for fear. Well and proper it is, therefore, that the picture should stand as a witness and teacher upon rock-ribbed Marblehead, that those coming after us who look upon it may be strengthened by its inspiration. I may be pardoned for saying that for myself the painting has had an extraordinary interest. Unknown to me, Mr. Willard selected my youngest son as a model for the 'drummer boy,' and the likeness proved to be striking. Possibly the artist discovered a spirit in the boy, whose great great grandfather, John Deverenx, was an officer of Glover's Marblehead Brigade of the Revolution, and whose great grandfather was born in the camp of the Connecticut Army at Winter Hill, in May, 1776. I trust that the picture will be acceptable to the townspeople generally and remain sincerely yours,

"J. H. DEVERENX."

I though possibly you would like this true history of the painting, and, furthermore, I was disappointed to learn that none of our family heroes were connected with it, though the resemblance is perfect. Sincerely yours,

MRS. ORVILLE DWIGHT BALDWIN.

1000 Green Street.

November Special—The first of a great series to run for more than a year—The Home Life of Geo. R. Wendling, by P. M. Pearson.

Illustrated by photographs taken especially for *Talent*. "Maplehurst," Charlestown, W. Va., is one of the old Virginia homes of Washington's time. The atmosphere of the olden day still pervades the place, and to visit it is like reading one of Mary Johnson's romances.

Though repeatedly importuned, Mr. Wendling has never before allowed photographs of "Maplehurst" to be taken. But the November *Talent* will have ten pictures of the venerable old place, its spacious halls, library and porches.

The writer of the article was a guest at "Maplehurst" for two days, which were spent wandering about the farm, driving to old plantations in the valley, chatting in the library, or lounging on the broad veranda.

The article is delightful reading.

There is no better representative of the lyceum platform to-day than George R. Wendling.

Have your subscription run with November.—*Talent*, 1224 Land Title Building, Philadelphia—$1.00 a year.

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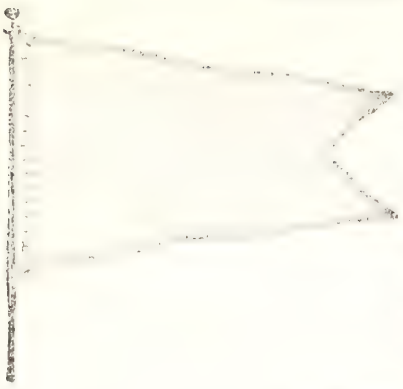
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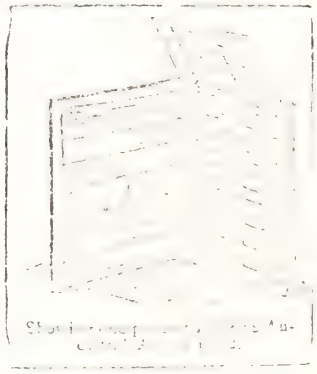
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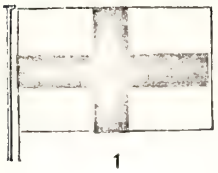
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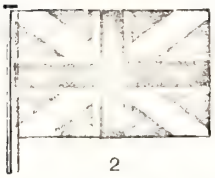
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1

1

Sebastian Cabot landed at Labrador 1197, and planted on North American soil the Red Cross flag of England, the Ensign of King Henry the Seventh.


2

2

The flag of England, our Mother Country, was our flag from the landing of the Mayflower, 1620, until June 14th, 1777. In 1606 Scotland was added to England, and the White Cross of St. Andrew was placed upon the National flag, changing the field from white to blue, by order of King James I, and was called Union or King's Colors. It was used in Massachusetts Colony in 1634.


3

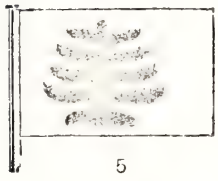
3

1707 the color of the flag was changed from blue to crimson, and the two crosses on a blue field were placed in the upper corner. This flag was called the "Cromwell Flag."


4

4

The Colonies used the King's Colors, and when the Cromwell Flag was adopted (1707) used it with modifications, as placing a pine tree on a white field, in lieu of the crosses. This, and


5

5

The plain white flag with a pine tree, were regarded as the flags of Massachusetts Colony for some time. In 1775 the Pine Tree flag was decided on for our vessels.

6

The Southern States, or then Colonies, from 1776 to 1777, used the Snake flag.

7

The first *striped flag* was raised at Washington's Headquarters, Cambridge, Mass., January 2nd, 1776. It was called the "Cambridge Flag" and known in England as the "Rebellious Stripes." Lieut. John Paul Jones hoisted this flag on his vessel the "Alfred," and said "The flag of America floats for the first time over an American Man-of-War."

8

June 14th, 1777, Betsy Ross made the first flag of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes.

9

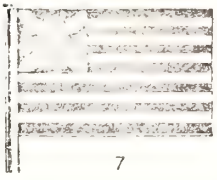
Vermont was added to the Union in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. In consequence two additional stars and stripes were added to the flag, making a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. This was the flag of the War of 1812, and was known as "The Star-Spangled Banner."

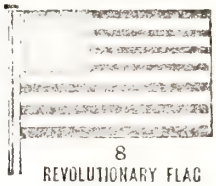
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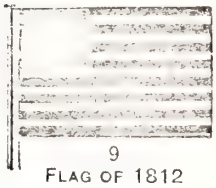
April 4th, 1818, a bill was passed by Congress, reducing the number of stripes to thirteen, and increasing the number of stars to one for each State.

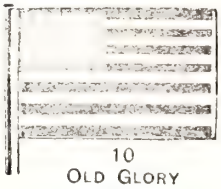


6


7


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'31

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The Editor of this paper attended a seance at the Arsenal in Central Park, held by the Commissioner of Parks, for the purpose (like Paris of old awarding the apple) of hearing arguments in relation to the disposition of the historic Jumel mansion.

The Commissioner, probably, heard reasons given that surprised him, as he has at the present time letters of which the following are samples that were used by the Editor of this paper in 1899, which influenced the city to preserve this place:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

My Dear Mr. Cornish:

I am in cordial sympathy with the effort to preserve the Jumel house, and earnestly hope it can succeed.

New York ought to preserve all the interesting landmarks of her former history. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

EDITOR OF THE SPIRIT OF '76:

Compatriot:—I am in receipt of your letter, and approve the plans to have the city own the Jumel mansion. I will do whatever I can to promote the plan.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

And about fifty more of the same sort, but at that time there was no effort made by the Secretary of the Sons of the Revolution to influence the city to preserve it, and his presence at this late day does not show good taste.

The City Record of about that date mentions the fact that L. H. Cornish was the person who started the movement, but from the looks of the ladies present they were so young at that time they may have forgotten.

However, that is neither here nor there. It has been purchased by the city, and now remains to be disposed of that it may do the most good to the many, and while we do not represent any of the direct descendants of Gen. Washington as the Tammany Senator claimed the Dames did, we do say that we are the only man who can conciliate all the D. A. R. and not give a Dame a cold look, and the Park Commissioner can save himself nervous prostration by appointing us curator in charge of Washington's Headquarters.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1904.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir:—I wish to acknowledge receipt of the National Register, S. A. R. This beautiful book needs more than a mere acknowledgment. It is a wonder how you could furnish as fine a work for the price asked. I feel sure that every member would have one could they but see a sample copy. Yours truly,

F. WHITE.

The National Society, S. A. R., publish annually a year book without illustrations and with a paper cover that few members or others see.

For the amount expended on this work we agreed to give the National Society, S. A. R., 500 copies of the book so highly recommended by our compatriot, but the Board of Management thought otherwise.

Living in a farm house near Taunton, Mass., is the last descendant of the Massasoit Indians, Princess Teweerlerna of the Wampanoags. She is called Miss Mitchell by her neighbors. Her face, it is said, is of the pure olive type so rarely seen, and, although sixty-seven, she is in full possession of her mental and physical vigor.

The series of lectures on Colonial Life can be secured without much expense by Chapters in distant localities by consulting the Editor of this paper.

There is an infant industry in patriotic periodicals that takes a great interest in our health, and when we do not appear on time hope enters its breast that our demise is a fact. Whereas a cause for delay is that if we were on time there would be no reason for the being of the infant, and it would do the dying act. On account of these delays on our part he insinuated that our obituaries could not be written until the persons were dead and forgotten. The dictionary says it is not good form to write obituaries until a person is dead, but we keep several on hand for emergencies.

BUNKER HILL.

There was Howe within the valley,
He alone could lead them on,
And behind him marched the stormers,
At the first blush of the dawn;
'Cross the valley, up the hillside,
At the nooning of the day,
Where behind the rude abattis
The embattled farmers lay.

There was Prescott on the hilltop,
Standing on the wall alone,
While around him lay his rebels
Little feared and all unknown;
There was Warren in the trenches
Passing 'round from man to man,
Smiling as he paused to watch them
Sift the powder in the pan.

Deep and loud the ships' guns bellowed,
Ball and shell screamed 'cross the Bay,
Tore away the rude abattis
Where the rebel farmers lay;
There was Stark to guard the lowlands,
Where the Mystic gurgles still—
Stark behind the hay-thatched breastworks
On the slopes of Bunker Hill.

Time and time the English stormers
Turned their faces toward the foe—
Black as hell the gruesome muzzles
Frowned above them row on row,
Waiting ominously for them,
Waiting till beyond recall
They should pass within the shadow
Of that grim and silent wall.

Time and time those gruesome muzzles
Leapt from darkness into light;
Time and time the black smoke lowered
To obscure the bloody sight.
Then again a fearful silence—
There in windrows stiff and still
Lay the valiant English stormers
On the slopes of Bunker Hill.

There was Howe within the valley,
Urging on a new attack;
There was Prescott on the hilltop,
Striving hard to keep them back;
There was Charlestown, black and blazing,
There the hill lay steeped in red;
There, too, lay the noble Warren,
In the rebel trenches—dead.

Time and time the world has listened
To the story often told:
To the story of oppression,
And the tyranny of old—
Tho' the battle's roar is ended,
Loud its echo ranges still:
'Tis the voice of Freedom thund'ring
From the slopes of Bunker Hill.

FLOYD D. RAZE.

BE AMERICANS!

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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There are men and women in America who seem to feel complimented when told that they resembled some other nationality than their own—that they suggest the English, the French or Spanish type, and we all know apologies for American citizens who imitate the English walk, dress and accent. Our societies of "Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution" and Colonial Dames are excellent antidotes for this ape-like tendency, but we need some stronger stimulus toward national pride.

All men and women whose parents were born in America ought to feel it a reflection upon their good sense when accused of seeming to be other than out-and-out Americans in speech, manner and ideas. Of course, Americans are composite beings, with many inheritances, but the real, genuine American should feel that he needs no foreign brand to pass him into public favor.

He should not consent to being a poor imitation or an echo. The American man or woman should glory in the national characteristics. These characteristics, at their best, are self-respect, independence, courage of convictions, ambition for individual achievement and freedom from whatever restraints of customs are narrowing to self-development or usefulness toward humanity.

These qualities are the result of national and social conditions. However educated or cultured the genuine American becomes, he never loses these characteristics, because he breathes them in with the air he takes into his lungs from birth. He never becomes a toady, or a sycophant, or a slave to conventions. He never reaches the point where he is ashamed to say that his father was or is in business, and he always feels restless if he has nothing to do himself, in this age of action and endeavor.

If you, sir, or miss, or madam are boasting that your family has never worked, you have lost your true American spirit, and you should make haste to leave your country for your country's good. If you are flattered at being thought "foreign" and are attempting to strengthen the impression by cultivating a foreign accent or manner, then we no longer need you in our midst.

If you, Miss Columbia, are sighing for the attentions of men born and reared in other lands, and comparing them with your own countrymen to the disparagement of the latter, then the pride America has in her daughters must be denied you, and her one wish will be to have some visitor remove you from her shores.

If you intend to remain in America, be an American in the best sense of that word.

If you cannot become the best of your own kind, get away from us and do not offend our taste and pride by showing us what miserable imitation of something else you are.

DESCENDANTS OF KING ALFRED.

It has been commonly assumed that royal descent is very uncommon and that when it does occur it is found almost solely in the families of our older aristocracy. This is a strange mistake. We have personally known more than women in a very humble class of life whose descent from Alfred is as unimpeachable as that of royalty itself, says London journal.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared.

— —

The two streets intersected at this corner, leaving four directions which might be followed. At Mr. Watson's suggestion, we decided to each search up a different street.

My course brought me back past the entrance to Mr. Watson's house, a few steps from the corner. As I was going by, the door opened and Elizabeth appeared with a lighted lantern, which I seized. Elizabeth hadn't lost her head entirely. The servants, four of them, and women, grouped together in a frightened bunch behind her.

Ten yards up the street I found a man skulking behind a tree. And as I held up my light I beheld the face that Margery had seen at the window; then I understood why she had been startled. I had met my double—Bezaleel Gillum!

Dropping the lantern, I seized him by the throat.

XIV.

When Margery left us in the dining room she went directly to the street door, as if some irresistible force from without drew here there. She opened the door and stepped outside; it was then that the cat again acted so strangely.

Margery passed, with fast-beating heart, step by step to the sidewalk, absolutely unable to turn back and avoid the danger that awaited her.

A bony hand clutched her shoulder, and wheeling round, she beheld the haggard face of Mary Gillum, the witch.

Following her scream she remembered a great dizziness and darkness, which lasted she knew not how long. Next, a struggle to awaken from a depressing, helpless state which seemed not unconsciousness, nor yet a condition in which she might grasp clearly what had happened and where she was. Then, like one who had been deep in the water, and felt herself rising, rising up to the top, at last her senses came back with a rush.

She found herself upon the ground in some dark place surrounded by bushes. Her hands were tied behind her back with a handkerchief, and something had been stuffed into her mouth to silence her. And the witch! She leaned over Margery, quite cognizant of her returning senses, so that when the girl's eyes opened they were met at once by a glance from this unwholesome being that made her heartily wish she might lapse into unconsciousness again.

Margery saw a lantern swinging up the street at her left, but a few steps off. I had just come from the house, but had not yet discovered Bezaleel. An instant later she heard sounds of a short struggle ('twas decidedly brief. Bezaleel had a club concealed behind him, and dealt me a stunning blow on the head, which caused me to lose interest in life temporarily. Dr. Hopper afterwards remarked that I had a singularly thick skull). When I fell, I fell upon the lantern and smashed it. Aunt Elizabeth and the servants heard the noise, and as soon as they could get a man—the first to return chanced to be the watch, they went up cautiously and found my prostrate body.

In the meantime other things had happened. After I fell and Margery heard the screeching of the servants at the house, a man sprang through the bushes. She found an opportunity then to see his face again, for he knelt down and brought this part of him so close to her own that she was quite convinced of its material aspect, and likewise considerably startled at its resemblance to mine.

"Don't I look like *him?*" he asked, leering as she had seen him at the window. Margery, being carefully gagged, could not express an opinion.

"You'll see so much of me for a few days that there's little chance of your missing him," continued Bezaleel.

"He, he, he!" laughed Mary Gillum. "You're alike as two peas."

"We're going for a little trip into the woods to-night," went on Bezaleel. "'Tis a nice night for a journey, eh?"

Margery's heart failed her. She heard the wind wail through the naked tree boughs like some distressed spirit. It had grown cold, too. Mary Gillum drew her shawl round her thin shoulders and shivered.

"Well, then, why so slow?" she shrilled impatiently. Shall we stay here and wait for them to find us? The very dew is frosting on our heads. She emphasized this utterance with a slight tap of her cane on Bezaleel's shoulder.

"Don't touch me, old woman!" he exclaimed, drawing away in aversion. "Keep your staff for others, and try no witcheries with me." Then he arose.

"You are right about going. Let us be off," he added, listening apprehensively.

"Naught but wind! naught but wind!" cried Mary Gillum. "The devil is whistling loud. "Come, my love," she said to Margery. "You shall go with me to the witch dance to-night. I promised ye before."

Bezaleel raised the girl to her feet. She felt weak and queer.

"You're going with us now, my lady fair," he said roughly. "You can't talk, and you're not strong enough to help yourself. We're going a dark, lonesome [illegible] and will meet nobody. Come!"

Margery shrank back. Mary Gillum seized her arm to urge her along, but Margery shook the hand off with a gesture of abhorrence, then impulsively turned on her heel and ran with all the strength she could muster toward the street, only to be caught by Bezaleel, and compelled to walk between them in another direction.

An hour later, after a hurried, silent walk over frosted turf, through dark, rough lanes and narrow cowpaths, meeting no one, for Bezaleel had stealthily watched their route and drawn into hiding on several occasions, they arrived at a distance which, in his judgment, brought them beyond the chances of being interfered with. He therefore considerately removed the encumbrance from Margery's mouth and released her hands from the handkerchief which had fettered them.

Mary Gillum had all along kept up the quick pace that Bezaleel had set, with a limping, uneven gait, assisted by her staff, and uttering vain remonstrances now and then at his haste. Now she sat down panting upon a log. Margery, being not loath to rest, seated herself as far away from the old woman as the few feet of log would allow. But the latter was still too distressed to notice her.

If Bezaleel had expected Margery, when he gave her this first opportunity to speak, to abuse him roundly, as he deserved, he was mistaken. The girl leaned forward, her face in her hands, not a syllable passing her lips until he spoke himself.

"I'm sorry I hadn't a horse to bring you on," he remarked. "'Twas rough to make a lady hasten so. We've a spell farther to go to-night yet—unless you prefer to sleep on the ground." He had been standing until this; now he sat down on the log beside Margery.

Tired as she was, Margery instantly arose.

Mary Gillum struck Bezaleel smartly over the back with her stick.

"Get up, you dog!" she cried. "Where are your manners?" Can't you see you're not welcome?"

"I only wanted to show her my face again. *He's* not here, but *I* am! Ha, ha, ha!" And Bezaleel got up, insisting, with mock urbanity, that Margery should resume her seat. She did not require much urging.

"He grabbed me by the throat," said Bezaleel, with a sneer; "but I laid him out with a neat one on the head. You won't see *his* face soon."

Bezaleel had resented Margery's refusal to sit by him, and sought this method of retaliation. Then she spoke for the first time.

"You mean that you have killed him?"

Bezaleel laughed roughly. "Perchance I have, perchance not," he answered. "But I thought 'twould make you speak."

"I know not what your villainous purpose may be," said Margery, "but I suppose I shall before long."

"Right you are," replied Bezaleel. "You shall know this very night."

Mary Gillum, having quite recovered from her unusual exertion, here laughed with the knave.

"Aye, you shall know to-night," she said, siding up the log nearer Margery. "There'll be bright lights and a cheerful rousing fire, and a glass of something to cheer us up," said Bezaleel. "And something else to cheer *you* up." Then both he and the hag laughed loud and long.

"But before we get there, I promise you another cheerful time," cried the latter. "There'll be dancing and song in the forest such as ye never saw before—he, he, he!" And she poked Bezaleel playfully with her stick, much to his annoyance.

"Come, my pretty one, cheer up," said Bezaleel, leaning over and bringing his face nearer to Margery's, and speaking lower. "I'm not such a bad one! *I've* good looks. If you like him, why not *me?*"

Margery pushed his arm away from her so vigorously that Bezaleel was not only surprised, but injured in feeling, and likewise discouraged. Mary Gillum, having divined his meaning, though she had not heard a word, took him aside and whispered something in his ear which may also have made him act with better grace toward the girl.

They proceeded through the frosted forest for another tedious length. It was obvious that Mary Gillum had another object from that pursued by Bezaleel. And finally they reached the spot to which she had been leading them.

And here Margery was allowed to rest again—and witness the weirdest scene that had ever met her eyes.

The clouds had scattered enough to dispel the opaque darkness which had enveloped the wood, for the translucent light from a partially obscured moon entered the clearing where the trio had stopped.

Waiting in this vague light were three of Mary Gillum's companions: three crack-voiced, crooked-backed, aged women. Popular excitement on the subject of witchcraft had lately seized the people of eastern New England with the infection of some wide-spreading fever. These four were among those whom common prejudice had stamped as witches. And they seemed to thoroughly enjoy this invidious distinction—until the authorities began to hang witches by the wholesale.

"Why so late, sister?" cried one; then, perceiving Margery: "Who's the maiden ye bring? Another disciple to the devil? Has she come to sign her name in the black man's book and dance with us this night?"

"She'll be one of us before long, fear not," answered Mary Gillum, laughing fiendishly.

They gathered about Margery, laid their scrawny hands upon her hair and face, and thrust their haggish countenances close to hers.

"Such hair for the black man!" said one.

"Such skin!" said another.

"And what eyes!" said the last.

Bezaleel pushed them away.

"Leave the girl alone!" he cried. "And go on with your devilish fooleries by yourselves. If you don't hurry," he added in an undertone to Mary Gillum, "I'll be off without you. He said midnight, you know."

"Come!" cried Mary to the other three, "she'll not dance with us yet, but have her we will some fine night not far hence. Come, sisters, let's on with the dance."

"We'll dance while the moon shines!" cried another. "Come, sisters, round the sycamore tree."

And the four hags, joining hands, revolved round the tree, singing, as they swung, the following:

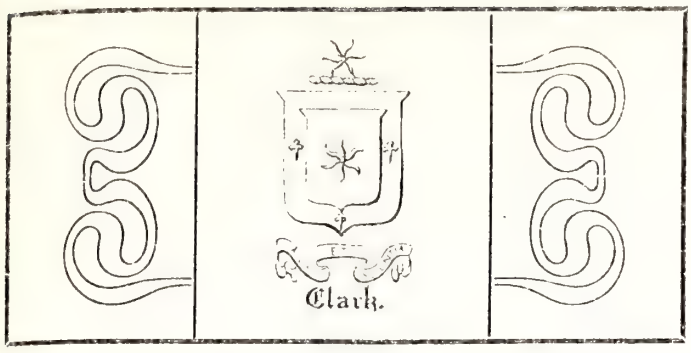
FIRST WITCH.

"I saw dame Brady sitting alone,
And I dried up the marrow within her hip bone.
When she arose she could scarcely limp,—
Why did I do it? She called me foul imp!"

SECOND WITCH.

"I scratched the Justice's swine on the head,
When he wakes in the morning he'll find them dead
And I saw the pirates land on the shore,
Loaded with gold, but crimsoned with gore."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



CLARK.

By ELEANOR LEXINGTON, IN *Evening Press*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The name Clark is derived from "clericus," meaning a priest, or one connected with the service of the church. At first the term was used only to designate those in clerical orders, but as in early times the church was the only source of learning, any person who had been educated by the clergy eventually came to be called a "clerk." The designation was finally given to all who were able to read and write.

So distinguished a name was eagerly coveted. Hence its frequency, many people adding "le clerk" to their names. This was finally dropped, and only Clerk left, or, as it was pronounced, Clark. The final "e" is an addition in later times.

Compounds of the name are Beauclerk, the good Clark; Mauclerk, the bad Clark; Kenclerk, the knowing Clark; and Petyclerk, the little Clark.

The name Milo le Clerk is found in the "One Hundred Rolls," compiled in the reign of Edward I., which contain records of the persons who owned lands in the time of William the Conqueror, for which they paid rent in money, sheep or hens, or gave their service as soldiers. Several Domesday tenants are designated "Clericus."

An interesting tradition connects the Clark family by marriage with that of Joseph of Arimathea. After the Crucifixion, Joseph was banished from Judea. In company with Philip the Apostle, Mary, Martha, Lazarus and a servant, Marcilla, he was put into a vessel without sails or oars, and set adrift, to perish on the sea. The ship was thrown upon the French coast. Joseph finally found his way to Britain, where he founded a church at Glastonbury, to which place thousands of the devout, in the Middle Ages, journeyed every year to see the blossoming of the sacred thorn on Christmas day.

Upon what authority the tradition of the connection of the family of Clark with Joseph rests, history maintains a discreet silence. It gives the tradition, and leaves the rest to the imagination.

A tradition which has been the source of much romantic speculation relates to the first of the name in the New World. Richard Clarke, a Mayflower passenger, was one of the seven who died in the first sickness, and he left no descendants. The tradition concerns a Thomas Clarke. Was he the mate of the Mayflower? The story goes that he was the first of that company of pilgrims to put foot on the soil of the New World. He landed on an island in Plymouth Harbor, now called Clarke Island, supposedly in honor of the mate. If he was one of the officers of the Mayflower, he probably went back to England and did not return until three years later, when the records show that a Thomas Clarke landed in New England. He was a man of education, a representative to the General Court, and was employed to audit the accounts of Plymouth colony.

Perhaps he was one of the trio—Joseph and Bray Clarke being the others—of whom it was inscribed upon a tombstone in the Dorchester cemetery:

"Here lie three Clarkes, their accounts are even,
Entered on earth, and carried up to heaven."

Among the early settlers was Joseph Clarke, who was born in Suffolk, England. He came over in the "Mary and John" in 1630. William Clarke was one of the twelve who came over with Winthrop in 1632 and founded Ipswich, Massachusetts. John Clarke came in the "Elizabeth" in 1634. An interesting relic is the Clark Bible, which was brought over from England in 1637 by Dr. John Clark, and is still extant. Its records go back almost to the founding of the family in England.

Two Pilgrim Fathers who were prominent in Colonial wars were Lieutenant William Clarke, who came over in the "Mary and John," and Captain David Clark, who came from Chester, England, in 1640, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. Joseph Clark served in King Philip's war. It is recorded that he received, on March 24, 1676, as compensation for certain services in that campaign, 00, 09, 04"—a very modest sum, so far as appearances go.

As majors, captains, sergeants, ensigns, drummers, fifers, as well as in the rank and file, the Clarks have worthy war records. Arnold, Joseph, Phineas, and William Clark were signers of the town Declaration of Independence of Westerly, Rhode Island; and Abraham Clark wrote his name so large upon the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, that King George could read it without putting on his spectacles.

Jonas Clark, a clergyman of Lexington, Massachusetts, was an ardent patriot. The night before the first bloodshed of the Revolution, April 18, 1775, he was entertaining Samuel Adams and John Hancock at his house when Paul Revere gave the warning of the approach of the expedition sent by Gage, one of the objects of which was to surprise and capture those two patriots. When Clark was asked by Hancock whether his people would fight, he replied:

"I have trained them for this very hour. They will fight, and, if need be, die under the very shadow of the house of God."

Only a few rods from his house the first blood of the Revolution was shed on the following day. The men who fell were the clergyman's parishioners. "From this day," he exclaimed, on seeing their dead bodies, "will be dated the liberty of the world!"

The Clark arms reproduced are sable, a mullet of six points, pierced, or, within a bordure argent, charged with three cross crosslets, fitchee of the field. Crest, a mullet of six points, argent. Motto, "Animo et Scientia."

ENTERED THE NEW LIFE.

The many friends of Compatriot Albert J. Squier may send him congratulations and household utensils, as he has departed from the lone role of single unhappiness and become the contented protector of one woman, where before he was the champion of many. His friends of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., presented him with a silver remembrance and hearty congratulations, both of which he richly deserved, for he was one of the few S. A. R. members that gave his time that others might enjoy life while with him.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

The historical homestead of the late General Nathaniel P. Banks in Waltham has been sold to Mr. John F. Burt, a resident of Waltham, Mass. The Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., made strenuous efforts to have the property bought by the Society and converted not only into a museum, but a monument to the famous soldier-Governor. The funds, however, were not forthcoming.

The artist, Darius Cobb, held an informal reception at his studio on Tremont Street recently. The reception was to afford Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution an opportunity to see his magnificent picture of George Washington on exhibition. This picture commemorates the first great victory of Washington. A recommendation was made at the recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Baptist Church on Commonwealth avenue, for the regents to consider the desirability of purchasing the picture. Already $3,000 has been pledged toward securing the picture. There is no doubt but the sum required will be raised, and Massachusetts will have a gift worthy of her daughters to place in the Memorial Continental Hall at Washington.

The Washington State Assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at Tacoma June 10. The members of Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, were hostesses. A patriotic program, beginning at 11 a. m., opened the day's session. At noon a luncheon was served by the Mary Ball Chapter. In the afternoon Mrs. John A. Parker, State regent, made an interesting report of the doings of the recent national congress of the organization, which took place at Washington. Following this the Rainier and Lady Stirling Chapters of Seattle discussed the advisability of limiting the tenure of the office of the State regent to two terms of one year each.

Methods of electing the State regent were discussed by members of Virginia Dare Chapter of Tacoma. To the Esther Reed Chapter of Spokane was assigned the subject, "The Use and Protection of Our Flag." Miss Katherine Graham of the Mary Ball Chapter of Tacoma ably advocated in a well delivered address the setting aside of Washington's birthday as a holiday in the public schools of the State.

The officers of the State Assembly are: Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary State regent; Mrs. John A. Parker, State regent; Mrs. M. A. Phelps, vice-State regent.

PATRIOTIC LUNCHEON.

All in the national colors were the beautiful decorations and favors at the luncheon given on Thursday by Mrs. M. R. Stewart, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Walter C. Lewis of Butte, Mont. Red and blue streamers extended from the chandelier to the corners, with a centerpiece of red and white carnations. Small silk flags were the souvenirs for the guests, and the place cards were ornamented with tiny flags. Bundles of firecrackers, torpedoes and other fireworks were stacked about the table, each package tied with ribbons in the national colors. Invited to meet Mrs. Lewis were Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes, Mrs. Jay Tarvin Harris, Mrs. Richard A. Keyes, Mrs. A. H. Tarbet, Mrs. Oscar K. Lewis, Mrs. Charles Brink, Mrs. S. S. Walker, Mrs. Fred Dern, Mrs. W. P. Kiser, Mrs. Joseph E. Galigher, Mrs. Emma Eccles.

Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom entertained the officers and members of the Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at her beach home, La Concha, at Santa Monica. The party went down in the private car "360," taking the trip via Hollywood. The date marked two important events in this local Chapter, being its tenth anniversary as well as the 129th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. A splendid program was given during the afternoon, and impressive ceremonies in honor of the two events marked the event of the day.

HISTORIC TREE PLANTING BY THE STATE D. A. R.

When the ground was broken, Oct. 11, 1902, for the Memorial Continental Hall, in Washington, D. C., to be built by the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, one of the founders of the Society, placed the first earth, which was then turned, in a large flower vase which occupied a conspicuous place on the platform. She then called the roll of the thirteen original States, and the representative of each State planted a seed of the osage orange.

At the conclusion the vase was removed to the United States propagating gardens, where its precious contents were carefully nurtured until the seeds had germinated into strong, well developed plants. The roll of the famous thirteen commonwealths, which drove the dragon flag of St. George and all the King's men off the soil of the one-time British colonies, was again called on April 19, 1904, and the regent of each State received the plant assigned to it, to be taken within her State borders and planted in a public park or place where it may be seen and enjoyed as a perennial recollection of the time, occasion and sentiment of its growth.

PATRIOTIC AMERICANS TO CONVENE.

The Patriotic Order of Americans, the motto of which organization is "God, our country and our free schools," held its annual session beginning at 10 o'clock, October 25th, at the Clinton Assembly Rooms, 104-106 Atlantic Avenue. Headquarters were established at the Hotel St. George. The session was a notable one.

COLONIAL RELICS LOST IN BURNED HOMESTEAD.

Investigation into the cause of the fire at the old Clark homestead in Centreville, recently, gives the cause as a defective flue. The barking of a dog warned the occupants of the house, and all they saved was a feather bed. The homestead was occupied by John Clark and his family at the time of the fire. The building was of old hand-hewn timbers, shingled down the sides, and was known to be more than 100 years old.

Thomas Clark, the head of this generation, died about two years ago, at the age of 102, and his wife about one year later, at ninety-nine years. The old Yankee Doodle Orchestra was handed down from the Revolution to this family, and the Clark Fife and Drum Corps of recent years met in the wagon house at this place for practice. Their last show in public was at a big Democratic parade for Cleveland at Keyport, when the father wore a bandana on his head and played the fife. They were all typical Revolutionary musicians. Mrs. Clark had never been on the railroad in her life, although the main line crossed the Clark farm. An old weaving shop stood on the place up to a few years ago, the family shearing the wool from the flock and weaving their own clothes.

The old homestead was full of old Revolutionary relics consisting of muskets, spinning wheels, cannon balls, and similar articles. The Clarks were almost all natural musicians, and not educated according to book. "Tommy" Clark, the son, is the family's musical head now, and is known as "the professor," and is on call with his fiddle and banjo accompaniment for cornstalk dances in Monmouth County. He says the self-educated musician "can't git thar." He has a good ear and plays anything you hum or whistle in excellent time. His fort is breakdown dances, jigs and old style square sets. The old homestead is on the State road to Red Bank, between old Bethany and Centreville schoolhouses country hamlets.—*Record*, Long Branch, N. J.

LONG ISLAND CHAPTER GATHERED AT JAMAICA.

The Long Island Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution held its first general meeting at Jamaica, in the rooms and grounds of the King Manor House. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the box luncheon was served in the house instead on the piazza, instead of under the trees, as had been originally intended. Mrs. Frank Whiting read an original paper on "England's Opinion Regarding the Action of the Colonies at the Time of the Revolution," and as a reply to this Mrs. Selover, Rufus's granddaughter, Miss Appleton, sang the old words of "Yankee Doodle," "Once On a Time Old Johnny Bull," Mrs. S. [illegible], whose subject was "Causes of the Revolution From the American Standpoint," read Patrick Henry's famous speech as closing the grievances of the Americans better than an essay would have done. A quartet from Jamaica rendered the ballad, "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

The guests of honor for the day were Miss Herman [illegible], president of the Cambridge Club; Mrs. [illegible], president of the

Kosmos, and Mrs. D. Phenix Ingraham, president-general of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution gave an informal dinner party at the Occidental Hotel as an enjoyable ending to a day spent in commemorating the battle of Bunker Hill. A meeting of the board of managers of the Society was held, at which Colonel A. D. Cutler presided and a large number of applications for membership were acted upon.

A neat little brochure in buff and blue, entitled "The Year's Doings of the Daughters of the Revolution, State of New York," has been distributed to those interested, and we were the happy recipient of one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 1, 1904.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

In looking over a copy of the SPIRIT OF '76 and noting the Adams coat of arms, the thought was suggested by it of an Adams family reunion. There surely ought to be a goodly number of Adamses in the United States, who would be glad to come together and make their first place of reunion where the homes of the ex-Presidents, John Adams and John Quincy Adams, stand.

Naturally such a reunion would need some organ by which to make itself known and keep all the Adams family in touch.

Is the SPIRIT OF '76 open to such an object, and who will make an effort to bring the Adams clan together for some patriotic object and mutual enjoyment? Yours truly.

ONE OF THE ADAMS CLAN.

The SPIRIT OF '76 is open for any family clan that cares to organize for family reunions.—ED.

FUN.

"Uncle Ephraim, what do you do for a living?"

"I preaches an' I raises punkins, boss."

"Which pays you the better?"

"Well, o' cose, I gits mo' money out'n de punkins, but I gits 'nuff distinction out'n de preachin' to make up de diff'unce, boss."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"Have the Newlyriches got quite settled in their new mansion?"

"Oh, yes. They've got all their ancestors hung except a few who were hung on earth?"

The Daughters of the Revolution movement will have delightful sailing when it strikes Venezuela. There are revolutionists enough down there to permit every woman to be an only daughter.

"You don't belong to one of the oldest families, do you?" said the supercilious woman. "No, sir," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "but after we get the girls married we expect to have several of the oldest families belonging to us."—*Washington Star.*

HIS LAST WISH GRATIFIED.

"No," said the billionaire, with deep conviction in his voice; "I would consider myself in error indeed should I die while I have even a tenth of the wealth I now possess. It is my wish to die comparatively poor."

"Oh, you dear old papa!" exclaimed his fair and only daughter, as she embraced him. "The Duke proposed last night and I accepted him. Isn't that just your luck?"

LINCOLN'S PASSES NOT HONORED.

Lincoln's humor armed him effectually against the importunate persons with whom, as the head of the nation, he was beset at all times.

During the Civil War a gentleman asked him for a pass through the Federal lines to Richmond.

"I should be very happy to oblige you," said Lincoln, "if my passes were respected. But the fact is, within the last two years I have given passes to a quarter of a million men, and not one has got there yet."—*Youth's Companion.*

BOOKS NOTICED.

THE MACMILLAN CO., New York—*The Crossing*, by Winston Churchill. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price $1.50.

The theme of this most interesting novel deals largely with the conquest of the Louisiana territory by American settlers, and depicts American life in the States bordering the Mississippi a century ago, the crossing of the river after the Louisiana Purchase, and the introduction of American social and political ideals into the Louisiana territory. The story is full of action and fascinating.

Reminiscences of Peace and War, by Mrs. Roger A. Prior. Cloth, with 6 portraits. Price $2.00 net.

In this admirably written book Mrs. Prior describes her remarkable experiences and adventures in Virginia during the Civil War, during the most of which time she lived in the Southern Army, and reveals as never before what the strife meant to Southern women. The whole narrative is inspired by the author's brave yet thoroughly feminine personality.

Old Time Schools and School Books, by Clifton Johnson. Cloth, profusely illustrated. Price $2.00 net.

This book is an entertaining account of school life and school books from the first settlers down to 1850. The story concerns itself especially with the picturesque and primitive characteristics. The illustrations include reproductions from interesting and typical early school books, school implements, building and school scenes.

The American City, by Delos F. Wilcox, Ph.D. Half leather. Price $1.25 net.

Is an essay on the problem of municipal government, with special reference to the growth of democracy. Dr. Wilcox looks upon the city as the open door through which political and social reforms are most likely to come. The book is well written and is of value to all interested in municipal government.

The Unpardonable War, by James Barnes. Cloth. Price $1.50.

A tremendous conflict between England and the United States some thirty years hence in the present century, forms the basis of this story. A sensational paper stirs up the American people to resentment against the English, and a thrilling portion of the book is the account of the great sea fight between the two navies. Various new explosives are used. Later on an extraordinary American invents a contrivance that enables him to project "The Force" into space with disastrous results to the enemy's ammunition. Finally peace is restored, and is increased on both sides.

The Declaration of Independence, by Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D. Cloth. Price $2.00.

The first part of this book consists in a review of the independence sentiment and of an original interpretation. The second part gives an account of the adoption and signing of the Declaration. Then follows an elaborate analysis of the Declaration. The concluding chapters describe the popular reception accorded the Declaration throughout the States upon the occasion of its promulgation.

Our Mountain Gardens, by Mrs. Theodore Thomas. Price $1.50 net.

Is an attractive book, telling of her summer home, "Felsengarten," not far from Bethlehem, New Hampshire. It is a practical guide for those who want to do the author's kind of gardening, which means spending little money, having little knowledge of horticulture and no professional help. It describes gardening that any one with a love for plants, with care and perseverance can do any where. The lettering is made pleasant with many half tone illustrations.

History of the United States to the Compromise of 1850. Vol. V., by James Ford Rhodes. Cloth. Price $2.50 net.

This volume comprises a history of events from 1804 to 1806. A full account is given of the great march to the sea—the closing events of the war; the nation's anguish at the death of Lincoln; society at the North and South during the Civil War; the treatment of prisoners of war by both sides, and Johnson's policy of reconstruction, etc. The book is handsomely printed and bound, and in every way the publishers are to be complimented for its mechanical make up.

The Pathfinders of the West, by Agnes C. Laut. Fully illustrated. Cloth. Price $2.00 net.

This is a thrilling story of the adventures of the men who discovered the great Northwest—Radisson, La Verendrye, Lewis and Clark. Radisson's life reads more like romance than history, but it is history of the most romantic order. The tragic story of his adventures is now told for the first time. The author has given the reader a story far more interesting than fiction.

REILLY & BRITTON COMPANY, Chicago.—*The Marvelous Land of Oz*, by Frank L. Baum. Cloth bound. Price $1.25.

This further account of the adventures of the Scarecrow and and Tin Woodman and their new associates will be welcomed by all the little friends of the *Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The little girl who three years ago persuaded each member in the family to read to her the "Wonderful Wizard" in turn, and is now reading it over and over for herself will be highly entertained, the big type, the pictures in color, the making of Jack Pumpkinhead, and all that makes up this charming companion book.

THE EVERETT PRESS, Boston.—*Sequel, or Things Which Ain't Finished in the First*, by Henry A. Shute. Cloth bound.

He who would forget the mad rush of daily life for this world's good and would laugh and be a boy again, should read not only the *Real Diary of a Real Boy*, but this equally humorous "Sequel." The whole book gives an insight into a boy's nature that makes it excellent reading for parents and teachers who have boys under their care. The hopes, ambitions, trials and disappointments of this real boy are true to life.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York—*Dorothy's Spy*, by James Otis. Illustrated. Cloth. Price 60 cents. Postage 10 cents.

A story of the first Fourth of July, in which two children see Washington's review in New York and King George's statue pulled down in and have an adventure with a red-coat. The story is full of excitement.

LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO., Boston—*Evelyn Byrd*, by George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated cover, illustrated. Price $1.50.

In this romance of the Civil War, the story is told of a high-minded and courageous Southerner, who joins the army of Lee at the time when the Confederacy is making its last desperate stand. He rescues a girl from a burning house in the midst of an artillery engagement, at hazard of his life; falls in love with her, and after a time happiness comes to both. The heroic fortitude and devotion of the people of the South in the last stage of the war are strikingly shown.

R. F. FENNO & COMPANY, New York—*The Albert Gale Mystery*, by Louis Tracy. Cloth. Illustrated. Price $1.50.

Is a thrilling tale of further adventure of Reginald Brett, Barrister Detective. The story is full of mystery, is absorbing, and well worth the time spent in reading it.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York—*The Marathon Mystery*, by Burton E. Stevenson. Price $1.50.

This story is well written, and has an absorbing plot. It is the sequel to the *Halladay Case*. Here again a refined young woman seems responsible for a cold-blooded murder in a New York apartment house, which is followed by a second, still more mysterious, implicating her lover. The volume is cloth bound, with illustrations in color.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., New York—*Orrain*, by S. Levett-Yeats. Cloth bound. Price $1.50.

This is a stirring romance of old France, but the chief interest lies in the adventures of the hero, Bertrand, Chevalier d'Orrain, and his rescue and courtship of Diane de Paradis. The story is well written, and full of fire and action.

G. W. DILLINGHAM CO., New York—*Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition*, by Marietta Halley. Cloth bound, profusely illustrated. Price $1.50.

To laugh and be rested is the result of taking up this delightful book when one is tired. Wit, humor and pathos, logical reasoning and instruction, sharp criticism and humorous experiences, make it most enjoyable reading.

THE CENTURY CO., New York—*Captain John Smith*, by Tudor Jenks. Cloth. Illustrated. Price $1.20 net.

"It was John Smith," says Tudor Jenks, in this new history, "who taught all colonists the strength of independence. The United States of America owe more to him and to his words than they have yet recognized, and the nation which is the fulfillment of his dream owes him a monument among those of its founders." For the making of this new biography the author went to Smith's own writings. The story is one which will fascinate every boy who reads it.

The Youth of Washington, by S. Weir Mitchell. Cloth, 300 pages. Price $1.50.

This unique and interesting fiction-history is a delightful interweaving of fact and fancy until the reader wonders which is the true and which the romancing. As one reads the thought comes, "Will not the boy of a hundred years hence think the autobiography is Washington's own in very truth?" But what matters it so long as we of to-day enjoy Dr. Mitchell's clever story.

THE HOBART COMPANY, New York.—*Comrades in Arms*, by Gen. Charles King.

In this new story by Gen. King will be found a plot different from anything he has previously written. It consists of three parts: What happened in the West; what happened in the East and what happened in Gotham. The reader will renew acquaintance with some old friends and will be entertained by the experiences of men and women of army life, which no one can better portray than this delightful writer.

THE GRAFTON PRESS, New York.—*Rachel: A Story of the Great Deluge*, by Ernest C. Smith.

This entertaining historical novel of the time just before and during the Great Deluge, is full of adventure, war and love, and will appeal to those who enjoy a story for its historical value and also to those who read for amusement. The author has devoted the introduction to a statement of the results of his many years of investigations. It is his belief that the lands of Eden and Nod were situated in that part of South America now known as Peru. It is a most readable book.

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, Philadelphia.—*Her Fiance*, by Josephine Daskam. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.00.

The four stories of college life in this little volume are bright, artistic and full of humor and repartee. The genuine womanliness of college girls is portrayed with fidelity. A pretty book for holiday gift.

Little Miss Joy-Sing, by John Luther Long. Price $1.00.

A dainty little Japanese story interestingly told and attractively bound and illustrated, which is sure to please the little maid who is fortunate in getting a copy.

A Little Rough Rider, by Tudor Jenks. Cloth, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Is the story of a little girl who as the equestrienne saved the fortunes of a circus during the early years of the gold fever in California.

Amy Dora's Amusing Day, by Frank M. Bicknell. Cloth, illustrated. Price 50 cents.

The adventures of a little girl who ran away for one day are told in this wholesome little story in a bright and witty way. It will prove quite as attractive to the "grown ups" as to the little folks.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass.—*On the Trail of Pontiac*, by Edward Strathmeyer. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

This is the fourth volume in the "Colonial Series" by Mr. Strathmeyer, whose historical stories are as much appreciated by the boys of to-day as "Oliver Optic's" series were by the boys of a generation ago. The present volume is full of action and adventure.

The Children on the Top Floor, by Nina Rhoades. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.00.

A pleasing, helpful story of children for children. Miss Rhoades has the rare gift of being able to touch the hearts of her readers, by the simple naturalness of her conversations and descriptions. Those who were interested in *Winifred's Neighbors* last year will be glad to meet Winifred again in this new story.

Helen Grant's Friends, by Amanda M. Douglass. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

Although a complete story in itself, this is the second volume in the "Helen Grant Stories," and will be found interesting to those who followed Helen Grant through her school days.

American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Edward Strathmeyer. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

This book is one that every American boy can read to advantage, and should be in every boy's library as an incentive to noble endeavor.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.—*The Wolverine: A Romance of Early Michigan*, by Albert L. Lawrence. Decorated cloth, illustrated. Price $1.50.

A spirited story of love and politics, with its scenes laid in Detroit just before Michigan became a State, when disputes over boundary lines nearly led to open warfare. Perry North, a young surveyor of Puritan ideals, is sent to Detroit, where he falls in love with Marie Beaubien, a charming French girl of the Catholic faith. The events that follow hold the reader's attention to the last page.

The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield, by Mary P. Wells Smith. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

Tells the story of the attack on Deerfield by the French and subsequent events. The story will appeal to the sympathies of its young readers, who, while being entertained, are being instructed in Colonial history.

THE BROADWAY PUBLISHING CO., New York. *The Call*. By Norbert Davis and Claudia Bronson. Price $1.00.

This tale of the Revolution, with a couple of [illegible] and dealing with that exciting time, the capture of Stony [illegible] especially appeal to the various chapters of the [illegible] as a [illegible] individual reading. The book is [illegible] and very pleasing as a gift book.

The De Wallons of Virginia, by A. D. Knapp. Price $1.25.

Is a story of Southern life before the war, in which [illegible] absence of an old Southern family, [illegible] chivalric deeds are graphically depicted, and [illegible] fully told. This story will especially please those [illegible] of folk-lore and romance.

Dixie Dolls, by Inda Barton Hays. Cloth bound, gilt top. Cover design, illustrated. Price $1.00.

Comprises four short stories, prettily told. The first, "Secessia Virginia," will interest not only the little girls of to-day, but those who were little girls in the sixties.

A Missourian's Honor, by W. W. Arnold. Cloth bound and illustrated. Price $1.00.

Is a love story, with an abundance of exciting [illegible] does not allow the reader's interest to flag.

W. V. WILDE COMPANY, Boston. *La Fort: A Tale of the Iroquois*. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.50.

This story is based upon the events of the [illegible] incidents connected with the fall of Fort William Henry in 1757. Throughout the story the author has pictured [illegible] life of the times, when intrigue and treachery on the part of the [illegible] the colonists on the east. If [illegible] is a reader will appreciate.

THE W. V. WILDE COMPANY, Boston. *Winfield and the Wampum*. By Louis Dow Scott. Price $1.00.

The volume consists of three letters addressed by Lafayette [illegible], 1780, April, 1781. Of these the second [illegible] are entirely new, even to all those who have appealed to them as to quote the original text of the narrative [illegible] each, are faked paraphrases or summaries of the letters [illegible].

LIBRARY OF CHICAGO. *Lace*. By Opie Read. Silk cloth, [illegible] design, illustrated. Price $1.25.

A charming story, dealing with the conditions [illegible] Kentucky during the days of the Old South. The reader [illegible] of the richness of that truly manly character, [illegible] Lace, whose constant effort was to live up to [illegible] "Old Blood," a blood noted for its rigorous standards of honor.

Peculiarities and the Peculiarities Reproved. Church. By George Warne Lukens.

Fine by way of Peculiarities, Passaic Co., N. J., from its earliest settlement in 1695 to the present time, is a valuable addition to the [illegible] and general historical works of New Jersey. The author has written the chronicle [illegible] and care with which [illegible] has written the chronicle [illegible] which [illegible] its historical value will appeal to all genealogists and those interested in family history. The appendix, comprising [illegible] is a veritable storehouse of information [illegible] that no library can well do without. Cloth, [illegible] Price $2.50, postage 10 cents. Address Rev. George [illegible], R. F. D. Route 1, Paterson, N. J.

PURITAN COLONIAL LIFE.

INTERESTING ILLUSTRATED TALK BY LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Louis H. Cornish, of New York, Editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76, lectured twice in Unity Hall, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening, on "Colonial Life in Old Days the Puritans," under the auspices of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated by [illegible] slides, which were especially good. Against the [illegible] very well, was that several times when a view of [illegible] church was placed upon the screen, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light gradually so as to [illegible] with a full moon casting its shadow upon the [illegible] and then a phonograph behind the screen produced the singing of a hymn by a congregation accompanied by [illegible]. It was very realistic. Mr. Cornish was introduced by [illegible] Gordy of the Second North School, who said [illegible] of Hartford ought to feel proud of their city, not only for the excellent improvements that are being made in it each year, but for the men and women it has given us who have done so much for the country. He praised Ruth Wyllys Chapter for beautifying the old cemetery, and [illegible] for bringing to Hartford such an interesting speaker as Mr. Cornish, when Mr. Gordy then introduced.

Mr. Cornish first showed views of Center Church and the old burying ground on it, Gold Street as it was before Ruth Wyllys Chapter collected money to improve it, and the street as it is now. These were followed by pictures of Windsor. He said the first house in the State was erected in Windsor in 1633, as a trading post with the Indians. Windsor at [illegible] was a business rival to Hartford. He showed a picture of the Congregational Church in Windsor, erected by the first Congregational Society in America, and with the exception, the oldest in the world. The members were called to worship by the beating of a drum, and they carried guns with them for protection from the Indians. Mr. Cornish then showed a view of the old burying ground wherein [illegible] are buried the ancestors of Admiral Dewey, General Grant, and of other great persons in our history. He read the epitaphs from tombstones which were very quaint and [illegible] the tombstone of Ephraim Hunt in that cemetery, [illegible] one in Connecticut. Mr. Cornish said that the early settlers of Connecticut were of excellent English family, and [illegible] even having family coats of arms of Great Britain. He then showed Rev. Mr. Williams's home, which was built in 1753, the Styles house, also built in 1753. Dr. Chapin's home, which was a tavern where Washington and Lafayette are supposed to have stayed. These houses show different styles of architecture. Mr. Cornish said that dish-washing was sometimes a problem then. There was no oak board with round impressions on it, where food was placed, and after the meal, the board was taken out to its fastenings and washed.

Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth's home was next shown. The best potatoes that came to Windsor were from New Haven. It was believed that of a man ate potatoes every day he would live longer than seven years. Tea was not much in use, and when it was first introduced, many ladies were used to [illegible] the tea leaves in hot water, after which they spread the wet leaves and the cooked leaves, but that was [illegible] very good taste, one favored the leaves with butter and salt. Mr. Cornish showed another old grave yard there. One epitaph on the cemetery reads, "The winter's snow congealed [illegible] cold, but now we know our uncle is warm."

Mr. Cornish then showed views of Simsbury, the first [illegible] of St. Andrews Church, which was built in 1711. He showed the house and tomb of Captain Abel Adams, a soldier of the Revolution, who fought at Lexington and was promoted from lieutenant to captain. Mr. Cornish said that the colonists [illegible] as a deserter, but that is not to be depended upon, since they had a good many men as such. The old [illegible] before his company was discharged, Captain Adams and [illegible] of the company, and therefore were put down as deserters. He also showed views of the old Phelps house in Simsbury, and other places of colonial interest there, and also the mountain views, as well as Tariffville Copper Hill, where copper was mined for many years. In 1772 the mine was sold and [illegible] famous old Newgate Prison was erected there. Mr. Cornish [illegible] some excellent views of both the outside and the inside of the prison. He showed a good picture of the Bacon home, which he said was the oldest in Simsbury. The people so excelled that to that town by saving that in 1775, Simsbury sent a company of 100 men to serve in the war, later it sent [illegible] supplies and a still more enlisted men to the [illegible] any other town in Connecticut according to [illegible] last picture thrown upon the sheet was a [illegible] Simsbury called "Salmon Kingdom." The light were [illegible] when the street, and [illegible] the music and [illegible] of loud applause, the people [illegible] Dec. 17, 1904.

A ROLL OF HONOR

To the Publisher:

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OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, John P. Sanborn, Treasurer and Manager, Newport, R. I.

LOUIS H. COGGESHALL,

EDITOR SPIRIT OF '76:

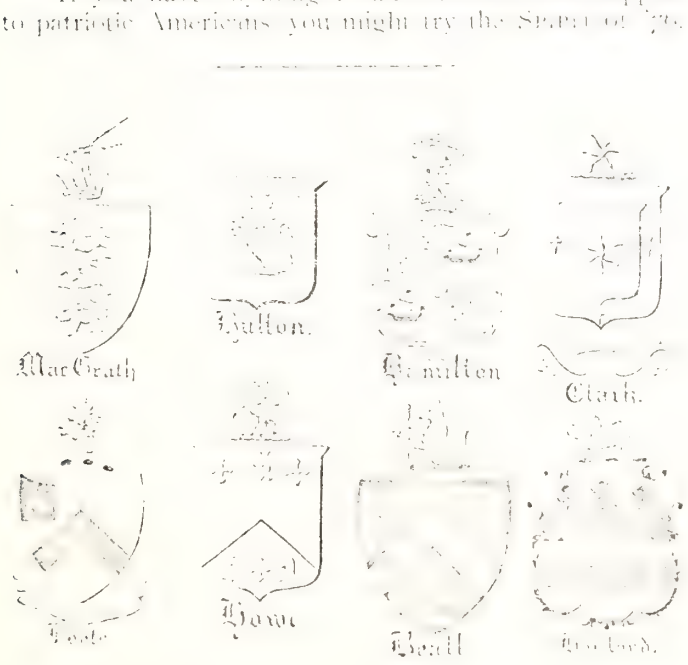
Dear Sir.—When the *Newport Mercury* inaugurated its department of Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries the new feature was widely advertised among the newspapers and magazines of historical or genealogical character, including the SPIRIT OF '76. We desire to state that we have received more returns from the advertisement in the SPIRIT OF '76 than from any other publication that we used, not only in requests for sample copies, but in subscriptions. We appreciate the assistance that your publication has been to us in making the genealogical department of the *Mercury* the success that it is to-day.

Very respectfully,

MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.,

Per A. H. Sisson.

If you have anything to advertise that will appeal to patriotic Americans, you might try the SPIRIT OF '76.



Above we show a few coats of arms that our artist has made for our readers. The work done has given satisfaction in every case, and our subscribers will do well to call on the department when anything in this line is desired.

WASHINGTON'S TRAY



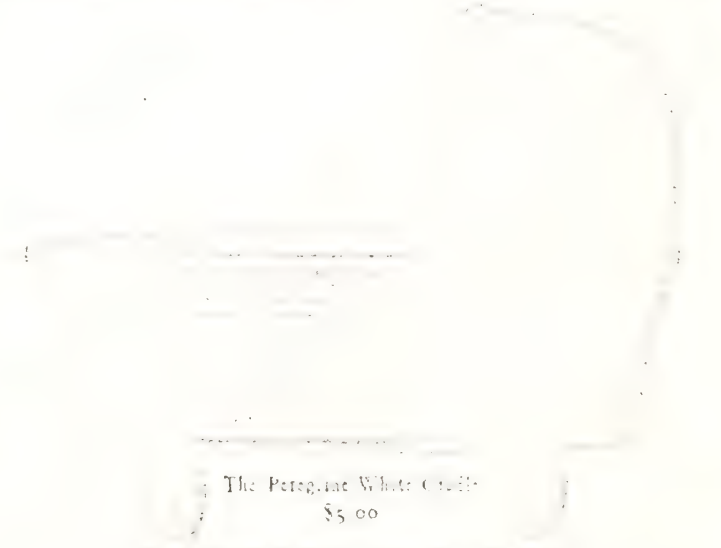
Washington Tray, 7 inches.

A Sterling silver tray, 7 inches long, copy of tray used by Washington while in winter quarters at Morristown, N. J. A beautiful dish suitable for card receiver, pin or jewel tray, or for similar use.



Sugar and Cream. The Coffee-pot is constructed on pure Colonial lines.

The Washington Coffee-pot, Sterling Silver,	$68 00
Coffee-pot, 10 inches high, 11 4 pints,	45 00
Cream pitcher and Sugar bowl, pair,	24 00



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$5 00

THE PEREGRINE WHITE CRADLE

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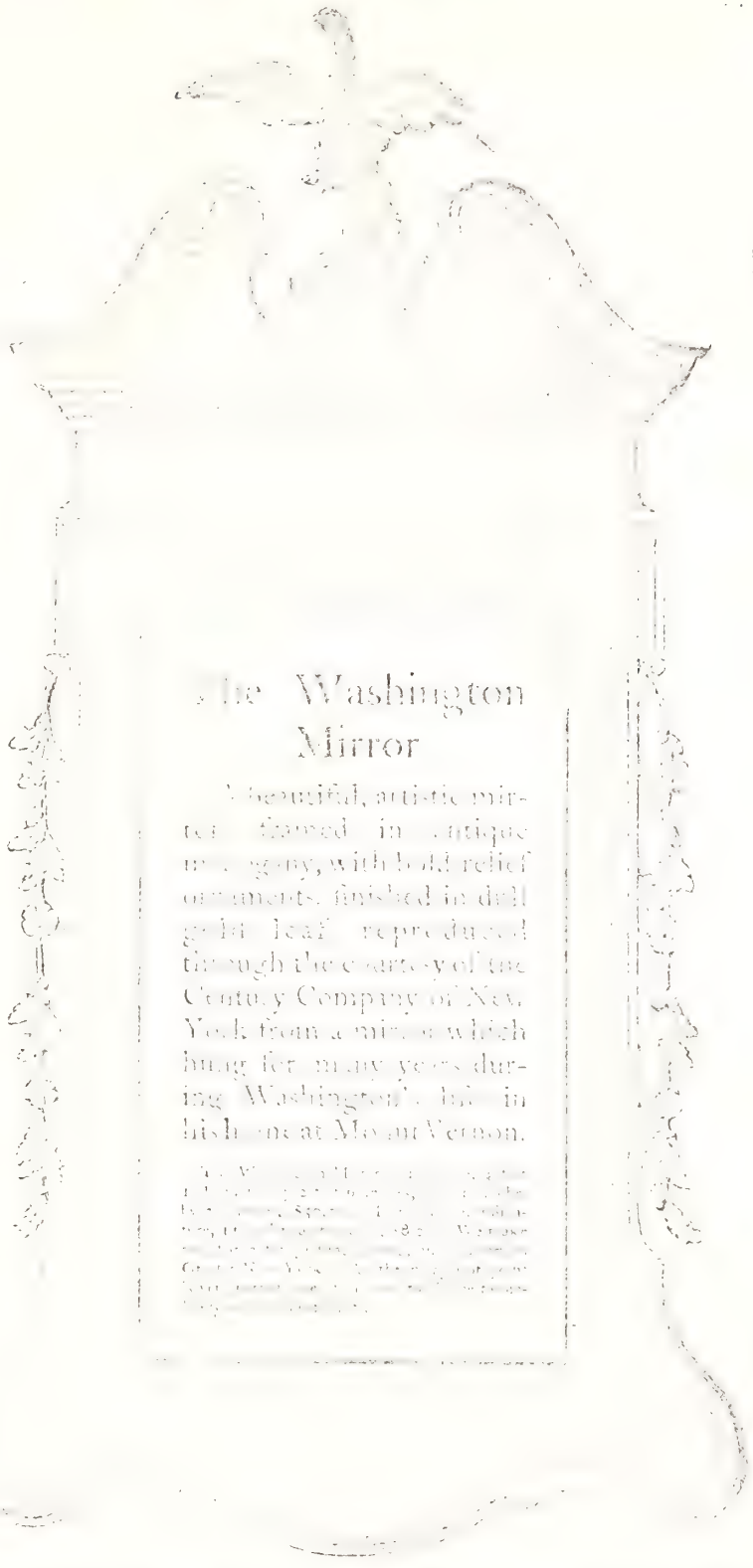
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Sterling Silver, extra size, $1.00
Steel blade, .75



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A beautiful, artistic mirror framed in antique mahogany, with bold relief ornaments, finished in dull gold leaf, reproduced through the courtesy of the Century Company of New York from a mirror which hung for many years during Washington's life in his home at Mount Vernon.

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A copy in sterling silver of one of Colonial spoons bearing the initials P. R. on the reverse of handle.



The original was made by Paul Revere and is now in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED · TO · THE · PRINCIPLES · INCIDENTS · AND · MEN · OF · '76 · AND · COLONIAL · TIMES

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THE HOME OF LIEUT. EZEKIEL HOW, JR.
AT FRAMINGHAM, MASS.



SWORD WORN BY LIEUT.-COL. EZEKIEL HOW, 4TH REGT. MIDDLESEX CO. MILITIA, AT CONCORD BRIDGE, APRIL 19, 1775.

THE HOWE FAMILY.

BY ELEANOR LEXINGTON, IN *Evening Press*, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Howe family traces its pedigree back to the time of the Crusaders, if Alexander de Hoo, who wore the cross, may be counted as a progenitor. He married Devorgilda, daughter of King Alexander II. of Scotland.

The name next appears as de Huse, a John de Huse receiving a grant of land in 1066 in Berkshire, England. Other variations of the orthography are Huys, Howys, Howse, Howes and finally the present form, Howe.

As an evidence of honorable service the Howe banner hangs high in the chapel of Henry VII. Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, who was given the office on account of a sermon the Protector happened to hear, was the learned and devout John Howe.

Among the emigrant ancestors were Edward Howe, who came over in the Truelove in 1635; John Howe, who came a few years earlier, and Thomas Howes.

The record of the family is a patriotic one. Many representatives fought in Colonial wars and in the Revolution. Baxter Howe was captain of artillery in the Revolution, Jaazaniah Howe was sergeant and Dr. Estes Howe was surgeon. Then there was Lieut. Bezaleel Howe, who served through the Revolution and was an auxiliary lieutenant in Washington's own guard for the last six months of the war. He commanded the escort that took Washington's baggage and papers back to Mount Vernon at the close of the war.

Lieutenant Howe used to entertain his children and grandchildren with reminiscences of Mount Vernon and of Mrs. Washington, who played the part of doctor for him—at General Washington's request when he had a cut finger. The first lady of the land bound it up with balsam of apple, the popular remedy of the day.

Lieutenant Howe was such a splendid shot that he could pace off twenty paces, turn around and hit a dollar nineteen times out of twenty with an old flintlock. He was present at the execution of Major Andre and wrote to a friend, "Andre was dressed as neatly as if going to a ball, with his boots nicely polished. We marched along to the tune of 'Roslyn Castle,' a dead march. There was hardly a dry eye. Andre's bearing was manly to the last."

The old sword carried by Colonel Ezekiel Howe in the Concord fight is one of the relics treasured by his descendants. For many years it hung upon the walls of old Sudbury Inn, the "Wayside Inn," made famous by Longfellow. Over the sword hung the Howe arms for nearly 150 years, or from 1709, when David Howe built the house, until about the middle of the nineteenth century, when the place passed out of the possession of the Howe family.

"A kind of old hobgoblin hall," Longfellow calls the place in his poem, and he thus describes the Howe arms:

"And in the parlor, full in view,
His coat-of-arms well-framed and glazed
Upon the wall in colors blazed:
He beareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron argent in the field,
With three wolves' heads, and, for the crest,
A wyvern part—per—pale—addressed,
Upon a helmet barred; below
The scroll reads, 'By the name of Howe.'"

In the plain prose the arms are described as gules, a chevron argent between three cross-crosslets, and three wolves' heads. Crest, a wyvern, or dragon, pierced through the mouth with an arrow.



These arms are supposed to have been brought from England by John Howe in 1630. The arms of Lord Chedworth, Henry Howe, are similar. The crest, however, is a dexter arm and the motto is "Justus et Propositi Tenax."

The coat-of-arms, gold upon a blue ribbon, is the badge worn by the Howes when they gather for the family reunion. The first of these meetings took place in 1871 at Harmony Grove, South Framingham, Mass; 5,000 Howes were invited and 3,000 answered the roll call.

Tribute was paid, of course, to Elias Howe, who worked out the problem of the sewing machine, and to the martyr of the family, Mrs. Elizabeth Howe, of Ipswich, hung for witchcraft in 1692, "whose virtues sanctified the altar and made her name illustrious."

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Principal Events of the American Revolution.

JANUARY.

1, 1776—The American flag of 13 stripes and crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, on a blue field, first unfurled over Washington's army at Cambridge.
1, 1776—British bombard and burn Norfolk, Va.
1, 1776—Free negroes first enlisted in the army.
2, 1777—Second engagement at Trenton, N. J.
2, 1788—Georgia ratifies the Constitution.
3, 1777—Battle of Princeton.
4, 1778—Battle of the Kegs in Delaware River.
5, 1781—Arnold burns Richmond, Va.
8, 1776—Battle of Charlestown, Mass.
8, 1781—Engagement at Charles City Court House, Va.
9, 1779—British capture Fort Sunbury, Pa.
9, 1779—Engagement at Fort Morris, Sunbury, Ga.
9, 1788—Connecticut ratifies the Constitution.
10, 1777—Engagement at Fogland Ferry, R. I.
14, 1784—Congress ratifies treaty of peace.
17, 1777—Battle of Kingsbridge, N. Y.
17, 1781—Battle of Cowpens, S. C.
18, 1780—Engagement at East Chester, N. Y.
20, 1777—Battle of Somerset Court House, N. J.
22, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
22, 1781—Second engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
25, 1777—Engagement at West Farms, N. Y.
25, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
25, 1780—Engagement at Newark, N. J.
29, 1777—Engagement at Augusta, Ga.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 have designated THE SPIRIT OF '76 as their official organ and entered into a business deal whereby they edit their own department and guarantee enough subscriptions to pay for the space used for this purpose.

This paper has been an official organ of other societies at great expense to itself, but is willing to be an organ of any patriotic society that wants it enough to pay for the space used, as in the case of the National Society of United States Daughters of the War of 1812.

Washington's Headquarters in New York City, over which a controversy was raised by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, will not be given into the custody of either society, but will be run under the rule of the Park Commissioner, who has requested the co-operation of both societies he has turned down. We fear this co-operation will be rather lukewarm from this source, but if a live man is appointed to gather a collection of Colonial and Revolutionary relics he could fill the house to overflowing and necessitate the building of a fireproof museum back of the old house, as suggested by THE SPIRIT OF '76 when the movement was first started.

The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are cordially invited to attend a memorial service in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth street, February 18th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor, chaplain Empire State Society S. A. R.

The annual banquet of the Empire State Society S. A. R. is to be held at the Hotel Astor, March 17th, and our compatriot, Theodore Roosevelt, has promised to be present. Members may invite their friends, and the presence of women at the banquet makes the affair an agreeable one. Compatriots of other States are welcome.

OUR MATCHLESS FLAG.

I.

The flag that ripples on the breeze,
With melting stripe and trembling star,
No foeman's hand shall basely seize
Or traitor's blade its beauty mar.

II.

Our lives in its defense we pledge
With love that ever thrills and thrills,
To guard it at the rampart's edge
And keep it waving on the hills.

III.

We hail it when the morning breaks,
And cheer it through the azure day;
The kindling hope its sight awakes
Not even death shall catch away.

IV.

Yon starry field shall light the world,
Those lines run out to all mankind;
That where the colors are unfurl'd
The brave and free shall refuge find.

V.

Then ripple, ripple in the blue,
Fair ensign of a sovereign race;
Our God, with swelling hearts, we sue
To guard with us thy matchless place.

VI.

The flag that ripples on the breeze,
With melting stripe and trembling star,
Shall yet invade a thousand seas,
To publish liberty afar.

—Joseph Fulford Folsom in Newark Evening News

PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

We have recently passed the two hundred and eighty-fourth milestone since the flag—that of the cross of St. George—floated from the masthead of the good ship Mayflower as she sailed into the harbor of Provincetown. In her cabin, on the 11th of November, 1620, was signed the compact by forty-one of her male passengers, which was the beginning of a new republic, now developed into a mighty nation.

On the 21st of the following December the Pilgrims made a landing upon an unknown soil and there founded the principles of civic and religious liberty, the influence of which has made our government what it is, based upon equal rights of the individual in church, state and school.

"Aye, call it holy ground,
The soil which their feet has trod;
They have left us unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God."

Their sublime faith is a lesson for the whole world.

"Ah, theirs were noble hearts and iron wills;
What wonder that from them a nation rose
Whose mighty name the Universe now fills?
And as the years roll on yet mightier grows,
A nation which transformed the western land
Into a garden; and throughout its length
Stretched the iron sinews of its power and strength,
Sending electric nerves from shore to shore,
And made this soil, by Freedom's breezes fanned,
A blessed refuge from oppression's hand."

Indians possessed the territory from the Saco to the Connecticut. The Massachusetts Confederacy was on the north, the Pawtuckets beyond on the east, the Pocohonets from Cape Cod to the Narragansetts on the southeast shore, which included a part of Rhode Island and the islands in the bay, and beyond the Pequots, in the eastern portion of Connecticut.

Each nation was composed of several tribes under the will of a sachem, each occupying certain territory. The Indians adjacent to Cape Cod seemed to be of a different race from those who inhabited the other parts of New England. They were peaceable, never engaged in wars against the English, and, as time advanced, had schools and religious teachings by such ministers as Bourne, Mayo, Sargent, Cotton and Tupper. Had the Pilgrims encountered the hostility from the natives which was shown in other sections it is doubtful if the infant colony which contributed so much to the American Commonwealth could have gained a foothold on the inhospitable shores of Massachusetts Bay.

A plantation was finally set off to them, some ten thousand acres, called Massapee—from Mishee, great, and sapee, river—and they were called the South Sea Island Indians. This inheritance was confirmed to them and their posterity, which so remains to this day.

On the 22d of March, 1621, the Pilgrims made a treaty with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, who governed the tribes in the Pocohonet Nation, a treaty kept unbroken for over forty years while he lived and which made this nation possible. He was about thirty years of age at this time and honor to him was his native character. An untaught savage, never accepting Christianity, he stands forth to-day as one of the most noble of redmen recorded in history. The terms of this treaty are worth recalling:

First—That neither he nor any of his should injure or do hurt to any of our people.

Second—And if any of his did hurt to any of ours, he should send the offender, that we might punish him.

Third—That if any of our tools were taken away when our people were at work he should cause them to be restored, and if ours did any harm to any of his we would do the like unto them.

Fourth—If any did unjustly war against him, we would aid him. If any did war against us, he should aid us.

Fifth—He should send to his neighbor confederates to certify them this, that they might not wrong us, but might be likewise comprised in the conditions of peace.

Sixth—That when men came to us they should leave their bows and arrows behind them, as we should do our pieces when we come to them.

Lastly, that doing this, King James would esteem of his his friend and ally.

Be it said that no lands were acquired by the Pilgrims but what were paid for in sums satisfactory to both parties and the sales recorded on parchment with great care and exactness.

Massasoit—from Massa, great and tassout, king

—had his headquarters at Soams, now Warren, R. I., about nine miles from the city of Providence, on a tidal river flowing into Mount Hope Bay.

He died in the year 1661 and history relates was buried in Brookfield, Mass., the habitation of the Nipmucks, one of the tribes under his power. No monument marks his resting place, but at Warren there still flows a spring of water bearing his name, which marks the place of his former wigwam.

His family consisted of his wife; two brothers, Quadrequina and Akkompoin, who were associated with him in the government of his nation; three sons, Wamsutta, whose wife was Weetamo, squaw sachem or Pocasset; Metacom, whose wife was Wootonekanuske, sister of Weetamo; Sonkanuhoo and daughter Amee completed the family, who, after the death of Massasoit, removed to the Mount Hope reservation in Bristol. Amee married Tusparquin, the "Black Sachem"; Benjamin Tusparquin married Weecum, Benjamin Tusparquin married Mercy Felix, Lydia Tusparquin married Wamsley, Phoebe Wamsley married Brister Gould, Zervia Gould married Thomas C. Mitchell. Melinda Mitchell, born in North Abington, Mass., April 11, 1836, of the eighth generation, is yet living at Lakeside, Mass.

Metacon (Alexander) succeeded his father in the government of the tribe, but died the same year, 1661. He was ordered to report before the court at Plymouth to answer charges of plotting against the colony and died of fever as he was returning home. His widow, Weetamo, circulated the report that he had been poisoned, and, while years of peace followed, from that hour the Wampanoags became secretly the foes of the colonies.

Wamsutta (Philip) succeeded his brother, and fourteen years passed between the death of his brother and the beginning of active hostilities, which were for a time successful.

In the year 1671, his hostile preparations and movements being known, a conference was held at Taunton, Mass., with him, and while he denied the imputation, he finally confessed and signed a submission to the English.

After about three years he made peace with the Narragansetts, who agreed with him to commence a war in 1676, but the plot was revealed by his secretary, Sassamon, and he was forced to commence the war under many disadvantages, attacking Swansea on the 24th of June, 1675. From this time King Philip took the warpath, which continued until his death, in August, 1676. The victory gained by the English at the Great Swamps fight, December 19, 1675, was the most sanguinary battle known in the history of New England and perhaps of greater moment in determining the future destinies of America than any other battle ever fought upon the continent. Had the English suffered defeat in this battle it would have been the beginning of a speedy end to the occupancy of New England.

The colonists lost over six hundred of their most able men; thirteen villages had been destroyed; one-twentieth of the people were without homes; 100,000 pounds sterling were sustained in losses.

Heroism is immortal. We honor the memory of these brave sires!

The reproduction of the New England character is seen from the shores of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate. It has reached the isles of the Pacific, where Christianity and civilization walk hand in hand together. It has extended to the far off China Sea, where a new civilization is protected by the American flag, which future generations to come will love to bless it.

To-day the sun does not set upon the possessions of our United States. When the evening gun is fired in Manilla Bay its echo resounds at Porto Rico, where the rays of the morning sun gild the stars and illumine the bars of Old Glory; Old Glory a name as old as the glory of God, a flag that wherever it floats, on inland sea or proud ocean, on cottage or castle, on schoolhouse or fortress, no man need be without a country.

To-day there is a quickening of a spirit of mutual regard and affiliation between this and the mother country. On festive and other occasions the flag of St. George and St. Andrew is entwined with our own banner of freedom and humanity. Let Columbia be among the foremost to stand in the open door with hands outstretched for a universal and united friendship and speed the day when all nations shall

Join in that glorious anthem by the angels began—
Glory to God in the highest—on earth peace, good will to man!

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the seventeenth century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver Everson, Bezaleel Gillum and the witch, Mary Gillum, force her to accompany them to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her.

XV.

The lights that glimmered through the leafless wood shone from the windows of Farney's Tavern and Margery soon recognized the familiar outlines of the inn. But why were they going there?

The door was opened by a man new to the place—a stocky person, surly, rough-visaged and dull-eyed—as though he had only been aroused from a heavy slumber by their knocking at the door. A fire burned in the hearth and a kettle that hung over this blaze

gave out the pungent fumes of some brewing drink—to Bezaleel's unbounded satisfaction, not to mention Mary Gillum's eager anticipation.

The surly man had evinced no surprise at their entrance, and no words were exchanged between him and Bezaleel. He eyed Margery's good looks, however, with unconcealed admiration. She had dropped into a chair near the hall door, as far off as possible from Bezaleel and the old woman, who were making themselves comfortable at the fire.

A moment later the door opened behind her back and Oliver Everson entered the room. Margery started up from her chair in surprise, but the meaning of his presence here was at once apparent to her. The others, across the room, were closely attentive to the whole scene. At a glance from Oliver they went into the back room, old Mary repining at her forced discomfiture in being obliged to leave the fire.

"Have you nothing to say?" said Oliver after several moments had elapsed, during which each had looked steadily at the other.

"I should think you would prefer me to say nothing," answered Margery. Her voice was low and almost emotionless; but her next utterance was delivered with more feeling.

"Yes, there is one thing I would ask: Where is the honest man under whose roof you are? Where is Thomas Farney?"

Oliver appeared to see something particularly funny in this question. His luxurious, unembarrassed manner was really delightful.

"Farney," said he, smiling, "is away in Boston. I suppose you are aware that he is looking for—someone?"

The aversion in Margery's face must have stung him. She went across the room to the hearth—away from him; but he followed, and stood over her chair.

"It's more cheerful over here, eh?" he observed. "Oh, you needn't look so gloomy; you can be cheerful with me; you used to enjoy my company. Remember the last time we met at this place—last summer? you seemed glad enough to see me then! And we haven't seen each other for many days. That's why I sent for you to-night—because I couldn't see you any other way."

"You surely went to a deal of trouble," answered Margery. "I'm afraid that Mrs. Farney will be jealous, now that I am here."

"Possibly, if she knew. But I think that I have persuaded her to return to her husband. I'm sure he will be glad to take her back; it's really wrong to keep her away so long."

"God help you if you two ever meet!" said Margery. "How considerate you have suddenly grown! What made you tire of her so soon?"—sardonically.

He laid his hand on the back of her chair; at the touch of his fingers she impulsively drew away; but he leaned over so that she was compelled to look into his face.

"For you!" he said in a subdued voice, but with passionate vehemence; "I want only you in all this world. I cannot answer for the strange folly of my affair with this woman; but she is gone now. I love you—and you still love me!"

The little trick in Margery's answer cut him worse than anything else that she might have said.

"No, Robert—er—I mean Oliver"—she had kept her word with me—"I once did love you, 'tis true; but I cannot love a wicked man."

He angrily drew away from her.

"You want to force him down my throat, I see," he said, sneering. "Of course I expected that you would pretend to despise me, after what has happened. Yet I know that at heart you still love me!"

"You are very confident," laughed Margery, archly. "'Tis strange," she said, sighing, "how many care for me. Only this very night, on my way here, the man you sent to bring me sought my love!"

"The impudent hound!" exclaimed Oliver. "I promise you he shall be sorry! I at least did not intend to expose you to his insolence."

"Really, I know not which one to choose," went on Margery, as if she had not heard. "I have so many, many admirers, it quite overwhelms me. 'Tis verily a puzzle! Which shall I take, you or him?"

"You are very amusing," said Oliver, smiling cynically. "However, you shall have ample opportunity to decide that question later. We start before daybreak for Canada. I shall be of some service to the French government in its present disturbance with England, and have already been summoned to Quebec. I thought it would be rather pleasant to take you along. We go escorted by some Frenchmen and Indians."

"You are a worse villain than I thought!" cried Margery; and the scorn expressed for him made even Oliver wince. "If I could betray you I would gladly do so! Where are your new friends?"

"The back room is full of Indians—asleep," said Oliver. "And if you wish to get any rest I advise you to take it now; we'll have a tedious journey to-morrow."

Margery got up, very slowly, and drawing herself to her full height, looked him closely in the face. Her tired eyes burned with a restless, feverish light.

"You wouldn't dare take me away!" she murmured, defiantly.

"There is nothing that I would not dare—for you!" he answered in the same low, intense voice, gazing into her pure, sweet face. "Margery, dear, you love me!—you love me!" he whispered.

At the words tears sprang into her eyes; even now it was hard to turn him from her heart. In another instant she would have been in his arms; it was almost a complete triumph for him. But before it was too late her strength had returned, and she stood away with a proud, cold look that bespoke her resolute denial of him. It was like a dash of cold water to Oliver.

"I might have forgiven everything else had you not declared yourself a traitor to your country," she said, coldly. "Yes, I loved you once"—the feverish light again burned in her eyes—"and I believe that I still love you—in a way. Of course I am quite in your power; but I give you fair warning that I shall expose your treacherous plans if I have the chance. What was that?"

"Someone at the door," said Oliver, coolly. "It's a friend; I can tell by the knock. Pierre!" he called toward the back room.

The sleepy-eyed man responded, after some little delay, and went through the hall to the door. Margery and Oliver waited silently. There was a sound of the man's heavy boots shuffling over the floor, the snapping of burning fagots in the fireplace, and from that extraordinary, mysterious rear room the voice of

Mary Gillum, the witch, remonstrating with the snoring Indians for the commotion they made.

Then a woman in a red cloak entered the room. She threw back the hood from her face and head, and Margery saw that it was Mary Farney.

"Oh, are you back again?" said Oliver, irritably.

Her cheeks flamed at the insult, and her black eyes flashed.

"Yes, I am back," she replied, not over-calmly. "I suspected that you had a very good reason for wishing to be rid of me, and now I understand!" Her eyes had sullenly avoided Margery since her entrance.

"Your curiosity made you return, eh?" rejoined Oliver, who, tongs in hand, was working over the firebrands, his back to her.

"Haven't I a right to return to my own home?" she demanded.

"Hardly—after the unceremonious way in which you left it," replied Oliver, whose object seemed to be only to exasperate the woman. "If I were you I think I'd wait for a special invitation—from him."

He still kept his back to her. Not so very many hours before her coarse, ruddy beauty had been rather attractive to him. Margery had taken a chair some distance away.

"You know yourself that he is ready to forgive me! You wanted me to go back to him!" retorted Mary, almost in tears.

"Well, why don't you go back, then?" said Oliver, impatiently, throwing the tongs into their corner and facing her. "I wouldn't waste any time over it; he might change his mind."

"You're a devil!" cried Mary Farney, coming a step nearer to him, her eyes as wild as an angry cat's. "And pray, what right have you here yourself? You wouldn't dare come if he was here!"

"I stay here," replied Oliver, blandly, "because this is a public house. I don't propose to sleep out on the ground for the mere reason that the landlord is not home. I'll see that he gets his score paid."

"Why did you ever come here?" cried Mary. "Why did you ever let me see you?"

"Because your charming face and figure had made you famous for miles round," he cajoled, smiling sweetly on her. But his blandishment had not its desired effect.

"Where's the other witch?" she suddenly asked, to his astonishment and Margery's.

"What are you talking about now?" demanded Oliver.

"Well, she's one," replied Mrs. Farney, extending her arm toward Margery, but without looking around. "By the other, I mean old Mary Gillum. I saw them all in a witch dance to-night!"

Margery was already upon her feet, her heart almost still.

"It's not true!" she cried. "I witnessed a dance in which the loathesome creature you speak of and her companions took part, but when you say that I joined them, 'tis false!"

"'Tis true!" cried Mary Gillum, coming into the room; "and she was the merriest of us all!"

From Mary Farney Nehemiah had learned of Oliver Everson's plan to carry away Margery. Intense jealousy caused her to reveal what she had overheard; it was far from agreeable for her to be supplanted by this girl in Oliver's affections. "But Nehemiah apprised us of his knowledge only after Margery's disappearance. Mr. Watson and the doctor had returned to the house after seeking in vain for Inger. I was already there, having been carried in, still unconscious, by the watch. I opened my eyes to find them working anxiously over me. Nehemiah had arrived, having come to warn us, and his serious look was comical to behold."

"I always knew that Bezaleel was bad," he declared. "Any man that will owe his uncle two shillings for three years will break a man's skull for sixpence."

"Why don't you take it out of his hide?" asked Dr. Hopper.

"Because," replied the little man with his accustomed philosophy, "he is bigger than I!"

We arranged to proceed at once, on horse, to the Elk's Head, and with twenty picked men from the town guard we started forth at midnight. Thomas Farney was among us.

Before two o'clock we had come within sight of the tavern. The wind had long ere this brushed back the clouds, leaving the stars strewn like gold dust over the sky. Our horses were left in the wood some distance from the inn. Nehemiah and Thomas Farney went forward first; and soon after, at receiving a prearranged signal, the rest of us followed.

No one seemed to have discovered our approach. Farney had gone in first and left the outer door open, and we stole in noiselessly, preceded by Nehemiah. Farney had already entered the tavern room, and the door that led into the hall where we were had also been left widely ajar, allowing the fire light to stream outside. When he reached this Nehemiah started, and paused abruptly, while his upraised hand mutely bade us stop.

From within came the sound of a woman weeping; and we saw, down on the ground before the honest landlord, the wife who had dishonored him. . . . Then he raised her slowly to her feet.

"Home again!" said Dr. Hopper, striding into the room. "Roll up your sleeves, my daughter; I know there's a pile of dirty dishes awaiting you in the kitchen!"

We all had followed the physician, having heard Mary tell her husband that she was alone in the house.

They had gone, an hour before, taking Margery with them! We wasted but very little time at the tavern.

Odd to say, Oliver had followed a course leading toward Boston. He must have felt strangely secure in that dark hour. It was gray when we had gone half-way back, and in this same pallid light many a person rushed to the window, roused from his sleep by gun shots. We, too, heard them, far, far away—perhaps half a dozen altogether; then quiet again. There was meaning in these shots for us, and we spurred our horses on.

Half an hour later we found out what had happened. It was market day, and at daybreak the town would have been busy anyhow; but now we found a greater crowd than usual around this section.

Not very long after our departure for Farney's it had been deemed wise to hold in readiness a body of armed men in case of further emergency; and also to follow up our party with a reinforcement, the actual strength of Oliver's band of Canadians being unknown.

Oliver had never intended to place himself within a dangerous proximity to Boston. He had planned a circuitous route which began in the direction that one would take in starting from Farney's to the town. He had been surprised by the second party of soldiers.

As a result, Bezaleel and four Indians had been killed; Oliver and the rest were locked up in the town gaol.

No one could say what had become of Mary Gilhum. And Margery? We found her safe at home, thank God!—but seriously ill.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

CHARTER TRUSTEES.

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
Mrs. GEO. B. WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA.

Mrs. EDWARD ROBY, Chairman.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE, New York, President National.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, 3d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General, Director National
Mrs. Willard F. Corkran, Delaware, Rec. Sec. National.
Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National.
Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, Vermont, Treasurer National.
Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Texas, Curator National.
Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.

Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1904.

Owing to the failure of the "Clubwoman" the last official news from any portion of this society was written and published as late as September 10th only. The Regular National Executive Board Meeting was held at the home of the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, on Friday, October 14th, 1904, to make preparation for the next national meeting, which, this year, by unanimous vote of the society, was held in November of 1904 instead of January 8th, 1905. This change was made on account of the inclemency of the weather in January, which frequently makes traveling so difficult. The experiment of this season is in reference to an amendment to the Constitution changing said date and place permanently. The result has proved that, while the attendance was not much larger, the comfort of those who did attend was much greater.

The National Meeting was opened by that of the Credential Committee at the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street, New York City, on the evening of November 14th, followed by that of the Auditing Committee the same evening. The Credential Committee met in the same place again at nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th. The meeting of the Associate Council, which is made up of the officers of all the organized States, Chapter Regents, Charter Trustees and members of the Executive Board, all of whom are delegates and electors, consisted of executive work and State reports, followed by the election of First Vice-President, Curator and Historian. The candidates were: Mrs. John B. Richardson, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, Mrs. T. L. Greve, Mrs. Robert C. Berry, Mrs. Charles Catlin, Miss Nina Hornady, Mrs. Western Bascome, Mrs. E. Cass Ledyard Goddard, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Mrs. William R. Wright. The result was as follows: First Vice President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, of Michigan; Curator, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, of Texas; Historian, Mrs. John B. Richardson, of Louisiana. (State Presidents holding no office. Constitution, Art. 14, Sec. 15.) These officers qualify on January 8th, of 1905. A luncheon was served at one o'clock, followed by the National Meeting, to which all members of the society were admitted. It was called to order at 2:30 P. M. The National Executive Board met the next day at the residence of the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, taking recess at one P. M. for a luncheon of twelve covers. The favors were bronze horses, as it was "Horse Show" week. "Five O'Clock Tea" was held at the residence of Mrs. Jasper Cairns, Registrar of the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, for the members of the Associate Council. All the delegates were entertained at the Horse Show in the evening.

The conference regarding work, held on Thursday morning, was a most creditable affair. It was presided over by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan. Its results will be far-reaching. All branches of work were touched upon as far as time would permit. Mrs. William Lee, of Massachusetts, was delegated to go to Plattsburgh, N. Y., to collect any legends or facts pertaining to the Battle of Plattsburgh or Lake Champlain and the work on Crab Island.

Thursday afternoon the newly organized "Greater New York

Chapter," under the Regency of Mrs. George A. Ludin, gave an afternoon tea at Delmonico's in honor of the National Executive Board and State Presidents. The session closed on Friday afternoon with an "at home" to all members and their friends by the National President at her home, and a large number responded. The entire week was marked with harmony and earnestness of purpose and each delegate returned to her home society with new inspiration and ideas regarding the work and its possibilities.

Among the new measures passed were the following: A pin was adopted to be presented to the "Real Daughters" who are regular members of the society. It contains the emblems and colors of the National Society, and, as the youngest Real Daughter is not yet thirty, it is hoped that many may enjoy this memorial to the service of their own father.

Mrs. George A. Ludin being compelled by the duties of her Regency to give up her position on the National Membership Board, Mrs. Charles D. Frazer, of Yonkers, will take her position as corresponding secretary of that Board for this year. The other members are Miss Louise Edge, Registrar; Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, Recording Secretary, with the National President ex-officio.

An emergency committee, consisting of Mrs. Ludin, Miss Edge, Mrs. Washington L. Mann, with the President was appointed to attend to the routine work between the meetings of the Board.

It was placed in the hands of the President to select an official organ for the society official news, the vote being in favor of the SPIRIT OF '76. The offer of the *Twentieth Century Home* was refused, as it stated that the articles must be rewritten in their office, which could not be allowed with official news. Several other publications were considered. On consultation with the editor of THE SPIRIT OF '76 the following notice has been sent to each member of the society: "The Club Woman, having failed in its contract with us, this society, by a vote at the National Meeting, recommened THE SPIRIT OF '76 for adoption as its official organ, and the first article will appear in the January number of 1905. The subscription is one ($1.00) dollar per year, issued monthly, or ten (10) cents per copy. Members wishing to see a copy can have the December premium number for 1904 sent them free of charge."

The editor says that the taking of this work must depend largely on the number of subscribers from the society, as the insertion of additional pages will be an extra expense to him. We must, therefore, know before making permanent arrangements, how many will subscribe. Please let the society know at once, in no case later than January 8, 1905, if you will become a yearly subscriber. Address by postal, "National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, sending your name and address and adding SPIRIT OF '76."

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, of Michigan, presented a resolution which she wishes to take the form of an amendment to the Nation Constitution, that the payment of each State to the National shall be at the rate of fifty cents per capita instead of twenty-five, as at present. By vote this was referred to the consideration of each State Society, the result to be presented at the next National Meeting. Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, Mrs. Charles H. Denison and Mrs. Jennie de la Lozier were elected Honorary members of the National Society.

It was voted to try the experiment of holding the National Meetings in the different States, in the order of their organization, and at a date as near that of January 8th as would be best according to climatic conditions. The meeting of 1906 will, therefore, be held in Louisiana, the date not being decided. By vote, the terms of the National officers, which expire on January 8th of 1906, will be continued till the National Meeting of 1906. These are Second and Third Vice Presidents and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, of Massachusetts, and Miss M. Louise Edge, of New Jersey.

A scrap book was established for all historical articles and original papers on the period which we represent, as a nucleus for future collection into one volume for publication.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. W. Johnson Quinn, of the Hotel Empire, for his never failing courtesy and generous donation of rooms during the society session. Greetings by dispatches were received from Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

There was an omission to the article on General Macomb made by the magazine in the last issue of the *Club Woman* in not stating the fact that it was written by his granddaughter, Maria B. Wheaton, the wife of General Frank Wheaton, and dedicated in the following words: "This sketch is affectionately dedicated to Mrs. Jane Octavia Macomb Miller (General Macomb's twelfth and only surviving child) my mother. Maria Bleecker Miller Wheaton. Denver, Col., March 25, 1897.

NEW YORK.

The only meeting of this State Society for this season was held at the Yates House, in Syracuse, on November 2d, from five to six P. M., and took the form of a reception to Mrs. James M. Dow, President of the New York State Federation, then in session in that city. On the receiving line were, with Mrs. Dow and the State President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Philip Carpenter (subsequently elected President of the New York State Federation), Mrs. Henry C. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and Mrs. Samuel B. Larned, Regent of a Chapter in Onondaga County; Mrs. Edward Addison Greely, New York State Historian, Secretary of the State Federation and subsequently elected State Secretary to the General Federation; Mrs. Westover Alden, President of the International Sunshine Society; Mrs. William Warner Penfield, the wife of Judge Penfield, of New York City, and the President of the Westchester Woman's Club; Mrs. William Austin Casler, Regent for Jefferson County, and Mrs. Franklin P. Nelson, all of these ladies being members of this society. About three hundred and fifty were in attendance, the "Yates" being most courteous in its arrangements.

The Greater New York City Chapter is growing rapidly in numbers and interest under the able Regency of Mrs. George A. Ludin. It has held but two meetings as yet, both being wholly social. The first was a reception given to the National Executive Board and State Presidents at Delmonico's, on the afternoon of November 17th; the second, a book party on December 9th. Both were largely attended and were a complete success.

MICHIGAN.

The first regular meeting and also the Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 was held at the residence of Mrs. Alfred F. Wilcox, of Royal Oak, on Tuesday afternoon, October 18th. The election resulted as follows: Secretary, Miss Alice Thrall; Treasurer, Mrs. W. R. Farrand; Registrar, Miss Minnie M. Dwyer; Assistant Historian, Mrs. C. W. Hockett. For the Executive Board, Mrs. Jane E. David, Mrs. Henry B. Joy and Mrs. Alfred F. Wilcox. The President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, made the annual address, reviewing briefly the work of the society during the past year, and, at the conclusion of her remarks, appointed committees on finance, visiting, entertainment and press. Amendments were made to the by-laws. A valuable heirloom was presented to the society by Mrs. James T. Sterling, of Grosse Isle, consisting of a cartridge bag, such as was worn by the soldiers of 1812, and which once belonged to her grandfather, Major Jonathan Kearsley.

The November meeting was held at the home of one of the "Real Daughters," Mrs. Katherine S. Rainey, of Detroit. The President being in New York attending the Annual Meeting of the National Society, the Vice-President, Mrs. John V. Moran, presided. The printed programme was carried out by giving the opening paper of the series, "Our First State Governor, Stevens T. Mason." This was read by his descendant, Mrs. Sallie Mason Partlan. For the December meeting, Mrs. Jane M. Kinney, of Port Huron, will read a paper on "Some Battlefields I Have Visited." The other papers will be on January 17th, "Michigan and Its Resources," by Mrs. William S. Chittenden; February 21st, "The Indians of Michigan," by Mrs. Alfred F. Wilcox; March 21st, "The Life and Public Services of General Lewis Cass," by Mrs. George W. Moore; April 18th, "The Character of General Hull," by Mrs. Thomas Simpson Robertson; May 16th, "The Establishment of the Church in Michigan," by Mrs. Lucy Swift Griggs.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The first meeting of the season of the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Pittsburg, was held on September 26th, Mrs. Robert S. Redeman, the Regent, presiding. Little but the routine business was transacted. Resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of Mrs. Hostetter and Mrs. Charles O'Brien. It was decided to hold the meetings in the Twentieth Century Club House during the coming season.

The Keystone Chapter, of Harrisburg, held one of its most interesting meetings at Edgewood, the country home of Mrs. C. W. Lynch, one of its members. The day was beautiful and the three-mile drive greatly enjoyed. This house was originally, in old stage days, the old Stone Inn, and no one remembers when it was built. The meeting was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Thomas McDowell Jones. An amendment was passed to the resolutions governing the Chapter, creating the office of Second Vice-President, and Miss Calder was elected to that office. Three new members were admitted, two being Mrs. Beverly Waugh and her granddaughter, Miss Rachel Kunkle, with our former member, Mrs. C. A. Kunkle, making three generations represented in one chapter. An interesting description of the National Capitol as it was in 1812 was read by Mrs. Geor-

Loveland. Mrs. Jones conducted a current events session, followed by a paper by Miss Calder on "Our American Navy." A letter was read from the State President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, some extracts from "Mark Twain's Diary of Adam," and all concluded with a dainty luncheon, the souvenirs being small silk flags. A walk over the hills and a view through the Gap closed the entertainment of the day.

The "Old Ironsides Chapter" of Media, held their Annual Meeting of October at the home of Mrs. Frank T. Downing, near the Idlewild. The result of the election was as follows: Regent, Mrs. H. Clay Marshall; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frank T. Downey; Secretary, Miss Helen Ball; Registrar, Mrs. Charles Delany; Treasurer, Mrs. James Harrity; Historian, Mrs. Hanks, of Stratford.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The first meeting of this State Society in October was held in Sewall Hall of the New Century Building, and was devoted to the consideration of helpful work among sailors coming into Massachusetts ports. The Rev. L. B. Bates, of East Boston; Stanton H. King, superintendent of the Seaman's Mission in Water Street, in Charlestown, and Miss Mary E. Frink, Missionary of the Boston Seaman's Friendly Society, in Hanover Street, Boston, were present and presented facts showing the great need of earnest work along this line, particularly wholesome places for recreation and entertainment. Practical assistance asked for was the donation of a billiard or pool table or a new supply of playing cards. The State President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, presided, and it proved a most interesting and instructive session.

MAINE.

The season's meetings were opened in this State on Wednesday, October 5th, at the home of Miss Sarah F. Colburn, in Glenwood Avenue. Miss Colburn is not a member of this society, but a frequent visitor and personal friend of the President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer. The house was tastefully decorated, the word "Welcome" in large gilt letters over the door and under the American flag. The rooms were made beautiful with autumn leaves and sweet peas. Luncheon followed the business session, and the table decorations by Mrs. John F. Greene and Mrs. Roland Greene were unique, being centered with a golden "Welcome, 1812," from which radiated flags of all sizes. The bay window—the post of honor for the President—was arranged with the society's colors, the blue and the gray. Each member contributed toward the entertainment by song, recitation or story, and all felt that at the next meeting each could take up the work of the society with more earnestness for this day of good fellowship.

The Annual Meeting took place in December at the home of the treasurer, Mrs. Abner H. Davis, of Portland. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer; Vice-President, Mrs. Mary E. Young; Secretary, Mrs. John C. Brown; Treasurer, Mrs. Abner C. Davis; Auditor, Miss Ella Clements; Registrar, Mrs. Louise McKenney; Historian, Mrs. Albert C. Smith; Chaplain, Mrs. Gardner C. Libby; Councillors, Mrs. J. Frank Bubb, Mrs. L. A. Brown, Mrs. William Fennelly and Miss Margaret Pillsbury.

OHIO.

The Ohio State Society held its October meeting at the residence of the president, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve. The principal feature was the inaugural address of the president particularly urging the marking of the graves of the soldiers of 1812 in Ohio.

The November meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. N. S. Clark, where the vice-president, Miss Joan Kennedy, gave an interesting account of "1812 Day" in St. Louis. There were two piano solos by Miss Pierce and two recitations of "Ye Olden Time" by Miss Adams.

VERMONT.

This State held its first and regular meeting in October and received the gift of a valuable relic in the form of a piece of a shell from one of the vessels in the Battle of Lake Champlain.

The Regular Honor Day exercises took place on December 21st and the Guest of Honor was the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York. Owing to a severe cold of about ten days standing, Mrs. Slade was not as well able as she had hoped to do the honors of the National Society, and to bring to Vermont the unalloyed happiness she would have wished. But she received from one and all the tenderest care and courtesy. The ex-state Regent of the D. A. R.'s (our elder sister), Mrs. Julius Estey, gave the first personal greetings after the cordial hospitality of the home and family of the State President, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne. The Day of Honor was celebrated by a luncheon given to the National President at the home of Mrs. Jacob George Ullery, who is not only Vermont Vice-President, but is also Charter Trustee of the National Society. This was followed by a reception given by Mrs. George S. Dowley in her beautiful home on Main street. The decorations of both houses and tables were those of the society, the blue, the gray, and the white carnation. Orchestral music for which Brattleboro is noted, soft, and yet thrilling with patriotism, was continued during the entire reception, to which were invited the members of the Vermont Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 for the State of Vermont, the officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the officers of the National Society of Colonial Dames and the officers of the Colonial Dames of the State of Vermont, and the officers of all the other women's clubs of Brattleboro. The service and menu were all in harmony, many of the young ladies of the city assisting the hostess.

The evening exercises were held in the Brooks House and were largely attended by all the finest families of the place, both men and women. It was also a delight to the eye and to the thought to see that the young had not become so satiated with other pleasures that they could not enjoy a patriotic meeting and exercises. There was an hour of reception with more of that fine orchestral music. This was followed by a programme consisting of two solos very sweetly sung and the recitation of Mrs. Roberts (of Pittsburgh, Penn.), poem, "The Spirit of 1812." The addresses were made by Colonel Herbert E. Taylor, of Brattleboro, who gave a short and condensed, but most interesting, account of Vermont's part during the War of 1812, and that of Dr. Henry D. Holton, of Brattleboro, President of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Holton referred back to the original causes of the War of 1812, told of the struggles, gave a glowing and most just tribute to Vermont as a State and to the great men it had been sending all over the world to do the grand works that the spirit of Vermont had evolved, and adding an appreciation of all that the women of Vermont had been doing at all times and in all places where duty called. "Our Yankee Girls," he said, "may every blessing come to them." Mrs. Slade being called upon for a greeting could respond most truthfully to all that had been said, and adding that in every gathering and every convention the prevailing spirit of the Vermont delegation is loyalty to their society, to their State, to their cause, and to their convictions. Not the kind to be bought, not the kind to be turned from the right for personal gain or interest, but staunch and true in its highest signification. And such had been to her her Vermont society and her Vermont President, not only in the State work, but also in her office as National Treasurer, and on the National Executive Board. She then gave a resumé of the historical points included in the period of our eligibility, of some of the political features of the time, of what we had already done, and of what we hoped to do, concluded with words of appreciation for her personal part in all of this day's exercises. The session ended with a collation.

Among the personal pleasures of the National President was the surprise of the presentation, during the reception at Mrs. Dowley's of a beautiful souvenir spoon of the State of Vermont. In the bowl was the old stage coach of early Vermont. On the handle was the Coat of Arms of the State of Vermont with the name, and on the back of the handle were the monogram initials of the President, "E. M. H. S." and "12-21-1904." It was a session long to be remembered.

GEORGIA.

The John Floyd Chapter, of Atlanta, Georgia, had expected to hold its October meeting at the residence of Mrs. Frank Greer Lake, at her home in Atlanta. But, owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Lake's little son, it was held at the home of Mrs. Walter Maude. The address of the afternoon was made by the Honorable Edmund W. Martin, who gave due tribute to the women of the patriotic societies in their efforts to do honor to those who have served their country. During the course of the address he drew attention to the rapid progress science had made since this war, in that the knowledge of the signing of the Treaty of Peace was not received in time to prevent the Battle of New Orleans. The address was followed by music by Miss Waddell. After some routine business, refreshments were served by Miss Virginia Arnold, ex-President. This Chapter is offering a five-dollar gold piece prize for the best article on the War of 1812 written by a pupil of the Boy's High School.

DELAWARE.

The October meeting of the Delaware State Society was held in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society. Mrs. Robert C. Barry, President of the State of Maryland and Curator of the National Society, was the Guest of Honor, and read a paper on the Battle of North Point and its importance. At the business part of the meeting it was voted to prepare a roster of the

Delaware soldiers of the War of 1812 as soon as possible, and to mark all their graves when found. The November meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Horace G. Knowles, in Wilmington. The out-of-town guests were Miss Margaret Roberts, of Maryland; Mrs. S. E. Senseny and Mrs. Louis Dill. A paper on "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart in the Annapolis Harbor" was read by Mrs. Robert Raynor. Another on "Fort Meigs and its Heroic Defense against the British," was read by Mrs. A. H. Woodward. A report of the annual meeting in New York was given by Mrs. Thomas Sadler. Delaware is particularly interested in the sending of Mrs. William Lee, of Massachusetts, to Plattsburg to collect data and legends (by the National Society), because Commodore McDonough was from Delaware

The December meeting is always the annual meeting, with the year's reports, and the election. The result of the latter this year is as follows:

Third Vice-President, Mrs. Murphy.
Historian, Mrs. Taylor.
Librarian—Mrs. Morrow.
The other officers remain unchanged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This National Chapter met at the Ebbitt House in Washington for its October meeting. Only the routine business was transacted. The Regent, not having returned to the city, the meeting was presided over by the First Vice Regent, Mrs. G. W. Baird.

The November meeting welcomed its Regent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, on her return.

A photograph of the Battle-ship New Orleans, with a history of that ship, was presented by Mrs. Casler, of Cape Vincent, Jefferson County, New York State. A telegram of greetings was sent to the National Society in session at the same time in New York.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
President National.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

To enlarge the fund for patriotic and other work, the Board of Managers of the Daughters of The Revolution have arranged to give a euchre party at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the Astor Gallery, on Tuesday, January 24, 1905, at 2 p. m.

Extra tickets may be obtained from the treasurer, Mrs. A. O. Ihlseng, 394 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City, and at the door on that day.

The patriotic work of this society may be shared by all persons; and many who are not members have on this occasion opportunity to contribute to the erecting of monuments and the placing of memorial tablets, to revolutionary heroes.

The Regent of the State, Mrs. Abeel, is leaving no stone unturned to maintain the attractive social features of the winter's work, and her interest with that of the other state officers in this entertainment guarantees its success.

The ladies in charge of this entertainment are:

Mrs. John Howard Abeel, Mrs. Henry William Helfer, Mrs. Henry Chase Foster, Mrs. Franklin N. Class, Mrs. George Bell Wallis, Jr., Mrs. Axel Olaf Ihlseng, Mrs. George F. Hanford, Mrs. Henry D. Williams, Mrs. Charles F. Stone, Mrs. Robert Mook, Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Wakeman, Mrs. David C. Carr, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey, Mrs. William F. Coxford, Mrs. William H. Hotchkin, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton.

MONTANA STATE CONFERENCE, D. A. R.

The first State Conference in Montana, was held at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Walter S. Tallant, in Butte, on December 17, 1904. That it was held at all, was due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Tallant. In a state of such "magnificent distances," it is not easy to gather for a conference. The interest shown in this meeting proves that the spirit of our ancestors still lives in our grand mountain state. Reports were read concerning the patriotic work done by each chapter in the state, and by-laws were adopted. An entertaining talk on the Continental Memorial Hall, was given by Mrs. McCrackin. Mrs. Martin gave a full account of Montana's memorial alcove, in Manila. A box of books will soon be sent for this alcove. Mrs. White read a paper on "Our Flags," which was full of patriotic interest. Miss Hawley presented the subject, "The American Monthly," in an entertaining manner. After the programme, the ladies present enjoyed a "patriotic tea," the house being decorated for the occasion. It is hoped that the State Conference will be a settled feature of each year's work in Montana.

MISS EFHEL M. PRICE,
State Historian for Montana.

Independence Hall Chapter, D. A. R., of Philadelphia, Pa., gave their annual chapter luncheon on Tuesday, December 13th, in the Manufacturers' Club room, 1407 Walnut street. It being the fifth anniversary of their having received a charter in Independence Hall and the 115th anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. About eighty persons sat down.

The Regent, Mrs. James G. Leiper, made a most appropriate welcome, and was responded to by Miss Agnes Mitchell on behalf of the Chapter. The luncheon was most excellently served in eight courses. Toasts were given by the various ladies of the chapter and guests—the concluding one most apt—"How Penn Won the Game," by Mrs. George H. Cliff.

Respectfully,
MRS. J. F. McCOY,
Chaplain of Independence Hall Chapter N. S. D. A. R.
Dec. 16, 1904.

For the purpose of restoring and preserving the cliff dwellings and Pueblo ruins in the State of Colorado a chapter auxiliary to the Colorado Cliff Dwellers' Association was formed in December at the Nevada, Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Thomas Henry Whitney was chosen Regent with Mrs. Donald McLean Vice Regent; Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert M. Lockwood, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Dwight Holbrook, treasurer.

The disseminating of knowledge concerning these prehistoric people, the collection of relics and the acquiring of such property as may be necessary to attain the objects of the association, will be the immediate aim of the Chapter.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 28, 1904.

LOUIS H. CORNISH.

Dear Mr. Cornish:—Enclosed herewith please find Austin, Texas, postal money order No. 104037, to your order on the New York City Post Office, for $1, in renewal of my subscription to THE SPIRIT OF '76 for another year.

I appreciate very highly the good work you have been doing in trying to promote the spirit of patriotism among our people.

Hoping that the year 1905 may be full of happiness and prosperity for you, I am, with cordial regards,

Yours very truly,
IRA H. EVANS.

"The Establishment of American Independence as Related to the Louisiana Purchase," an oration delivered by Mr. George Williams Bates, of Detroit, Historian-General of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the National Congress, held June 15, 1904, at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has just been published, together with the orator's "Review of the Historical Work of the Society for the Year 1903-4." The publication is in the form of a neat octavo pamphlet, and is illustrated with a photograph of the Congress assembled on the terrace at Festival Hall, a map of Boston with its environs in 1775-6, a picture of Washington's Headquarters (Jumel Mansion) in New York City, portraits of Napoleon, Jefferson and Livingston, and a map of the United States, showing the expansion of the country on this Continent.

In the oration Mr. Bates eloquently refers to the chain of events which culminated in the decision of Jefferson (despite his interpretation of the Constitution) to acquire the Louisiana Territory, and in the virtually simultaneous decision of Napoleon to dispose of it. "Its exploitation," adds Mr. Bates, "has made us what we are to-day. Even though it revolutionized American life and culture, the instant we accepted that great territory, with all its responsibilities and possibilities, we became a world power."

H. M. G.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

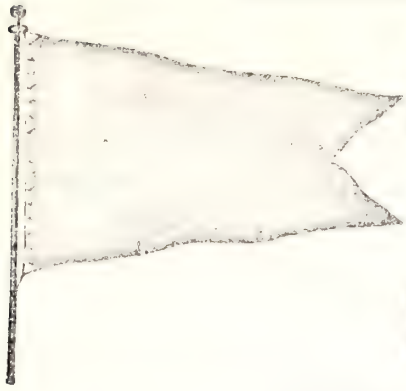
Can any one tell me who were the ancestors of Richard Warne, b. 1753, d. 1803, of Montgomery Co., N. Y. (although some say he was of New York City), who, in 1786, married Mary Hilton. He has numerous descendants, but from among them no one can be found who knows anything about his parents or ancestry.

Likewise, I would like to know who the parents or ancestors were of Joseph Warne and Dorcas Miller, who married in New Jersey, and in 1768-70 emigrated to Western Pennsylvania.

The writer would be pleased to enter into correspondence with any one who can furnish him with data of any branch of the Warne or Warn family.

G. W. L.

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SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

XI. Edited and Published Monthly by Louis H. Cornish, New York City. February, 1905. Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept. 1894. No. 6. Whole No. 126

...HEON GIVEN AT FRAUNCE'S TAVERN, FEB. 22, 1905, BY THE WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD OF NEW YORK.

Scene in the "Long Room," Where Washington Bade Farewell to His Generals.

By courtesy of N. Y. Herald.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Instituted October 22, 1875.

The annual meeting of the society for the election of officers and a board of managers for the ensuing year was held at the Occidental Hotel, on Tuesday evening, January 10, 1905, at 8 o'clock.

The report of the secretary and treasurer show the society, at the end of its twenty-ninth year, to be in a prosperous condition, financially and physically.

The work of the treasurer has been prompt and satisfactory and all that could be desired and being gratuitous, entitles him to the thanks of the society.

The secretary's duties demand more than a passing notice.

Besides the individual accounts with and collections from, more than four hundred compatriots, a large volume of miscellaneous correspondence to have prompt attention, besides that growing out of the numerous functions of the society and finally, the ordinary recording duties of the position are onerous and cumulative.

All these require much time, besides continued and efficient attention and no small share of the society's success has been due to their financial performance.

The duties of the registrar are of so technical and professional a character, that it is doubtful if they could be performed at all, let alone satisfactorily, by any other than the present incumbent, whose long years of support of the society through its trials and tribulations of youth, supplemented by the continued and faithful performance of his official duties as registrar, entitle him to the highest praise.

The monthly meetings of the Board of Managers have been attended by a majority of its members and to their activity and co-operation are due the general success of the society during the past year.

The attendance at the functions of the society in 1904, except that of April 19th, has not been encouraging or in keeping with the efforts made to have them entertaining and attractive.

If there are too many, they can easily be lessened, which had better be done than to subject the society to criticism, from the light attendance.

It is true that the continued celebration of the same anniversaries becomes monotonous and it is therefore recommended that future functions take place on the anniversaries of heretofore unobserved events.

While the society through the Board of Managers, has advised from time to time that its invitation to the National Society to hold its Congress here in 1905 would be accepted, it has just been officially and finally advised that the Congress would be held at Philadelphia, presumably, because of the good effort of that location, on the proposed amalgamation of our society with its rival, the Sons of the Revolution, which latter society is very strong in Pennsylvania. There were (3) three invitations from other cities showing the estimated importance of the affair.

The efforts of our society, through its resolutions of September 3, 1904, to consolidate the State and National Societies, with those of the rival Order, Sons of the Revolution, have been appreciated throughout the country, and while they have not yet produced any actual general result, we feel sure the action already taken by several State Societies, will be followed by others and that in time the desired consolidation will be effected.

Touching the future of our society, while we may congratulate ourselves on our success, we must realize that a society like ours, cannot sit still. It must either go ahead or fall back and the former can only result from individual efforts of our own.

It is true we have no local conditions or connections, such as exist in the thirteen original States, binding us to Revolutionary deeds and places, but as *Sons* of the *Fathers*, our pride in their doings and the heritage transmitted to us, should manifest itself by renewed and continued effort, to hold our own and make good the proud position enjoyed by us, as the *Pioneer* of the Societies of our Order. A. D. CUTLER, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Membership January 14, 1904		389
Elected since		66
Reinstated		1
		456
Died	7	
Dropped for non payment of dues	15	
Resigned	1	23
Present membership		424

including 21 members of the Branch Society at San Diego.

Received for dues		$957.00
Received for entrance fees		54.50
Received for dinners		342.75
Received for sale of button rosettes		17.75
		$1,372.00
Paid to Treasurer	$1,800.50	
Cash on hand	55.50	$1,856.00

The secretary takes this opportunity to announce that a pressure of other duties will compel him to relinquish the office this date. EDWIN BONNELL, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand January 14, 1904		$ 391.38
Received from Secretary		1,809.50
		$2,200.88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Per capita tax to National Secretary	$ 91.75	
Office rent, 12 months at $10	120.00	
Secretary's salary	120.00	
Registrar's fees	135.00	
Banquets	668.90	
Music at banquets	81.50	
Reporters' fees	30.00	
Printing	328.80	
Badges for retiring President and retiring Treasurer	20.00	
P. O. stamps and sundries	185.00	$1,723.95
Cash on hand		$ 476.93

C. S. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Again has death invaded the inner circle of our order. Again has a "real son" been taken. Mr. John Atwater, a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, died at his residence in Angelica, N. Y., November 9, 1904.

Mr. Atwater came from Connecticut ancestry of several colonial generations. His father moved to Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he himself was born May 29, 1826. Having in 1863 removed to Angelica, N. Y., he was there married to Miss Eliza Starr Arnold, October 1, 1873. In 1882 he engaged with his elder brother Samuel, since deceased, in the grocery business of Atwater & Carter, Newark, N. J. While still retaining his residence in Angelica, the most of his time was spent in Newark, until about two years ago, when he disconnected himself from business and returned permanently to Angelica.

His last illness was brief; a fall on the frosty walk, the resulting shock to his entire nervous system, a two weeks' struggle for the mastery, a peaceful shortening of the breath, and life was closed. Appropriate services were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. David Craft, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church—the church of his childhood and of his lifetime.

Mr. Atwater, naturally retiring and unassuming, was honest and honorable, dignified yet genial, having a memory well stored with reminiscences of the past and a pleasant faculty of bringing those reminiscences to the enlivenment of the present. To the last his erect form and gentlemanly bearing as he walked the street and engaged in the various associations of life were agreeably noticeable; and seemed to indicate far younger years than those he bore.

A remarkable circumstance in Mr. Atwater's life was, as already intimated, that he was one of the few—very few, indeed, during these last years—whose father served in the Revolutionary War. It seems almost incredible, but it is true. John Atwater, father of the late John Atwater, was born in 1757 and died in 1838. He served three years in the War of Independence. Twelve years before his death, by a second marriage, the subject of this sketch was born. The father's patriotic spirit was a life-long characteristic of the son. Mrs. Atwater and the one daughter, Sophia L., remain at the old family home. Two older sisters, Mrs. Susan Gillett, of Kenosha, Wis., and Mrs. Sarah Ward, of Oshkosh, Wis., also survive him.

There are many delinquent subscribers to the SPIRIT OF '76 to whom bills have been sent recently.

The postal laws say that as long as a periodical is taken from the post office or carrier it makes the recipient liable for the payment of the subscription.

The publisher of this paper has never enforced this penalty, but sends the paper for one year and then drops the name from the subscription list. If you do not want the paper sent you, please notify the office.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

VOL. XI. FEBRUARY, 1905. No. 6.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

Remittances should be made by New York Exchange, Post Office or Express Money Order or Registered Mail. If checks on local banks are used, 10 cents should be added to cover cost of collection. The publishers are not responsible for money sent by unregistered mail nor for any moneys paid except to duly authorized agents. All communications should be addressed and all remittances made payable to LOUIS H. CORNISH, *New York.*

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Principal Events of the American Revolution.

FEBRUARY.

1, 1781—Engagement at Cowan's Ford, N. J.
1, 1781—Engagement at Torrence's Tavern, N. C.
1, 1781—Engagement at Wilmington, N. C.
2-4, 1777—Battle at Fort McIntosh, Ga.
3, 1779—Engagement at Beaufort, S. C.
3, 1779—Engagement at Port Royal Island, S. C.
3, 1780—Engagement at Young's House, Four Corners, N. Y.
4, 1776—Clinton dropped anchor in New York Bay.
6, 1778—Franklin secures a treaty of alliance with France.
6, 1781—Engagement at Shallow Ford, N. C.
6, 1788—Massachusetts ratifies the Constitution.
9, 1775—Both Houses of Parliament present an address to the King, declaring the existence of a rebellion in Massachusetts.
10, 1779—Engagement at Car's Fort, Ga.
12, 1781—Engagement at Bruce Cross Roads, N. C.
14, 1776—Engagement at Dorchester Neck, Mass.
14, 1779—Engagement at Cherokee Ford, S. C.
14, 1779—Engagement at Kettle Creek, Ga.
20, 1781—Robert Morris becomes Superintendent of Finance.
23, 1779—Engagement at Vincennes, Ind.
24, 1779—Clark captures Vincennes, Ind.
25, 1781—Engagement at Haw River, N. C.
26, 1775—First forcible resistance at Salem, Mass.
26, 1779—Engagement at Horseneck, Conn.
27, 1776—Engagement at Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.

On another page will be found the constitution of the Minute Men, an organization formed for the purpose of bringing together in a national organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who achieved and maintained the independence of the United States of America, to participate in patriotic ceremonies in Continental uniforms that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

The editor of this paper has been appointed national recruiting officer for the Minute Men and will be pleased to enlighten any who may desire to join the organization on the way to do so.

It is hoped that each year a muster of all the Continental uniformed troops will be held on some one of the historic battlefields of the Revolutionary War.

The copy for the February issue relating to the Society of the Daughters of the War of 1812 will be embodied with that for the March issue.

ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS,
Author of "The Quest of an Ancestor."

The concluding chapters of the above story, to be contained in the March issue, focus upon an event in our American history whose lurid atmosphere can never be dispelled from its pages. In "One Day on Gallows Hill," a chapter describing the execution of witches at Salem, Mr. Chalmers has drawn a vivid, convincing picture of this season of fanatic zeal at its height. The Salem Witchcraft has ever been a historic "skeleton-in-the-closet," the worst blemish that New England bears. No doubt that is why coeval historians are particularly chary in their information of "how it happened" on Witch Hill. And afterward, when the sinister cloud of superstition had cleared away, eye-witnesses would not boast of having eagerly stood by at the murdering of the unfortunate victims of this strange and sad delusion. Much has been said concerning the witch trials, but a decided forward tendency to avoid anything dealing with the passing of the witches is noticeable, and it is a chapter that seems

to have been neglected by contemporaneous writers of historical novels, obviously because of these meagre fragmentary records.

Mr. Chalmers' literary work has mainly been of a humorous character; but his magazine and newspaper contributions deserve more than the stamp of superficiality that marks the work of so many of those who write in the lighter vein.

There are many delicious bits of humor in the "Quest of an Ancestor." For instance, when Robert Gillum comes to Boston Towne he is struck by the severity of the Puritan countenance everywhere. He remarks:

I had traced these stern graven lines in more than one countenance to-day. Immutable, ineffaceable, cold enough to freeze the water in which they bathed. It was carved in the comely features of the matron, softened in the maiden's, marked with a lighter touch in the childish face. I saw it, that morning, upon the pudgy countenance of a baby in arms, and yes! I saw it in the face of a little Puritan dog that ran down the street.

And in the opening chapter there is the Jersey farmer who writes to Mary Gillum:

It affords me great pleasure, ma'am, to state that I am descended from Nehemiah Gillum—only I'm afraid it hain't the Nehemiah you allude to. This un fot in the Rivilutionary War, and plowed the ground that I plow now; hence we air very proud of the old farm and its associations. If the trolley had come along here last year, instead of goin' up by Bill Smith's, I might hev got my price for the farm. . . . My Nehemiah was scalped by the Indians after the war. But he didn't die, and after hevin' slew the savage that cut him, he recovered his own scalp from the warrior's belt. To-day it is hung over the dining-room table, where we use it as a uneeke fly-catcher in summer—with a little pulverized sugar.

Mr. Chalmers is a nephew of Dr. Robert Montgomery Bird, who wrote "The Gladiator" for Edwin Forrest, and a number of well-known American novels. He is also of the same family as Thomas Chalmers, the eminent Scottish divine. His grandfather, Thomas Silver, was a noted American inventor and scientific writer. One ancestor, Richard Whitacar, landed in Maryland in 1665. With some others he entered Dalaware Bay in a small vessel, and ascended the river as far as Billingsport. He was the first of the party to reach the shore, therefore the first Englishman that set foot in West New Jersey. He sprang to land, and with a hatchet cut down a bush, according to the ancient mode of taking possession, in the name of King Charles II He was also, says, Mr. Chalmers, "the first Englishman to kill a mosquito in West New Jersey." Other ancestors were active in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars, and as busy with the sword as their descendant is with his pen.

The following sketch, which appeared in the Smart Set Magazine, is by Mr. Chalmers:

IN THE TOILS OF THE WIRE.

Box Office Man (over telephone)—I can give you two aisle seats in G, centre of the house; fine seats.
Sampson—All right; hold them for me.
Box Office Man—What name?
Sampson—Sampson.
Box Office Man (uncertainly)—Tampson?
Sampson (reiterating with care)—Sampson!
Box Office Man (confidently)—Oh! Ransom!
Sampson (impatiently)—No, no! Sampson!
Box Office Man (wearily)—Spell it, please.
Sampson—S-a-m, Sam——
Box Office Man—S-a-n, San; all right.
Sampson (louder)—No, no! S-a-*m*; m, *m*-k, l, M——
Box Office Man—S-a-m, k l-m; go on.
Sampson—P-s.
Box Office Man—T-s.
Sampson (irascibly)—No, no! Can't you hear straight?
Box Office Man (angrily)—Can't you mumble straight?
Central (sociably)—Through?



ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

Sampson and Box Office Man (together, ungaliantly)—No!! Keep off! Get out!

Telephone (diabolically)—Brrrrrrr!!! Brock! brock! brock! brock! brock! plunk! plunk!!

Sampson (in a voice that seems to have gone to Chicago, faintly but desperately)—P—not t; n, o, p; p, s-s-n!

Box Office Man (triumphantly)—N-o-p; p-s-o-n.

Sampson (relieved)—Good! Now spell.

Box Office Man (with great precision)—S-a-m-k-l m-n-o-p-p-s-o-n. (Pronouncing with slight effort) Samklmnoppson!

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

BY ROY MELBOURNE CHALMERS.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the seventeenth century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver Everson, Bezaleel Gillum and the witch, Mary Gillum, force her to accompany them to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her.

XVI.

Oh, the deadly mischief in that Farney woman's lie! She had told Oliver that Margery had danced with the witches. She told it again, and again, to others. Days afterward it was on the tongue of every idle person in town. And so the story began.

Martha had been dismissed from the Watsons on account of being a "superstitious nuisance," for she had persisted in declaring that she was bewitched, until Mr. Watson could tolerate her no longer. In her resentment, she was only too eager to take up Mrs. Farney's tune and attribute her trouble to Margery. Hundreds believed her.

Margery was avoided on the street; little children pointed her out and ran away, shrieking in affright. Finally she could bear it no longer, and remained at home.

The idle rumors that annoyed her father at first, shocked and dismayed him when they became so persistent and widespread. But he was quite helpless in his distress. There was only one way to disprove the invidious detractions made by Mary Farney, and that in a court of justice. Unfortunately, a case of this kind would not be brought before the General Court, which conditions had found necessary to establish for the purpose of trying witches. It was called a court, but it might more aptly have been termed a nest of wasps, for the inquisitorial methods that were adopted. Persons suspected of being "in league with the devil" were now arrested with such frequency that the county jails soon became overcrowded. Mr. Watson feared that Margery might be called upon only too soon and allowed an opportunity to deny the evil charges made against her.

I still kept my room at the Blue Anchor, because I liked the place (now especially so because Oliver Everson was in jail and no longer underneath the same roof). A strong friendship had sprung up between the vintner, George Monk, and myself. One evening I had come in, direct from the counting-house, and found my landlord with a very grave face indeed. He took me aside and revealed something that fairly staggered me.

Margery Watson had been arrested and taken to Salem that very afternoon!

If to me the sun shone less brightly on these fair spring days, if the meadows and woodland were cheerless and dismal, if the very notes that were sung by the birds in the forest where she had loved to linger sounded disheartened and unhappy and the hours that passed were like the lagging journeying of a snail, what must that haggard father have lived through in his anguish?

One day at Salem I met Nehemiah. He came from the prison-house, but I did not know until afterward what had brought him there. I conjectured at the time that it was because his relative, Mary Gillum, was detained within, and that he had been to see her. I was, however, largely mistaken, for he informed me later that he was heartily glad of her being locked up. And yet he was seen, day after day, going to and from the jail.

On this occasion the little man took a message from me to Margery. When he returned his eyes were wet with tears.

Margery had sent me her love, but begged that I would not attend her trial.

XVII.

"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Exodus xx, 18.

Poor Margery had wanted to spare me the scene of her trial; and I fully intended to remain away until the day arrived. What it was that finally drew me there during the last few minutes of this outrageous ordeal seemed not fortuitous, but more like an imperative inner prompting. And I learned of the earlier details of that wretched day only too soon.

Several women and one man were tried before Margery. Two of the women (one of them Mary Gillum) were found guilty. The man, John Willard, of Salem, had been a deputy in making arrests for witchcraft, until he grew convinced that the accused were above suspicion. When his views became known to the miscreant persecutors, they at once denounced him as a wizard himself. He had attempted to save himself by flight, but was pursued, brought back, and to-day tried and condemned to death.

There were six judges on the bench, six men of learning and distinction. One of these, afterward becoming dissatisfied with the methods of trying prisoners, withdrew from the court. If the others were never disturbed in conscience during this widespread storm of delusion, the only palpable reason that can be advanced is that the great mist of superstition which enveloped these days so completely, which influenced the ignorant and intelligent alike, shut out the light of truth to them alone. Can we wonder that they should not have been skeptical when such men as Lord Bacon and Joseph Addison professed their belief in witchcraft? But that does not excuse the brutal treatment to which the wretched victims were subjected while in prison and during trial.

Martha, the servant girl, was the first witness against Margery. She related how she had been pinched one night at the Watsons by some invisible hand; how the cows had been bewitched, and the cat; how that same night in the kitchen some invisible force had violently thrown the cat at her back. She told how she had been awakened from her sleep later that night by some unseen hand pinching her again and again, and choking her till her breath was almost gone. Later, toward morning, she had been awakened once more, when the bed quilts were dragged away, and a ewer of freezing water emptied upon her. Afterward she had seen the spectre of Margery standing over her bed. Then this same spectre had flown through the window on a broomstick and ridden high above the housetops, with other witches, till daybreak.

All of this caused considerable of a stir in the court room. The beauty and youth of the accused were unusual, and her quality was alien to the low degree of birth and intelligence which stamped many of those on trial. Perhaps it was the calm, commiserating way in which she regarded Martha that made that young woman quite hysterical when she had finished.

The man who was called as the next witness would rather have died, I know, than have contributed a modicum of damaging evidence against Margery. Martha had drawn Dr. Hopper into her story; it was he who had examined her arm on that fateful night and found the marks where she had been pinched.

"The girl is right," he reluctantly affirmed. "There were finger marks on her arm"——

Here he was interrupted by a loud scream from Martha.

"She pinched me again!" she cried, distractedly, sobbing and holding her arm.

They bade her be quiet, and turned to Dr. Hopper. A peculiar change had come over his face. He had half started from his chair and was seen to be watching Martha fixedly. His face was suffused with anger.

"Who pinched you, girl?" he sternly asked.

"Why—why—her!" faltered Martha, white and trembling, and still caressing her arm.

Margery's face, too, was white; it had been almost impassive, but a faint smile appeared there now that seemed like a pale sun on a winter day.

The physician turned to the judges and the jury.

"When she says that she tells a lie!" he exclaimed, vehemently.

"You speak strongly!" said a judge.

Martha stood aghast, and watched the physician breathlessly, as did every other person in the room.

"I speak justly!" continued the doctor, now upon his feet. "I saw her, the moment before she screamed, deliberately pinch her own arm—as I now know she did on the night when I found the marks."

The room buzzed with excitement. Martha weepingly protested that it was not true. They examined her arm and found the impression of fingernails.

"This girl worked at the Watsons for years," went on the doctor by permission from the court, "and never had trouble of the kind before. 'Tis my idea that the witch stories stirred her imagination till she became distraught with fear, and prey to her terrified fancies. I believe that she was first stimulated by revenge for having been dismissed from Mr. Watson's, and therefore levels her cowardly accusations at his daughter. And i' sooth I now suspect that so well is her perjured lesson learned that she may really believe she is bewitched. In brief, your humble servant thinks, gentlemen, that the girl is not responsible for what she says."

"If we are to accept the evidence of this second witness against that of the first," said the Bench to the jury, after a short conference, "it is truly sufficient to prove that there is not a grain of truth in her statements, and she must be dealt with in the way that the law provides for the jerjurer. And yet the girl seems sincere in her protestations, and how are we to know that this last witness saw her deliberately pinch her arm? May he not, at the moment when he saw her hand raised to her arm, have placed it there at the first feeling of pain? Let us seek for further manifestations of this evil influence which the afflicted states that the accused holds over her. The accused will lay her hand upon the afflicted girl! We know it has been established by precedent that sometimes a glance, but always a touch, from one in communion with the devil, on the body of the person whom she has practiced her sorcery upon, will cast the afflicted person into a fit!"

Margery rose passively and was led to Martha. She touched the girl, ever so lightly, upon the breast. Martha clutched at her bosom as if a white-hot iron had seared it, recoiled with a cry of terror, and the next moment fell to the ground in what appeared to bear every semblance to a fit. This continued for several moments, amid great excitement, until Margery was ordered to touch the girl a second time.

"If she be guilty (and who is not already convinced of her sorcery)?" said the same judge, "one touch of her hand will restore the girl."

Margery obeyed and the afflicted one recovered from her spasm with remarkable promptness. Then the judge said to Margery, in a voice brutally harsh:

"Will you not now confess the guilt that is so evident?"

"I cannot!" answered Margery. "I am as innocent as you are."

The opinion of the jury, which for a short while had been unsettled by Dr. Hopper's words, now closed in against Margery like a great wave.

Mary Farney, the second afflicted person, was next brought into the court room. Her eyes steadily avoided Margery while she gave her testimony. The rancor in her breast for the prisoner had never died. Thomas, her husband, had forgiven the outrage upon his honest name—until he learned that his wife, instigated by this cherished grudge which she bore the girl who had unwittingly caused Oliver Everson to cast her aside, was still so completely governed by her love for the knave that she had become the most bitter to denounce Margery. Thomas, not alone in his conviction, believed Margery innocent, and not being blind to his unfaithful wife's motive in persecuting the girl, he had now driven Mary from his home. Puritan laws were severe for offenders like Mrs. Farney. Her only hope in escaping these punitive measures lay in the nature of her present defense—which threw the brunt of everything on Margery, who had, she alleged, by her evil influence, brought about all the wickedness that had ruined their home.

"Do you still deny your guilt?" Margery was asked, after she had replied to a score of questions, vainly endeavoring to refute, among others, the lie that she had joined in the witch-dance.

"I can only deny every falsehood that has been uttered by these women to-day!" she answered, looking with burning eyes at Mary Farney.

"Don't let her look at me!" cried that creature, whose eyes had accidentally met Margery's. And she straightway went into another fit.

Margery was ordered to exercise her supernatural power in restoring the woman. When she refused, they forced her to lay her hand upon the afflicted. In the meanwhile, Dr. Hopper had privately whispered something to one of the judges. Whatever the physician said impressed him, and after a conference with the others it seemed to strike them, too, as a suggestion of some worth.

Margery was brought back into the room. Then she and Mary Farney were both blindfolded. Margery was next told, in a loud voice, to go and touch the bewitched females; but when she was half-way, they mutely bade her stop. Dr. Hopper, now carrying out his idea, went forward instead and touched Mary with his right hand, Martha with his left.

Simultaneously each set up a great cry and immediately passed into her former convulsions and hysteria!

Dr. Hopper was delighted. The judges and all else in the room were astounded at the result. Poor Margery's face lightened up; the tide had risen in her favor again.

Then the doctor leaned over and touched both women a second time. Their spasms—if such they might be called—abruptly ceased. And when the

bandages were snatched from their eyes, the scorn expressed for them in the face of every honest being in the room, the indignant murmurings, the threatening visages of the judges, the total absence of sympathy in the looks of the jury, brought to the countenance of each woman an expression of mingled bewilderment and apprehension.

The court room buzzed louder than ever. The judges put their heads together for another conference. Finally they prompted the jury as follows (there was a good deal of prompting in these witch trials):

"We have considered the latest manifestation from the afflicted women, and have decided that in justice to them it would be grossly unfair to admit it as evidence. While it disproves nothing, it at the same time reflects suspicion upon the learned and distinguished physician whose proposal we adopted. The result of his experiment was amazing to all, and has doubtless altered the sentiment of you, gentlemen of the jury. It fails to prove that the accused did not, on more than one occasion, by the mere touch of her hand, bring to each of the afflicted the most acute distress. And why," cried the prosecutor, dramatically, "did a touch from this physician produce the same dreadful result? Because he is either an agent of the accused, or an agent himself of the devil!"

I entered the court at the judge's last astonishing words, and if there had been surprise before, I am sure it could not have been so supreme as now. Dr. Hopper, the most prominent figure, was as mad as a March hare. His eyes were furious, and his face was as red as his stockings; wholly carried away by his emotion, he actually shook his big fist at that learned Bench.

"The devil!" he cried; "I'm an agent of the devil, am I? Well, let me tell your precious Honor, that if his majesty were to walk into this very room now, he'd be the first to shake hands with you!"

Talk about an uproar! that court room was a veritable cascade of excitement and confusion!

"Silence! Arrest that man!" they cried.

Dr. Hopper had an engagement with Goodman Tuttle's wife that day, but he never got to the house of this industrious family. My worthy friend reposed in jail a few minutes after his indiscreet speech. But on his way to the door he harangued the jury so impressively that I know his arguments, though pithy and brief, had considerable weight.

There was one other man present who resented the treatment of Dr. Hopper almost as much as did the physician himself, and this was Mr. Watson. He sat apart from his daughter (they would not suffer them to be together), and his self-control that day, from beginning to end of the trial, was marvelous. I knew him now to be in a white-heat at this latest development, but he realized the utter futility of appealing to the judges—especially at the present time.

After the doctor had been taken away the afflicted were blindfolded again, and Margery was obliged to touch them. Martha, suspecting another trick, hesitated; but Mary Farney at once renewed her "fit"; perhaps a corner of her eye had been accidentally left uncovered. Martha, at hearing her cries, followed her example. This last demonstration quite confuted Dr. Hopper, and Margery was led back to her chair.

"Will you confess now?" they asked her.

"No," she answered, in a voice scarcely audible. Oh how white she was, and how dark and feverish her eyes seemed—as if the very tears had parched in them. A witch was popularly supposed to be incapable of weeping. If Margery could only have sobbed as I had known her to sob once, all the prejudice in that deluded court room would have quickly cleared away.

The witch-pins were proposed! Margery quailed then. She had expected the torture. It was customary to resort to this inquisitorial way of extorting a confession from the accused when the usual court-trial had proven futile.

But no; there was one more afflicted person. If the earlier part of the trial had been distressing to her, the ordeal of being obliged to face this last witness must have been infinitely more painful.

A military prisoner was brought into the court room. The sight of his irons, his prison pallor, the dejection of spirit which his forced indifference could not conceal, aroused the pity in her heart. It was Oliver Everson. If she did not understand why he had been brought here, her uncertainty was short-lived.

My hands itched to get at the dastard's throat while he made his miserable plea. He, who had always been a loyal King's subject, represented that at the instance of some invisible power he had almost been tempted to betray his country's secrets to the French. This same evil influence that made him ruin a good man's home had also forced him to become a traitor.

He glanced at her only once while he was there. No tears had come to her eyes yet, but the agony of her look haunts me. Even as he vilely lied the court room had been growing rapidly dark—not with the dark of night, but the leaden gloom of a summer storm; there had been ominous rumblings in the sky and frequent flashes of lightning.

So worked up were these people upon the subject of demonology, so all-absorbing and fearful the superstition of that year, and so infinite believed they the powers of witches, that the authorities actually gave credence to Oliver Everson's absurd story. And this fire and muttering in the heavens, with the sinister darkness which was blighting the afternoon sun, seemed nothing but terribly significant to them.

The trial for Oliver's life had been set aside until to-day's hearing, and his fate hung upon this one thread. It was his life or her's!

"Are you guilty?" they asked her.

All was hushed as the dead, until—— They said it was the devil's breath that stole in after the storm shadow.

"I am guilty!" she replied at last.

XVIII.

There had been a drought for many days, and now it rained in torrents. It rained as if it would never stop. Rivers flowed down the gutters, and low-lying meadows were turned into lakes. The trials were over for the day, and people who had waited in the streets of Salem for hours, all eager for news, fled for shelter to doorways and houses.

I was drenching wet, I know, yet I never stopped to seek cover. Going to where my horse had been left, I mounted at once and rode for Boston.

I wanted to be there when they had knocked Oliver's irons off.

"You will probably have an old patron back soon," I remarked to George Monk, at the Blue Anchor

"Who?" he asked.

"Oliver Everson," I replied.

"Not while I am landlord!" cried George, stoutly.

"You may lose an old patron, then?" said I, smiling.

"Who?" he asked again.

"Me."

"Why, where are you going?"

"I may go where no man has ever gone and come back from," I said; and then I told him everything.

"Look here!" said he, when I had finished, in a tone that befitted his grave look; "this is not Old England; men don't fight duels here!"

"'Tis high time that one was fought, then," I returned.

"God help you!" he exclaimed, pressing my hand.

Being the first to return from Salem, I became the center of interest, but not caring to talk, I soon went upstairs and stood looking out at the storm.

There came a knock at my door, and when I responded, Nehemiah entered.

"They are letting the cur out," he said. "I promised to tell you."

* * * * * *

It was a familiar spot where I waited. It stood off the path to Farney's, marked by a great gnarled, twisted tree, dead to the pulp, a phantom of the forest; dismal always, more dismal now. The dusk was gathering swiftly by this, and each vivid flash of lightning seemed to make the darkness lie even heavier after it had passed.

I cannot but believe that he had thought himself safe in that ride; for he had tried to steal away in an hour as dark as his black heart. And when he came upon me, riding the same beautiful horse that had carried him into Farney's almost a year before, I had him fairly covered by a pistol.

(To be concluded.)

OLD AND NEW AMERICA.

The address before the Empire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was given by Prof. W. K. Wickes, of Syracuse. His theme was really "Young America," as the resultant of the Old and the New. He recalled to the minds of his auditors, a few December days from the landing at Plymouth in 1620 to the ending of the Civil War in 1865. These years, said the speaker, compassed the Old America; the record of New America stretched from 1805 to 1905. In the olden time was that memorable day when the forefathers first set foot on the shore of the New World; the bleak yet glorious day when Boston tipped the tea overboard; the victorious day of Trenton, following the stormy night on the Delaware; the cheerless yet magnificent spectacle of Valley Forge, lit up with its flame of fortitude and patience, and pleading prayers as the lips of the great Washington were touched with a live coal from off the altar of the lord of battles; the wonderful day when the same great leader—cabals overthrown, Congress merciful, victory won, peace assured, nobility of character triumphant—returned to Congress his commission, and the still greater day, alike in its sorrow and its world-wide significance, when he gave back his spirit into the hands of his Creator.

In Olden America also, on a December day, the Treaty of Ghent was signed and America's supremacy on the sea was made clear to the world, and it was a dreary day in a "Winter of Discontent"—just forty-four years ago this day—when South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession.

But with the close of the war and the consequent freedom of an enslaved race, came the era of New America—a history growing brighter and brighter, until on a memorable day in December, 1898, in the beautiful City of Paris, a treaty of peace was signed between Spain and the United States—and the domination and despotism of a cruel government ceased forever on this continent.

And as by the blending of differing faces, a composite picture is formed, so by the intermingling of Old and New America came "Young America"—a history, indeed—and yet, as visualized and vivified in the mind of the speaker, a personage—none other than that character so well known to everybody in this country who has ever seen a boy—*Young America.*

Now into the heart of his theme, the speaker plunged—portraying the possessions of this scion of a noble race; a country beautiful in its grandeur and fertility; a government free and beneficent; freedom, won by unwearied struggle, of the fathers; law, with its protecting shelter for each and every man; above all, traditions and memories that served to enrich and endear every day of his life as a young American.

But this lad of destiny has many problems to work at and work out; expansion, within the borders of his native land and in distant and alien islands of the seas; diplomacy, with its allurements of world wide power and its danger of entangling alliances; justice, that "finest sense of honor" of which the poet speaks, making no difference between rich and poor—even-handed, yet merciful; patriotism, with its constant tendency toward debasement and ignoble ends, yet worthless ever without purity of motive, and brotherhood, with its democracy of thought and freedom of opinion—delightful! dangerous!

Out from this composite of "Young America's" processions and problems should spring the thought and desire of helpfulness by an organization such as the Sons of the American Revolution, with united and unwearied effort to make clear to the youth of this dear land how great the claims, how ennobling the charms of American history and life. And, indeed, how much larger the hope of worthy accomplishment, when the effort is made in behalf of the good heart, good head and good blood of young America, than when such influence is exerted upon the decrepitude of Europe and the effeteness of Asia—these two, moribundistic—that one, fronting the sunlight, more abundant in life!

As, according to Emerson's beautiful thought, "America is only another name for opportunity," shall it not be ours to seize the opportunity and to bring it within reach of the outstretched yet immature hand of youth? No finer prayer can we pray for the dear future rulers of America than that of Milton—that they may be "enflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue; stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

UNVEILING OF THE BRONZE TABLET, "WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE."

JAMES E. KELLY, Sculptor.

Under the Auspices of The Washington Continental Guard and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

The tablet is the gift of John J. Clancy, Esq., to the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 318 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

PROGRAMME.

GENERAL STEWART L. WOODFORD, Presiding.

1. Overture.....Y. M. C. A. Orchestra
   James Wyllis Seeley, Conductor.
2. Invocation.....Rev. B. Oakley Baldwin
   Chaplain of the Guard
3. Music.....Apollo Glee Club
4. Address.....Edmund Wetmore
   President Society Sons of the Revolution
5. Music, "America" (First two verses).
   Solo by Mrs. Theodor Björksten
6. Address.....Rev. Arthur H. Judge
7. Music, "The Sword of Bunker Hill".....Apollo Glee Club
8. Address.....Dr. John H. Finley
   President College of the City of New York
9. Unveiling of Tablet.....Miss Helen M. Gould
10. Presentation.....Major-General Joseph Hayes
11. Acceptance.....Wm. M. Kingsley, Esq.
12. Music, "The Soldier's Farewell".....Apollo Glee Club
13. Music, "Star Spangled Banner."
    Solo by Mrs. Theodor Björksten
    Salute to the Colors.....American Volunteer Cadets
14. Benediction.....Rev. Livingston Rowe Schuyler

ADDRESS OF EDMUND WETMORE, ESQ.

President Society Sons of the Revolution,

AT THE

Unveiling of Bronze Tablet,

"WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE,"

Under the Auspices of the

Washington Continental Guard and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

On November 26, 1904,

AT THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

318 West 57th Street, New York.

The event we have assembled to commemorate—the heroic endurance of the Continental Army, at Valley Forge, in the Winter of 1777 and '78, was one of the turning points in our national history. If that army had then dissolved the American Revolution, as Washington himself believed, would have come to an end. It was at a time when England was so situated that she was ready and even eager to grant us all we asked for except our actual independence, and nothing except the fortitude of those in the camp amid the snowdrifts of Valley Forge averted that result. It is no extravagance to say that but for their patriotism we should be, to-night, the subjects of King Edward the Seventh, singing "God Save the King" instead of the "Star Spangled Banner."

A memorial of such an event as that relates not only to the past—it serves, and should serve, as an incentive for the present—an incentive to the performance of our own civic duties—an incentive to an unshaken belief in the preponderance of goodness among our fellow countrymen, and an unfaltering faith in the Power that has made and preserved us as a nation. Fitting it is that such a memorial should be given by one of those who are united for the purpose of defending their country, to be set up in the gathering place of those who are united for the purpose of cultivating and promoting those virtues without which we should have no country to defend. The more closely the revolutionary period is studied, the more clearly will it appear that the difficulties and dangers which our forefathers had to encounter in carrying through that war were the same as those which we have to meet to-day. Greater or less in degree—different in many of their incidents, but essentially the same—springing from the same causes and producing the same results. The failure to furnish supplies of food and clothing which caused the bitter suffering at Valley Forge was solely due to the bad organization and inefficiency of the commissary department, and that, in turn, was due to the ignorance, incapacity and political intriguing of the Continental Congress which, by that time, as Governor Morris said, had depreciated as much as the Continental currency. And, back of all, was the existence in the country of an opposition party—not the out and out Tories, who were open enemies, but those who were actually or nominally on the patriot side—but some of whom thought Washington was not doing enough, and others of whom thought he was doing too much.

The first class included the stay-at-home strategists—civilian critics of military affairs, who, impatient at the delays which necessity imposed upon our small army—declaimed against Washington and demanded that he should attack Philadelphia, scatter to the four winds the forces of King George and end the war in a clap of thunder. It was the "on to Richmond" cry of the revolution, and we have never had a war since the revolution that has not made us familiar with this species of domestic military expert.

Opposed to these, but equally opposed to Washington and the war were those who quailed under its burdens and sufferings and cried out for peace. "We've done enough," they said, "is not England now ready to redress every grievance if we'll only go back to her? To continue the war, with all its horrors, in pursuit of the phantom of independence is a crime. We can never achieve it. So far as independence is concerned the war is a failure. Haul down the American flag. As for us we will give no more countenance or help to this wicked contest."

And besides these, there were still others who saw, in Washington and the Continental Army, the germs of a despotism worse than that we were striving to throw off. Their jealousy was aroused by the menace of militarism. As Hamilton truly said—the revolution received its birth from the usurpations of tyranny and begot a spirit of liberty so excessive that it revolted against the means absolutely necessary to secure strength and stability in the government. Such was the horror of standing armies felt by this party that many of them were in favor of disbanding the Continental Army and trusting the defense of the emergency efforts of an untrained militia.

Extravagant as these fears may appear, at least kindred fears have been expressed on the floor of Congress and elsewhere down to the present day whenever a bill has been introduced for the increase of our army or navy upon whose competency, efficiency and readiness we must depend as our strongest guaranty for keeping us at peace with all the world.

And all this opposition made itself seen and felt. It hampered the efforts of the friends of the patriot cause both in Congress and in the state legislatures. It led to political appointment of those hostile to Washington to places they were utterly incompetent to fill, and in the midst of a country abounding in resources left him without the means to supply and equip his army. It engendered cruel indifference to the suffering of the troops. Graydon, who spent the Winter of '77 and '78 at Reading, only thirty miles away from Valley Forge, says in his memoirs, that it was a very gay winter, cards, balls, and sleighing parties consumed the time, and amidst this comfort and feasting little was thought and less was done for those heroes, who, over the hills to eastward between the revelers and the British army, perishing for lack of succor, cold and hungry, ill and dying, faithful among the faithless, stood around their country's flag and grimly faced their country's foe.

What should we expect from such a picture as this? Ruin—ruin from the selfishness that appeared on every hand, from the lack of that patriotism that could stand the test of long continued suffering from the corruption that has ever been the bane of free government. But was that the result? No—the people did not fail their great leader. Slowly things changed for the better as the dark days of that terrible Winter melted into the soft air and bright sunshine of the Spring. Congress, at last, learned its blunders and undid them, so that food and supplies were not wanting. The party of opposition dwindled first into insignificance and then into oblivion. Gradually the majestic character of Washington rallied all that was good in the country to his support. The very worst was over, and when on a June morning the next summer the renovated army with the swing of veterans left for good, the camp where it had suffered so much, the blue eyes of its General lit up with pride and confidence as he saw its gallant bearing. And that confidence was well founded, for never again did he see that army turn its back in defeat, never again was he compelled to lead it in retreat.

Nearly twenty years after one afternoon towards the end of the Summer of 1799, a farmer ploughing near the site of the old camp saw an elderly gentleman on horseback, accompanied by a black servant, coming along the road from Philadelphia. He dismounted and coming across the field greeted the farmer cordially, shook hands with him, and said he came to inquire about some of the families who used to live in that neighborhood, and to see how that part of the country was getting along.

The information asked was willingly given and partly set down in a notebook and the visitor seemed much interested in every feature of the landscape. After quite a conversation, the farmer, at last, asked what might be his name. "George Washington," was the quiet reply. It was towards the very end of his second Presidential term and he had ridden out from Philadelphia to see again and for the last time the place where his army had suffered—where he had been sorely tried. And as he looked over a beautiful and smiling country, where the Schuylkill winds through the hills, and tilled fields and full barns spoke of peace and plenty, while the golden autumn sunlight enriched the scene and everything betokened a land of peace and a people free and happy—as he saw all this he beheld a visible answer to the prayer he had uttered in the wintry woods when it seemed as if the burden was greater than he could bear.

And on the tablets of our hearts should be engraved the lesson that Valley Forge teaches, and that lesson is, never to despair of our country—never to despair of our fellow countrymen. We read of political corruption and "frenzied finance"—we see, on all sides, luxury and extravagance, the fever of speculation, the mad race for wealth or the bitter struggle for bare existence. We see discontent fanned into flame by the demagogue and lawlessness nourished by fanaticism—and we are tempted to say, "How long can this last? How long will it be before we, too, shall travel the old path that leads to revolution, dissolution and empire?" And I answer, "with God's help, *never*." I look back at our history—at the dark Winter of '77, at the critical period that preceded the adoption of our Constitution, at the seemingly irresistible growth of the slave power. I remember how the continent shook and our hearts almost stopped beating during the tremendous struggle of our civil war—and I see that through all the dangers we have passed and amidst the dangers that threaten and the evil that exists, there is a power of good, that, under the guidance of Heaven, is mighty and must prevail.

And that power has its source in the American home—in the fireside virtues, in the heart of this great people, which is as sound to-day as it was the hour we first declared our independence.

Mistakes we may make. Wickedness and sin we cannot eradicate, but as long as the women of America are what they are, *their* husbands and fathers, their sons and brothers will not forsake the paths that our ancestors followed, or ever fail to furnish the hearts and the arms to guard, to guide and to preserve our beloved country.

A VALUABLE RECORD COMPLETED.

Many people in Hartford and elsewhere will be gratified to learn that the Report of the Restoration of the Ancient Burying Ground of Hartford and of the Widening of Gold Street has now been printed. In a large pamphlet of eighty pages, profusely illustrated, is told the promised story by Mrs. John M. Holcombe eleven years Regent of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, who conceived the unique plan, and, with the loyal support of her Chapter members and a generous public, carried it through to a complete and notable success.

There is also a list of the contributors to the Gold Street and Cemetery Fund (numbering more than five hundred), followed by a most interesting array of names of "Descendants" who contributed for the preservation of family memorials. In this section, which has taken much time and labor, Mrs. Holcombe furnishes a genealogical record of great value for the future. There is also a list of the stones standing in the Cemetery in 1835, and the names on the old central monument of the one hundred "Founders of Hartford."

This pamphlet is on sale at Belknap & Warfield's. Price 75 cents, postage 6 cents extra. Copies can also be obtained of Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, Regent, 22 Sumner street; Mrs. Harry A. Smith, corresponding secretary, 44 Willard street, and Miss Mary Francis, chairman Printing Committee, 101 Elm street.

GRACE G. MARKHAM,
Regent Ruth Wyllys Chapter.
22 Sumner street, Hartford, Conn.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Briarcliff's Daughters of the American Revolution have laid out the following programme of topics to be studied during the winter, their meetings being held on the last Tuesday of each month. The general topic is the American Revolution, and special topics are as follows:

November—Causes of ill feeling between England and her American Colonies. Biography of William Pitt.

Questions or points under this head are:

1. Name the thirteen original colonies.
2. Who were the Lords of Trade, and what were their duties?
3. The Albany Congress, and Franklin's plan for a Federal Union.
4. Define the Stamp Act. *a.* What was its object? *b.* Name some of the articles taxed. *c.* When, in later times, have we had a stamp duty? *d.* What articles are subject to stamp duty now?
5. Stamp Act Congress, and resistence of Colonies to Stamp Act.
6. Repeal of the Stamp Act.

The special topics for later meetings are:

December—From the Repeal of the Stamp Act to the "Boston Tea Party." Samuel Adams.

January—From the "Boston Tea Party" to the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson.

February—The Revolutionary War in the Hudson Valley. George Washington.

March—Burgoyne's Defeat. At Valley Forge. Gen. Charles Lee.

April—Conflict on the Frontier and in the South. John Paul Jones.

May—The last years of the American Revolution. Benedict Arnold and Major Andre.

Officers of the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution for the year commencing December 3, 1904:

For president, Nelson A. McClary; for first vice-president, John H. Loomis; for second vice-president, Henry B. Ferris; for secretary, John D. Vandercook; for treasurer, Francis J. Cushing; for historian and poet, David D. Farnsworth; for registrar, John S. Sargent; for chaplain, Rodney F. Johonnot; for delegate at large, Charles K. Miller.

CHICAGO CONTINENTAL GUARD.

For major, Samuel E. Gross captain, John S. Sargent; first lieutenant, L. K. Hall; second lieutenant, J. H. Howard; paymaster and adjutant, F. J. Cushing.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

M. A. WETTE, Colonel.
Armory Building, 5th and L Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23, 1904.

SIR:—By command of the field and staff, and of the several companies and of the unassigned and retired officers of the First Regiment of Minute Men, will assemble at the headquarters, Monday, January 2, 1905, at 4 p. m., uniformed and equipped for the purpose of making an official New Year's call upon our Colonel.

You are earnestly requested to be present, and you are especially requested to address a letter to me at these headquarters, by return mail, stating whether you will be present or not. Do not fail to communicate with me on this subject without delay.

Very respectfully,
E. R. CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Colonel.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MINUTE MEN.



PREAMBLE.

THE MINUTE MEN, a corporation existing according to laws enacted by the Congress of the United States for the government of the District of Columbia, having its legal headquarters in the National Capital, Washington, D. C., by virtue of the power confered upon it by its Charter of Incorporation and for its more perfect discipline and government, hereby adopts the following Constitution and Rules and Regulations:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.—The name of this organization shall be THE MINUTE MEN.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.—The object of THE MINUTE MEN is to bring together into a National Organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved and maintained the Independence of the United States of America, to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services; to participate, when possible, in all patriotic ceremonies, celebrations and anniversaries in Continental uniform, that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.—Membership in THE MINUTE MEN shall be open to all patriotic citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, of good moral character, who shall subscribe to the principles and purposes of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 2.—Honorary and sustaining members may be admitted to membership under such rules and regulations as may be established for the government of THE MINUTE MEN.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.—The members of this organization shall be organized into military commands in accordance with the Rules and Regulations.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1.—All authority shall be vested in the Commander-in-Chief, who shall be the supreme executive officer, and of a Council of Administration, which shall exercise the powers hereinafter expressly granted.

SEC. 2.—The Commander-in-Chief shall hold his office until removed by retirement, death or resignation.

SEC. 3.—General Officers, Colonels and Majors shall have discretion in selecting their Staff Officers.

SEC. 4.—All promotions in the field and line shall be by seniority. Staff Officers shall not take rank for promotion with Officers of the Field or Line.

SEC. 5.—All commissions shall be signed by the Commander-in-Chief and shall bear the seal of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 6.—Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men may be transferred, mustered out, retired, or discharged on application made to the proper officer, pursuant to the Rules and Regulations; but no Officer shall be dismissed, nor Enlisted Man dishonorably discharged, except in pursuance of the sentence of a court-martial. Non-payment of dues shall forfeit membership in THE MINUTE MEN.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1.—The Council of Administration shall be convened at least once in each year. The Council may be reconvened by a vote of a majority of the members of the preceding Council, time to be indicated from the office of the Commander in Chief.

The Council of Administration shall be made up of not less than thirty five (35) votes, which votes shall be cast by any given number of persons, in fraction thereof, to be chosen from the organization as follows:

From the General Officers	5 votes.
From the General Staff Officers	5 "
From Regimental Officers	10 "
From Delegates from the various Regiments	15 "

The number of votes in the Council of Administration may be increased when the number of regiments organized shall exceed ten.

The same ratio of representation in the Council of Administration shall be maintained.

The Council of Administration shall have power by a three-fifths (3-5) vote, as follows:

First—To alter or amend the Constitution

Second—To alter or amend the rules and regulations.

Third—To review, approve, disapprove, or modify the sentence of a court-martial upon appeal.

SEC. 2.—The rules governing the choosing, meeting and proceedings of the Council of Administration, shall be provided for in the Rules and Regulations of the Organization, and shall be promulgated by special orders from the National Headquarters.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1.—Each State or Territory shall, for the purposes of this Organization, constitute a Military Department, in respect of the State Laws governing independent military organizations within that State; but said Departmental authority shall not be in conflict with the brigade, division or corps organization.

SEC. 2.—Each Commander of a Department, before executing any order by which the moving or parading of any part of the troops in his Department may be required, shall first procure, if necessary, authority from the State or from such other source as may be binding on him by law. He shall preserve all such authority in writing in the Department headquarters.

SEC. 3.—The various companies and regiments in any State or Territory, as provided in Section 1, of Article VII, shall be organized in compliance with the laws of the respective States and Territories; but the regiments recruited and mustered throughout the United States shall be formed into brigades, divisions and corps.

SEC. 4.—The senior officer in each company, regiment, brigade, division, or corps, when designated, shall be respected and obeyed as the Commanding Officer thereof.

The senior officer in each department, whose command is limited to that State or Territory, shall be designated as Department Commander.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1.—The equipment of THE MINUTE MEN shall be similar to those in use during the Revolutionary War; with such modifications as the several Commands in any State or Territory may elect, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1.—The uniform of THE MINUTE MEN shall be similar to that in use during the Revolutionary period; with such modifications as the several Commands in any State or Territory may elect, subject to the approval of the Commander in-Chief.

SEC. 2.—The insignia of THE MINUTE MEN *shall be* . . . . . .

SEC. 3.—The seal of THE MINUTE MEN shall be ( ), and shall be in the custody of the adjutant General. It shall be affixed to all commissions and other instruments of writing requiring the same, but only when so directed by the Commander in-Chief.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1.—Commanding officers, at their discretion, may require purchasing and disbursing officers to bond.

ARTICLE XI.

Conduct and Discipline.

SECTION 1.—Gentlemanly conduct shall be required of all members of THE MINUTE MEN.

SEC. 2.—Obedience to lawful orders shall be enforced upon proper rules and regulations.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1.—The social and business welfare of THE MINUTE MEN is committed to the Company Organization. No social event in the company shall conflict with any social function in the regiment. The order of business provided in the Rules and Regulations shall govern.

ARTICLE XIII.

Ceremonies.

SECTION 1.—All Commanding Officers are authorized to participate with their Commands on such public occasions as is contemplated in Article II. of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1.—There shall be in each Command, an Historian, to be designated as the Commander thereof may direct. The Commander-in-Chief shall designate the Historian in the National Organization. Provision shall be made for the care and safe keeping of historical collections.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Council of Administration, providing that not more than a two-fifths vote shall be cast against the proposed amendment.

THE MINUTE MEN.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1.—Application for membership shall be made to the proper officer on the following blank form:

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

. . . . . REGIMENT MINUTE MEN

P. O. . . . . State. . . . . .

I. . . . . residing at No. . . . . ,

P. O. . . . . , State of. . . . . , being a citizen of the U. S. . . . . years of age, desire to become a member of Co. . . . . , ... Regiment MINUTE MEN.

I respectfully refer to the following persons as being two of my personal friends:

Mr. . . . . No. . . . . .

P. O. . . . . State. . . . . Occupation. . . . . .

Mr. . . . . No. . . . . .

P. O. . . . . State. . . . . Occupation. . . . . .

Signature of Applicant.

. . . . . .

Occupation . . . . . .

Date . . . . . .

Recommended by

. . . . . .

Recruiting Officer.

CAPT. LOUIS H. CORNISH

National Recruiting Officer

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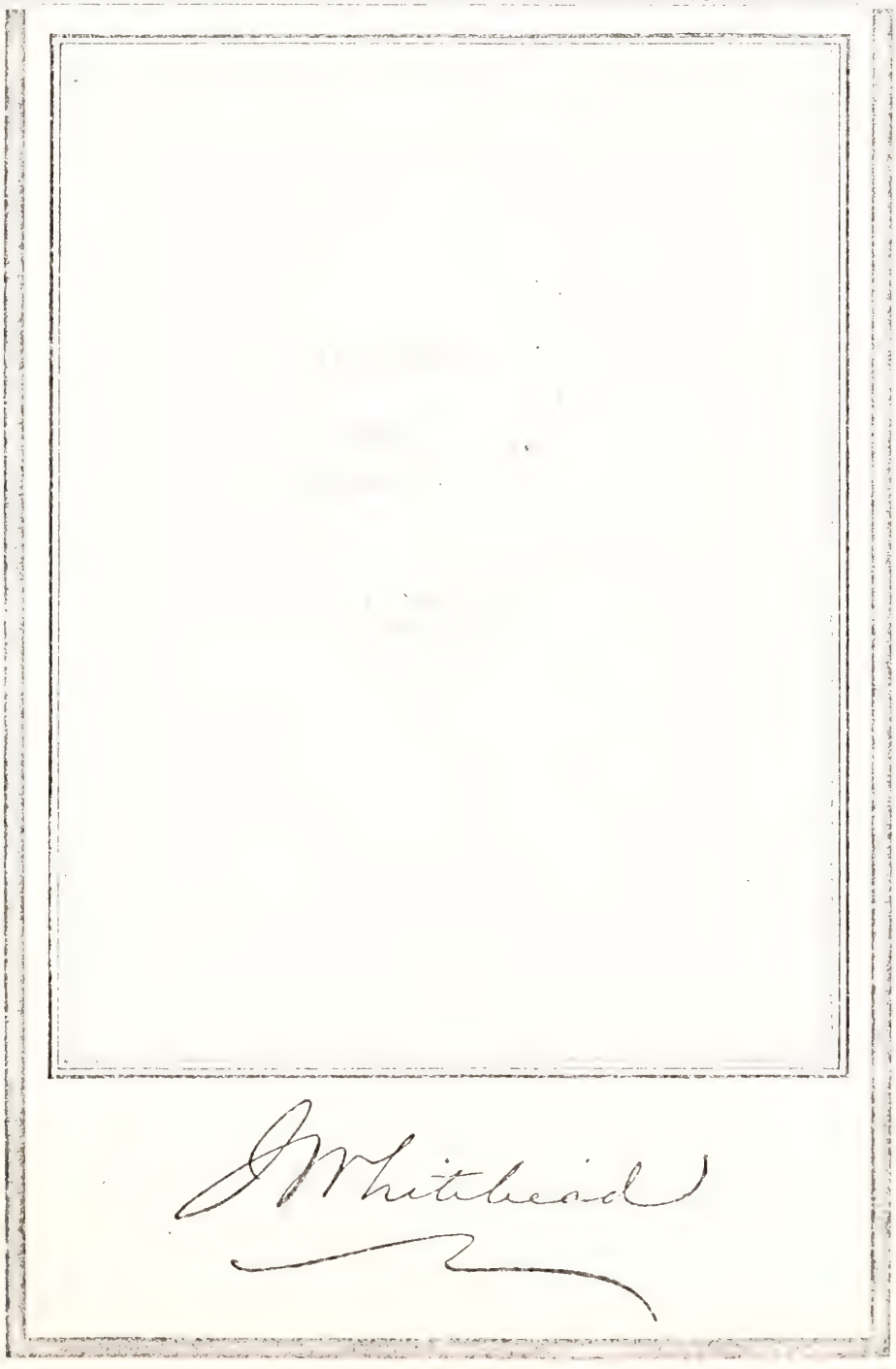
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THE SPIRIT OF 76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76 AND COLONIAL TIMES

VOL. XI. | Edited and Published Monthly by Louis H. Cornish, New York City. | MARCH, 1905. | Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept., 1894. | No. 7. WHOLE No. 127



Judge John Whitehead, President New Jersey Society S. A. R., died February 14, 1905

A kindly man and true. Always a friend of THE SPIRIT OF '76.



Dear Madam Regent: As the D. A. R. must choose a new President General at the coming Congress of 1905, Mrs. Fairbanks having completed her term under the Constitution, it is important that some candidate be presented for the consideration of the Chapters whose ability, whose record for patriotism and whose devotion to the aims and endeavors of the Society justify the expectation that she will worthily fill the office which is the highest honor the Society can bestow.

There are many such among our membership but there are not many who are so situated that they can assume the care of looking after the general interests of the Society through the country and be present in Washington at all the meetings of the National Board.

A society of 40,000 women scarcely needs an "official" candidate. In its infancy there may have been a reason for official sponsors. Now we require instead a woman of national reputation, not as the wife of an official in Washington, but as one who does, and is known by, national work as distinct from the local enterprises which necessarily limit most of our efforts. The woman we offer for your consideration is pre-eminent in this respect and is equally well known North, South, East and West. We believe she meets all the above requirements. Her ability is recognized throughout the country, as proved by the fact that she has traveled nearly 100,000 miles on invitations from patriotic organizations, from high officials of different States and from leading Chapters of the D. A. R., to speak for them on national occasions; and so inspiring have been her utterances that she wins admirers and friends wherever she is heard. Nor has the Society been taxed for this service. The time has been freely given and every dollar of the expense paid from her own and her husband's income. Her record for patriotic work is continuous from the first year of the Society's existence. Few have accomplished, nationally, what she has for living patriotism, as well as for perpetuating the memory of our heroic dead of the Revolution. Through all the years of the Society's life her devotion to it has never faltered even under the severest trial, and the official record of her own large Chapter (the New York City) proves that she has always stood for the highest ideals. We say this advisedly. By the light of these records we have searched the way she has walked and find that it will bear the full light of honest investigation.

She has another qualification which commends her specially to the Chapters. She stands for Chapter recognition. The "power behind the throne" is always and rightly "the Chapter." From the Chapters come the financial and moral support of the great body D. A. R. She will stand always as she has always stood—for the right and dignity of even the smallest Chapter on our roll of membership.

Being in full sympathy, therefore with each Chapter's local work in patriotism (which local work she considers highly important) she will yet, if elected to the Presidency, give her full and enthusiastic energies to the promotion of the National work, which represents every D. A. R. throughout the nation, viz: the continuation of the building of Memorial Continental Hall in Washington—a monument to every hero and heroine of the Revolution.

Believing in her thus, with the official record proving the justice of our confidence, we lay the case before you, the final arbiters in the matter, and ask your co-operation in the effort to elect as our next President General Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York.

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,
MRS. AMOS G. DRAPER,
MRS. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,
MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
MRS. BERTHA M. ROBBINS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February, 1905.
Please reply to Mrs. H. V. Boynton, 1321 R street.

To the Regent and Delegates Continental Congress, D. A. R., 1905:

We, the members of the Safety Committee of the New York City Chapter, D. A. R., enclose to you a communication from Georgia, recently received by our Regent, Mrs. Donald McLean. This communication, as you will see, requests Mrs. McLean to accept the nomination for the office of President General D. A. R. at the election to be held at the coming Continental Congress. Mrs. McLean presented this enclosed letter to the Safety Committee of the N. Y. C. C. D. A. R., at a meeting held to-day, and announced that she would reply in the affirmative to this and various similar requests.

Deeply as we, the members of the Safety Committee, together with the entire New York City Chapter D. A. R., deplore the possibility of losing our Regent, yet we feel a justifiable pride in that she is widely and urgently called to accept the nomination to the highest office in the gift of the Society D. A. R.

We well know—officially and personally—that she is eminently fitted to fill such office. Her ability as a presiding officer and public speaker on patriotic themes is, we think, universally acknowledged. But we—who have, for the past ten years of her regency, worked most closely with her—desire to express to you, as our Sister Chapter, our admiration for her more personal characteristics. A high sense of justice is commingled with a depth of womanly feeling and a warmth of heart which peculiarly endear Mrs. McLean to those with whom she works. For candor, honor and fair play she has such genuine regard that she exemplifies the qualities in her every dealing in life, small or great.

A woman can have no higher testimonial than: "Those who know her best, love her best"; and with the love the New York City Chapter gives its Regent is combined an exalted respect for her character as a woman and her lofty ideals.

We write you thus in a very personal vein, because we wish you to know Mrs. McLean as we, her closest associates, know her. We frankly ask your support as from one New York State Chapter to another, and we earnestly hope that your interest in a Sister Chapter (the oldest in the State of New York), your pride in the fact that a Chapter Regent has been asked to be a candidate for the Presidency of the D. A. R. (thus evincing the growth in the Society D. A. R. of the American principle for which our forefathers died—the principle that individual service and ability will always be recognized and rewarded in American life), and that such candidate comes from New York, will arouse your loyal support for Mrs. Donald McLean as President General D. A. R.

M. C. MURRAY HYDE,
Recording Secretary, N. Y. C. C. D. A. R.,
127 East 93d Street, New York City.

MRS. CLARENCE A. POSTLEY,
First Vice-Regent.
MRS. EDWARDS HALL,
Second Vice-Regent.
MRS. FREDERICK L. BRADLEY,
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MRS. HERMAN STUMP, H. M
Safety Committee

Endorsed by—
MRS. ROGER A. PRYOR,
Hon. Vice-President Gen'l Nat. Soc. D. A. R. and First Regent New York City Chapter D. A. R.
MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS,
Hon. Vice President Gen'l Nat. Soc. D. A. R. and Second Regent New York City Chapter, D. A. R.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1905.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.

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PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MARCH.

1, 1776—South Carolina instructs her delegates for Independence.
2, 1781—Articles of Confederation adopted by the States.
2, 1781—Engagement at Clapp's Mill, N. C.
3, 1779—Battle of Brier Creek, Ga.
4, 1776—Washington fortifies Dorchester Heights.
4, 1782—Third engagement at Morrisania, N. Y.
4, 1789—First Congress under the Constitution.
5, 1770—Act repealing all duties except that on tea.
5, 1770—Boston massacre.
6, 1781—Engagement at Wetzell's Mill, N. C.
7, 1776—Engagement at Hutchinson's Island, Ga.
8, 1776—Engagement at Nook's Hill, Mass.
8, 1777—Engagement at Punk Hill, Amboy, N. J.
10, 1765—House of Commons resolved to charge certain stamp duties.
10, 1783—"Armstrong letter" circulated at Newburgh.
15, 1781—Battle of Guilford Court House, N. C.
16, 1777—Engagement at Ward's House, Westchester County, N. Y.
17, 1776—Evacuation of Boston by British.
18, 1776—Stamp act repealed.
18, 1778—Engagement at Quintan's Bridge, N. J.
20, 1776—Washington's triumphal entry into Boston.
20, 1782—British ministry resigns.
21, 1778—Engagement at Hancock's Bridge, N. J.
22, 1765—Stamp act signed and became a law.
22, 1777—Engagement at Peekskill, N. Y.
22, 1783—Congress grants to officers full pay for five years in lieu of promised half-pay for life.
23, 1776—Congress authorizes employment of privateers.
24, 1777—Engagement at Highlands, N. Y.
26, 1779—Engagement at West Greenwich, Conn.
29, 1776—Massachusetts Legislature thanks Washington.
29, 1776—Lee invested with command south of the Potomac.
29 to May 12, 1780—Siege of Charleston.
31, 1774—Boston "Port Bill," forbidding importations into Boston.

The National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution will take place in Philadelphia May 1 and 2, 1905, and a large attendance is expected, for Philadelphia was the place where the first Continental Congress assembled that had so much to do with our being the United States of America and the arbiter of the world.

A suggestion that is offered for what it is worth is that the delegates, as far as possible, may be chosen from the descendants of those who composed this first Congress, or of the nearest of kin where there was no direct descent.

Another attractive feature would be the attendance at the banquet in uniform of those members who belong to the Minute Men, the Continental Guards or other organizations that wear the Continental uniform. It would be appropriate and an attractive bit of color.

The National Board of Management have assessed the State Societies 50 cents per capita for the running expenses of the National Society, and some of the State Societies may ask what is to be done with the fund that will benefit them, and it is expected that some very able arguments will be heard on the floor of the Congress in relation to the matter.

We have always contended that a live man should be hired by the National Society as an organizer and be paid a sum sufficient to enable him to give his best efforts to the welfare of the organization.

We are told that Commercialism should not enter into Patriotic endeavor, but experience has taught us that there are few patriots who will neglect their own business for such endeavor. Our late Secretary General Edward Payson Cone kept an open office on Broadway, New York City, and furnished the services of a stenographer for the Society for the sum of five dollars a week, who attended to the correspondence of the National Society. During his administration the price of buttons was reduced from eighteen cents to eleven, and a royalty of four cents is given to the National Treasury. The insignia sold

that Tiffany & Co. charged $25.00 for, is furnished the Society by Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co. for $15.00.

President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress an appropriation of $35,000 to defray the expenses of excavating in the abandoned cemetery of St. Louis, Paris, for the purpose of exhuming the body of John Paul Jones. He also recommended that Congress emphasize the value set by the American people upon the achievements of naval commanders in the war for independence by providing for the erection of monuments to John Paul Jones and John Barry, whose bodies now lie in undistinguished graves. "These two men," says the President, "hold unique positions in the history of the birth of our navy. Their services were of the highest moment to the young republic in the days when it remained to be determined whether or not she should win out in her struggle for independence. It is eminently fitting that these services should now be commemorated in a suitable manner."

The National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution will be invited to hold its meeting in Richmond in 1907. The local Society, at a meeting recently, unanimously decided to extend an invitation to the national body to meet here the year of the Jamestown celebration, and there is every reason to believe that the invitation will be accepted. The Congress held its meeting in Richmond in 1896, and the members were delighted with their stay in the city. They believe that the session of three years hence will prove for many reasons to be one of the most interesting and perhaps the most largely attended in the history of the organization. The Society decided to issue an address to all residents in Virginia eligible for membership to join the Society. It is hoped that the membership may be largely increased before the National meeting here.

The following communication from Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General, has been sent to the D. A. R. Chapters regarding the new Continental Memorial Hall:

"We appeal to the patriotism and loyalty of our Daughters throughout the country to aid in founding her Temple of Liberty in honor of those brave and noble men who purchased for us, at the cost of their lives, the priceless heritage of freedom we now enjoy.

"We will tell them that this is a debt of gratitude we owe our noble dead, and in rearing this beautiful monument to commemorate their heroic deeds, we are building not only for those who went before us, not only for those who are working now for this splendid object, but for those who shall come in the grand hereafter, when our country is still carrying out the lofty ideals of our Society.

"We must tell them that this is the only patriotic building of its kind in the world ever reared by women, and they must now arise in their might to do honor, not alone to the men who stood foremost in the cause of Independence, but to the humblest soldier who followed in their wake; for this temple is a glorious memorial to all who served their country in its hour of need."

The Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be held in Washington, D. C., the week beginning April 17, and it has been announced that the Auditorium of the new Continental Hall will be ready for occupancy at that time.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

I am cracked and old and laid away;
There isn't a word for me to say;
Other bells, more new, ring the joyful sound,
Or the doleful knell, as the time rolls round.

After all, come to think, I must shed no tears,
For I had my day—my eventful years;
Not another bell 'neath the bending sky
Rang so glad a peal to the world as I.

Each glorious Fourth brings the old glad thrill,
With a wish to be whole, while I lie here still,
And a good sturdy bellman to make me swing,
Just to show how a Liberty Bell can ring.

—*Standard Union*, Brooklyn.

SOME WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY ANECDOTES WORKED OFF AT PATRIOTIC GATHERINGS.

Edward Hageman Hall at Fraunce's Tavern gave this one. On a recent visit to Jamestown, Va., I drove over from Williamsburg with a colored driver and wishing to get some points of local color I asked the colored gentleman his name, and he replied George Washington.

"Seems to me I have heard that name before," I replied. "I wouldn't be surprised but what you had, Boss! I have been driving around dese parts fo the last thirty years."

The Rev. Percy Grant at Fraunce's Tavern said that some years back, when nearly every old darky claimed to have been a body servant of George Washington, he met an old colored man who said he was with Washington, and the Rev. Percy Grant said to him:

"I suppose you were with Washington when he crossed the Delaware?"

"Sure I was, boss!"

"And that you were with him when he took a hack at the cherry tree?"

"Yes, I'se the man that drove the hack."

The old story of how Chief Justice Cooledge of England, when visiting Mount Vernon, called the attention of Mr. Choate to the story of how Washington threw a dollar across the Potomac, and Mr. Choate's apologetic reply that a dollar would go farther in those days than now, and how the Chief Justice replied that he did not doubt the story as he recalled the time when George Washington threw a sovereign across the ocean.

"Colonial Days," the illustrated lecture given by the editor of this paper, is enlivened by similar stories and is entertaining as well as instructive. Send for prospectus.

SELF-CENTERED.

A Poem from Life.

And he wondered what they'd say
When he died?
What the press would write about him
What his friends would think about him
What the world would do without him
When he died,
But they didn't even know
When he died.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

By Roy Melbourne Chalmers.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in a conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while riding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping, by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysteriously disappeared. At the instance of Oliver, she is forced to accompany Bezaleel Gillum (Nehemiah's worthless nephew) and Mary Gillum, the witch, to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her. On the way Margery witnesses a witch-dance in the forest. During the absence of Thomas Farney, landlord of the Elk's Head, Oliver has gone there with some French and Indians, on his way to Canada, where he has promised to divulge important secrets to the French Government. He has planned to abduct Margery. While she is at the tavern Mary Farney, whom Oliver has cast aside, returns and accuses Margery of having participated in the witch-dance. Oliver, with his alien comrades, is surprised by a party that has set out to rescue Margery, and he is thrown into prison. Margery is accused of witchcraft, imprisoned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, who had declared herself bewitched at the Watson's, were her accusers; as was also Oliver Everson, who swore that he was under Margery's evil influence at the time of his conspiracy. She has confessed herself guilty to save him; he is set free. Robert waits in Farney's woods to fight Oliver.

XVIII.

All that I knew of sword-play I had learned from a Mr. Malison, an unfortunate gentleman who had engaged with the Duke of Monmouth, and who now, for a livelihood, taught fencing in Boston. Perhaps I had overrated my own skill, for when I crossed swords with Oliver I realized at once that I was quite outclassed. His prison confinement had weakened him; in spite of this I was no match for his clever management.

Twice within three minutes he had broken past my guard and wounded me slightly. Neither was I as cool as he; when he pierced me the second time it awoke the devil within me (busy as His Highness was said to be elsewhere in this land of witches) and I made one furious lunge at his heart—only to find my sword flying skyward, and my antagonist laughing derisively, with me absolutely at his mercy.

"If you have had enough—" he said, lowering his point. I had not looked for this forbearance.

"Only your life or mine can end it!" I cried.

"Go then, and recover your weapon," he answered impatiently. "'Twill give me more pleasure to kill you by inches." And I did not doubt his preference.

My sword had descended, point down, and stood quivering in the sod. I lost no time in facing him again.

Soon I had pierced him in the shoulder; and before he could recover from the surprise and shock I had wounded him painfully in the neck. Then he fought me like a demon, finally running his blade into my shoulder—the shoulder of my sword arm! my arm fell helpless at my side, the weapon from my grasp. Even then he gave me one more chance.

"Quick!" he cried: "I'll fight you with the left!"

He changed the blade to his other hand. I took up my own sword in my left.

* * * * * * * * *

He had promised to kill me by degrees, and my life-blood was fast leaving me. He took a keen enjoyment in it all, I knew, weak and distressed though he found himself, for my own sword had not been entirely idle.

It was the wound that I gave him last that changed the look on his face. His cynical patronizing smile fled, and in its place came the mask that a man can only wear with murder in his heart. He pressed me hard now. Both of us were weak and panting, for the green moss beneath our feet was wet not alone with the rain, but with streams of crimson.

Then, for the last time, he knocked my blade away and came staggering toward me, his face ghastly, his shirt open upon his breast, where from a gaping tear the blood had sprung in a lively stream—my last handiwork.

Perhaps the hand of God had been waiting. If He ever strikes, I believe He struck then. A blinding, shivering glare turned the shadow of twilight into brightest day. So near was the shock that simultaneously there came a stunning, deafening clap of thunder that seemed almost in the trees above our heads.

Then, or before—but all in one flashing instant, Oliver's sword, which was aimed at my heart, suddenly turned into a blaze of electric fire. When the dusk had returned he lay dead upon the ground.

XIX.

I was looking at myself in a little dim-faced mirror one early morning later in the summer. The operation did not prove particularly gratifying, either. My strength was returning very slowly, as the pallor of my thin face showed. A wound in my right side, which had almost called for another epitaph and head-stone for Copp's Hill, had kept me within doors ever since Thomas Farney and Nehemiah had found me on the night of my meeting with Oliver. By-the-way, no one ever knew of the duel—outside of my few friends—not even Mary Farney! The wolves about Farney's forest soon removed all traces of that tragic affair. It was supposed that Oliver had left the colony: so he had! I had afterward been taken to this house in Salem, for they humored my delirious wish to be in the same town with Margery and Dr. Hopper.

The unfortunate physician still remained in durance for contempt of court, if nothing worse. Mr. Watson, poor man, came to Salem and saw his daughter occasionally; a bribe to the jailors worked wonders, at discreet intervals.

And Margery? They told me with what fortitude she bore herself, and how glad she confessed herself to be that the bolt of lightning had not struck me, instead of Oliver. And she sent me messages—well, if I was to believe them all, it was hard to understand why she had sacrificed herself for his miserable life.

Nehemiah had been an inestimable friend, though I cannot admit that as a nurse he was the most cheerful.

For a reason that remained a mystery to me at the time, he became, as day after day passed, more and more despondent. I had ascribed this to his fondness for Margery, and his sorrow for the girl, until one day, when he thought me asleep, I heard him say to himself, as though in great distress: "I cannot! I cannot! God knows it is all wrong!" Then I was puzzled indeed.

Several hundred persons had now been dragged to prison. Some had escaped through the kind offices of friends; others by connivance with the jailors; some had died in prison. I must say that there were no funds lacking to secure the release of Margery. And I may also say that secret plans had been evolved for her rescue. The liberation of Dr. Hopper might also be looked for. Mr. Watson, Thomas Farney, and Nehemiah were the intriguers, and the time chosen was to-night. I was not yet strong enough to be of any service to them, and consequently a hundred times more nervous and impatient, in my helpless way, as I speculated upon the chances of failure or success. More especially so as I had heard nothing from them since the night before last. Farney had failed to come in as promised, and I felt vexed at his neglect. But then, of course, he would be in to-day—either he or Nehemiah, so I curbed my fretfulness and (after becoming thoroughly disgusted with the mirror) took up a book.

It was a volume on witchcraft, by Joseph Glanville, an English divine and philosopher. I resumed its perusal at a chapter devoted to the practices of witches in Sweden, and found myself astonished at the similarity in many of its details to what had happened in Salem during the last few months. The Salem story seemed, in fact, almost an actual reproduction of this one, and it was impossible to believe that one had not taken root from the other; for the book had been widely read. Among those who had been fascinated by its sensational pages were certain of the girls whose perverted imaginations led to all of the present disturbance. They began, partly in jest, performing pranks, making peculiar gestures, uttering loud cries, and continued until they and every one else believed in the delusion. The children of Mr. Parris, a minister living near Salem, had been the first "afflicted," and their antics could only be explained by supposing that they were under Satanic influence. An Indian servant had been flogged until she admitted having bewitched them. Others were soon affected, and the terrible mania had spread with rapidity. This book had been instrumental in doing great harm.

I had not been reading very long when I became all at once cognizant of an unusual activity in the street. I had noticed this before, when it had been less perceptible, without attaching any special significance to the noise, for it was the hour when working people went to their daily tasks. The great heat, early though it was, had driven me out of bed; doubtless the sounds of rumbling cart wheels, footsteps and voices, had also hastened my awakening. I looked from the opened window.

The number of people in the street suprised me. A man was now passing under my window; another, a little below, on the opposite side of the street. In either direction, at every fifty yards or so, separately, or in twos or threes, men were passing up the road: not only men, but women and children,—and all going one way. Then there were little groups, here and there, standing in doorways, talking. At windows, too, people looked out as I did, and watched those that went by. Many were dressed in holiday attire, and it occurred to me at first that it might be training day (a day when all men capable of bearing arms met in drill). But on reflection I knew this to be impossible, for though I had been isolated for weeks, I had not entirely lost my reckoning of events. And there was something too systematic in the movements of these dozens who passed to attribute the occurrence to anything but an anticipated event of considerable moment: the mere occasion of an ordinary holiday could not have brought a crowd out of doors at so early an hour. Now, the common trend that drew one and all, in that same direction, like the resistless current of a stream, made it patent that their course led to one engrossing end.

A jauntiness of manner that might be expected in pleasure-seekers was apparent in many; yet it was not the absolute abandon that comes in hours of hard-earned freedom—for a majority of those whom I saw were of the laboring class. Rather a manner of restraint might be detected, if one observed closely, in the demeanor of those who went by in company, talking. One theme of thought, and that of a portentous nature, was attested by the seriousness in many a face.

Three men now passed, saying little, but their hastening footsteps bespoke the eagerness with which each sought the one idea that attracted him on. Two of the parties that had grouped in door-ways started. A wagon rattled up the street. In it sat a burly farmer with his wife and children, all grave, particularly the little ones, whose faces were full of mystery and dread. Another cart followed, and another, each carrying a party bent on the same strange errand, and traveling in the same direction. Then several small boys came running up the street, and what I heard one of them calling out astounded me.

A gouty old man was passing under my window. He was sorely lame from his malady, and walked with a cane. Every sharp tweak of his bad foot made him wince, yet his fat apoplectic face was keenly alive to this one thing to-day for which he endured so much discomfort.

At hearing my voice he stopped and looked up. Either the pain of his gouty member or his impatience at my ignorance made him brusque.

"Why, to be sure," he called out, "they're hangin' more witches to-day; everybody knows that!"

As he went on up the street I saw him pause, once or twice, and look back to where I leaned, dazed and bewildered, against the casement, and shake his head in a highly-significant way, as if he thought me quite daft.

Had I not already suspected that something was wrong by the absence of Farney? Had their plans then been frustrated by a change in the date of execution? No one had told me that there was to be an execution to-day.

In a quarter of an hour I had of course worked myself into a burning fever of excitement. Shortly afterward I started forth on my first walk in two months. Remain in that house I could not, for good or ill!

XX.

ONE DAY ON GALLOWS HILL.

Salem is like a great teeming ant-hill. The town people are up betimes. Those who live at a distance have started in the dark; many from further away have been journeying all night; some have traveled for days. There are others who, determined not to miss the promised spectacle, have arrived hours, even days ahead. Restless sleepers have counted off the interminable night hours, and searched the east for the gray dawn-light: while the nocturnal devotions of a melancholy owl from somewhere on Gallows Hill, have sounded despondently, like the crying of a lost soul. It was the Devil, said those

who heard. This sinister bird flew away ere the rose-clouds came in the eastern sky, beating back the darkness, it might seem, with its flapping wings. And the day that has awakened is fair and beautiful.

People are swarming in from all directions. Every street, road, and lane is alive. Feeble old men and women who have not gone abroad for weeks, now bestir themselves; for it will be a great day, a day to be remembered, though they may not live long to remember things; yet they go out to glut their senses like the rest.

But this is witch-town. A superstitious fear has seized its people. They implicitly believe that the power of the Devil will be dissipated by ridding the country of his living disciples. This witch-pest, which has so absolutely infected the minds of both young and old, the wise and the simple alike, must be exterminated as a plague. The fear has self-centered itself in the thoughts of many to such an alarming extent that their daily vocations, if not entirely neglected, are pursued in so desultory a way that a state of indigence threatens their homes. Such is the pitch of fright and excitement. They see in this crusade against witchcraft, a great struggle between the Kingdoms of God and of the Evil One; and the awe-struck intensity with which they have watched the outcome is the cause of their distraction. To express a doubt of witchcraft now would be to indicate one's own alliance with the evil spirit. A belief in witchcraft is universal. In the mother countries excitement on the subject is also at its height, and countless persons have been tortured and executed.

It is an hour later, and those streets adjacent to the prison are quickly filling with people. A crowd has been collecting there for hours before daylight. Some have spent the night on curb-stones and house-steps. There has been room to spare until now. The early-comers, who have taken no chances of missing advantageous positions, occupy that space contiguous to the jail. These superior places are coveted and acquired, in many instances, by later arrivals, who will not concede the prerogative of the "early worm." With the elbow-pushing follows a consequent massing of the throng, which presses forward until the formation in front is wedged to a degree of discomfort. The constables, several of them on horse, trim back the forward edges of the crowd in order to reserve an open space before the jail, where a cart and horse stand waiting for the prisoners. A systematic charge, at short range, by those mounted myrmidons, is quite necessary and effective; and while no one is ridden-down by the horses, there insues, at each threatened assault, a panic-stricken struggle in that particular part of the crowd, attended by a wholesale trampling on the toes of those behind.

It is a noisy company, too; these people, in a body, are decidedly more brave than when alone. Those who had shunned eerie spots on dark nights for fear of witches, and who had fancied eldrich laughter in the winds, and feared their own shadows, now find their courage and jest with one another upon the very subject that they had dreaded. And yet, for all their apparent careless gayety, the fear is strong within their hearts. I see many disquieted, awe-inspired countenances; others, silent and harsh in their intollerant Puritan spirit, but daunted, nevertheless, by this same feeling of superstition. The commonest and the best stock of New England mingle here to-day. Men and women who inherit the cavalier blood of Old England, jostle elbows with convict offspring; the sun shines upon fine broadcloth, embroidery, and lace, upon coarse homespun garments alike.

Men and boys have found places on fences and in trees; people look down from windows, a dozen heads at each casement, while every roof bears its component part of the vast audience: it makes me dizzy to see them, like flies, clinging to ledge, gable, dormer-windows and chimney. One man is imprudent enough to sit over a hornets' nest, to the unsympathetic joy of his neighbors in the street; and some one amid a great deal of laughter unfeelingly remarks: "He cannot only see more than we, but also feel much more!"

Those who have come in wagons get no further than the people afoot. Here and there a cart may be seen, closed in by the crowd; and every vehicle thus blockaded has been boarded by as many uninvited persons as it will hold. They care nothing for the expostulations of the drivers and stand upon the shafts, even sit astride the horses. The streets are narrow, and no point of vantage goes unfilled.

But they have not long to wait. The prison door opens and a sheriff comes out. His appearance is significant, and an excited shout arises. Paying no heed to the score of questions with which he is plied, he engages in earnest conversation with two of the constables. The crowd, taking advantage of a momentary inattention of the mounted officers, presses forward as if it were an immense body of water about to break over a dam. An instant later it is driven back, a turbulent, struggling, swaying mob.

The cart is being backed up to the jail! The constables liven to a sense of immediate action, and take their stations, sturdy, aggressive, and alert. The multitude is hushed now. All eyes are trained upon the jail-door.

A very tall, aged, white-haired man is brought out by the sheriff and assisted, none too gently, into the cart. At his coming his name passes from mouth to mouth, from end to end of the concourse, no less quickly than would move the shadow of a swift-driven cloud over as much ground. A strong voice near the jail has called it first, and there follow a hundred derisive jeers, mingled with the most cowardly, odious abuse that a defenseless man has ever been assailed with. The spell of these fear-ridden days maddens the people in moments like this. The terror of witchcraft, which has made cowards of them in solitude, transforms them now, at the sight of him, into fanatics. And where, even among those who do not join with the cries of the unbridled rabble, is there a look of sympathy for this old man who they revile?

He is George Jacobs, sr., condemned to death as "a detestable witch." His only son, charged with the same crime, has eluded the sheriff, leaving his family, in the hurry of his flight, unprovided for, and is now an exile in foreign lands. The crazy wife of this son has been cast into prison, and in chains, also charged with witchcraft; and her little children, including an unweaned infant, left in a destitute and deserted condition in the woods.

The old man, after a first start of surprise, steels himself to the storm of abuse.

A second prisoner appears, and they vilify him in turn. This is a younger man, John Proctor, another victim of the bigoted, intemperate zeal and farfuronade of the Puritan prosecutors. They have made Proctor's son suffer, too. Because he refused several days ago to plead guilty to the grotesque charge of witchcraft, they caused him to be tied, with his heels to his neck, until the blood gushed from his nostrils.

Now comes John Willard, erstwhile deputy in arresting witches—a man who had the courage to denounce the

whole ungodly business of witch-hunting. He is greeted by a roar of derision, but meets it bravely. The antagonistic spirit of the people has been no secret to the prisoners, but the shock of its cruel vehemence is terrible as they come from the dungeon that has been so silent for weeks and months.

There has been in the air a constant fusillade of nasty jibes and taunts since the first man appeared, but when the next prisoner, the Rev. George Burroughs, comes before them, there is an impulsive lull in the scoffing—for a moment. Then it breaks out afresh with increased virulence. The poor respect for his cloth is at once forgotten, and he is defamed like the rest. I have heard that Mr. Burroughs was, at the inception of his trouble, the victim of a malignant grudge which some one in power bore him. His unpopularity began with debts incurred for his wife's funeral expenses, which he could not settle because his church did not pay his salary. They convicted him of blowing trumpets at the orgies of witches, and of killing three wives—"two for himself, and one for a neighbor." That his own parish should have been wrought up sufficiently to suspect their minister, shows the infinite degree of horror that had settled upon the community. Yet more than one person who opened his mouth to sully this man to-day, paused at the look upon his face—a look that was hard to reconcile with the nature of the crime that he had been condemned to death for.

I dread to watch the jail door now; they say that a woman will be brought out next. My misgivings are realized, for they have told me already what I shrank from hearing. I also learn that the date of execution has not been changed; this, the 19th of August, was the day scheduled. A silent, impotent fury burns within me that she should not have been saved. Why, in the name of Heaven, did they plan to rescue her to-night?—to-night, of all nights!

There are four in the cart now: Jacobs, Proctor, Willard and Burroughs. The crowd continues to yell and hoot. A clump of dry clay is hurled through the air, and strikes one of the prisoners full on the cheek; a howl of applause rises from the rougher element. In spite of the strong manifestation of disapproval from others, who roundly hiss the base act (for there are orderly men present, too), more dirt is thrown, with one or two stones. But here the constables interfere—not because of any commiseration for the prisoners, probably, but for fear of being struck themselves.

Finally, after a delay of several minutes, a woman is brought forth. I hear her name ere I trust myself to look. She is Martha Carrier. I think the uproar at the sight of this woman is even greater than it has been for the men. I am sickened at their brutality. She draws back in fear, but a constable roughly hands her to the cart.

I am far back from the front, yet behind me, too, is a dense, crushing throng. Suddenly there is a violent surging in the crowd where I stand, as a man on horseback forces his way through. No one disputes his right to pass. At hearing his name hundreds of faces turn toward him. The noise also diminishes in volume, and an air of respect and deference seems to sweep over the part of the assemblage that is aware of his presence. The newcomer is a stout personage with high black brows and eyes that are keen and hard in their scrutiny; his mouth likewise suggests an idea of severity. This is the Rev. Cotton Mather, a very learned, distinguished man, and a remarkably able witch-hunter—a man who has been outshone by none in his indefatigable efforts to eradicate their craft.

In the pressure I am carried behind a wagon filled with standing people, and my view of the prison cart is obstructed. At the same time a great, overwhelming shout breaks forth from the front, and the clamoring mass of humanity, breaking past the dam, moves forward after the cart.

There are two more prisoners in the cart now: Mary Gillum—and Margery!

Many hurry on ahead to join those who are already waiting at Gallows Hill. But an immense rabble surrounds the cart, which is being driven at a walk; and on every side of this lethal vehicle, beyond the guard, tramps a jeering, mocking horde. It is a long, tortuous way to the place of execution; and perhaps this delay is even more cruel to the condemned than the insensate reviling of the crowd. And so little do they seem to notice this brutish inhumanity that the abuse lessens from time to time, like the discouraged barking of a tired pack of curs—only to be renewed quite as often by the riff-raff (and the riff-raff of Boston and Salem seems deplorably large to-day).

At one stage of the ride the horse is observed to struggle along with the cart as if a mighty weight had suddenly attached behind; one of the heavy wheels has stopped revolving on its axle. The horse comes to a standstill and turns its head, protesting at the burden. The devil is interfering, says some one, whereat the mob, distraught with superstitious fright, seize this occasion to thoroughly blackguard the prisoners, who are, of course, responsible for the cart's having become "set." But the devil is soon discouraged by the driver, who jumps out and hammers the hub of the wheel with a rock. Then the wheels clank and rattle on again.

If the unfortunate people in the cart have anything to say, there has been no fair opportunity given them to speak. Yet there are people here to-day who, while for the life of them they cannot deny witchcraft, are sincerely affected by the demeanor of the prisoners. If the light of God ever shines in the countenance of mortal man, it is there now in the faces of these unfortunate beings. The conduct of Proctor and Willard is pathetic enough to stir many hearts. They are not so well-contained as the others, and tears course down their faces upturned in prayer.

I cannot see *her* face, thank God! I would not go further could I but step aside from this strange death procession, from the hideous maniac cries of the distracted mob of fuming, sweating, red-faced men and women, impatient for the early destruction of these few helpless creatures whom it surrounds. I am carried along in the very center of a dense mass, one hundred yards behind the cart, no more able to leave it than the little children in its midst who are forced along, frightened and half-suffocated in the crush.

The rough gray rock-walls of Gallows Hill are at last but a short distance beyond. Swarms of people have already climbed to the summit; others are clambering up the narrow defile that winds deviously to the execution place. Down at the base of the hill stands a small tavern, which has never been so well-patronized as to-day, and the liquor had there makes not a few noisy men noisier still. As we approach I notice, at a distance, one individual in particular. He is a little man dressed in deerskin, gray-haired and (here his identity cannot be missed) red-nosed. He comes forth from the tavern in the midst of a party of companions, who for some reason make

much of him, and clap him on the back, and try to encourage him, as if he were going out to fight someone. His face is very serious—I had never seen Nehemiah look quite so doleful. They, too, go up the narrow path, and I lose sight of them.

The cart stops in the midst of another uproar, though now it is no trick of the devil's. The prisoners must make the rest of the way on foot, and they are forthwith ordered out of the cart by the sheriff. The mob is literally beaten aside to give them room; then the sad journey is continued up the rocky pass.

But after the condemned have gone up, there ensues a mighty rush for the entrance to the path, and a mad struggle to squeeze into the narrow stream of humanity that writhes up the hill like a huge serpent; for the precipitous rocks beside are well-nigh insurmountable. I am soon forced out from the crowd, and in a half-fainting condition sit down on a stone.

How many minutes I have sat here I cannot say, but the numbers that have ascended the hill are countless. Gallows Hill is itself only a ledge of a long broken line of rocky prominence, and on other parts of the hill people have also assembled; many remain below, at a distance, where they can plainly see the gallows; some stay in their houses and eagerly watch the eminence. But I note that around me the crowd has dwindled to a few; the clamor above tells where the people have gone. I am weak and dazed, and have a forlorn notion that I shall never get up again; and the thought of dying is quite welcome to me.

Even the few that were at the base of the hill are now gone; but they are howling louder than ever up above.

Another man, in a desperate hurry, is running across a field. There is something extremely familiar in his figure, too, as he draws nearer. Good heavens! it's not—it cannot be—! Why, to be sure, it is Dr. Hopper!—bounding along with prodigious strides, hatless, coatless, with dishevelled hair, and breathing like a broken-winded horse. He is heading directly for the path, and is going to pass without seeing me.

I don't know how I do it, but I stagger to my feet and weakly call his name. Then he draws up; and there never was a man more surprised than he.

"Gadzookers! is it thee, Robert?" he cries, staring as if at an apparition. He has my wrist instantly, feeling its pulse.

"How did you get here?" I ask, still bewildered.

"I found the jail door open and walked out," he replies, as coolly as if it had been the door of his own house.

The first time I met Dr. Hopper he leeched me; now he produces a phial from his waistcoat pocket, and shakes out a couple of pills. I swallow the drug, and in a very few moments feel new strength.

"Come;" he cries, "or we'll be too late!"

"I don't want to see——" I try to tell him. Without another word he throws his strong arm around me and fairly drags me to the path.

(To be concluded.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Two speakers commented upon the similarity between Washington and Roosevelt and the powerful enemies with whom each had to contend.

In the Jumel Mansion Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, talked to the guests of the Washington Headquarters Association, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Our country is not yet free from its troubles," said he, "for there are enemies more dangerous than King George or Lord North. Those enemies are the trusts and the great railroad 'combines.' A recent investigation has brought to light the fact that one man controlled $400,000,000. In the old days kings used to behead the barons when they had accumulated great wealth.

"We may have to trim off the heads of our big men, because they are too strong. The greatest problem of to-day is the trusts. How is it possible for those great aggregations to live in a Republic like ours if the Republic itself is to live?

"The great railroad combines control the legislators of Pennsylvania, as they do to a large extent those at Washington and in Albany. But there is a Son of the American Revolution who has taken up his home in a milk-white house back of the Treasury in Washington who will be able to cope with all these problems. He was a great man before we got hold of him, and he told me that he would be a better President because he was a Son of the American Revolution.

"Our societies can help the President in his work, and the best way we can show honor to our ancestors is by setting an example of patriotism for our descendants to follow."

President Fornes, of the Board of Aldermen, took a view far different from Mr. Logan's. He said the trusts were not a source of danger to the country nor a problem for any one to solve, and that the large financial interests found a natural development in the trusts.

"Whenever there is plenty there is no revolution," said he. "There will always be evildoers, but when there is general content there is little danger of war."

Other speakers were Charles A. Towne and N. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Controller. The Benediction was pronounced by Mgr. Lavelle, and the exercises ended with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The following programme was carried out:

Patriotic music.....“America”
Invocation.....Rev. Dr. John T. Patey
(Rector St. Luke's Church, Washington Heights.)
Oration.....Charles A. Towne
Address.....“The Sons and the Daughters”
Walter S. Logan (President Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution).
Address.....Charles V. Fornes
(President Board of Aldermen.)
Address.....N. Taylor Phillips
(Deputy Controller, New York City.)
Representing American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.
Benediction.....Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle
Music.....“Star Spangled Banner.”

While Washington and Roosevelt were being discussed and compared in the Jumel Mansion, the Washington Continental Guard of New York was toasting them at a luncheon in the long room of Fraunces Tavern. The guard members, in uniform, with women guests, heard the Rev. Arthur H. Judge say:

"Washington and Roosevelt have some things in common. Both fought for their country. Roosevelt will leave the Presidency with as good a record as Washington."

"The day will come when Washington no longer will be looked upon as a military hero, but he will never be dispensed with as the pure-minded hero and citizen," said Edward Hagaman Hall. "Fraunces Tavern represents the human, the man side of Washington's character.

"At Monmouth, Washington swore like an angel from heaven, so an officer of the Army told him," said the Rev. Percy S. Grant. "Washington believed in destiny. He was a man who worked out troubles and difficulties alone."

"From Washington to Roosevelt every President has been a man of honor," said Frank Moss. "No nation can point to a line of rulers such as the United States has had. No man in the White House taking the place of Washington can be anything but his best self. I can hope for nothing better for our present President than that he is a disciple of Washington."

While the other Daughters of the American Revolution were celebrating in the Jumel Mansion, Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York Chapter of the D. A. R., conducted exercises in Sherry's with four hundred members present. Though Washington was the all-important subject, Mrs. McLean was mentioned as "the leader of noble womanhood, as Washington was of manhood."

"The whole United States soon will honor Mrs. McLean as the leader of noble womanhood," said Mrs. Hyde.

NEW JERSEY S. A. R. BANQUET.

A dinner well served, with patriotic and ringing addresses, well repaid the members of the New Jersey State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who braved the raging snowstorm to attend the sixteenth annual banquet. The day also marked the 128th anniversary of the Battle of Princeton.

It was agreed by all who attended that the anniversary banquet of 1905 was the equal of any of its predecessors in every particular. Judge John Whitehead, the President of the Society, in his eighty-eighth year, with his guest, Judge James Denton Hancock, of Franklin, Pa., who is over seventy, were delayed, and the hour for sitting down to the dinner was advanced from 6:30 to 7:30.

After the members and guests had taken their seats a bugler sounded a fanfare "to the colors" and the State Society flag and the flag of Orange Chapter were borne down the center aisle to a point in front of the stage, back of the speakers' table. The hall was profusely decorated with flags, the Union Jack also having a place in the hall. Two large flags were draped from the top of the proscenium arch to the bottom. Banks of palms and flowers were placed in front of the stage, the drop curtain having been lowered for the occasion. The menu card had a unique cover, the State seal being placed in the center, with the colors of the Society, buff, blue and white, radiating therefrom.

The Rev. Charles Laban Pardee, Chaplain of the Society, asked the divine blessing. During the dinner the entire assemblage arose and sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

Seated at the speakers' table were Albridge C. Smith, President of Orange Chapter; Andrew W. Bray, Chairman of the Speakers' Committee and a Vice-President of the State Society; Judge James Denton Hancock, President General of the National Society, of Franklin, Pa.; John Whitehead, President of the State Society and toastmaster; Henry H. Hall, the Rev. Daniel H. Martin, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, this city; Col. J. R. Mulliken, Bishop Edwin S. Lines and the Rev. Charles L. Pardee, of South Orange.

When the venerable Judge Whitehead arose at the conclusion of the menu he was given the strictest attention. He showed no evidences of his great age in his speech, and the fire of his youth was rekindled as he told the story of the Battle of Princeton, which was his especially assigned theme. Judge Whitehead prefaced his speech with some words of appreciation, saying that he wanted to tender his sincere thanks to the members of the Society for the honor they had paid him that afternoon in electing him President of the Society for the fourteenth time. "My advancing years," said the Judge, "should admonish me not to accept the honor, but so long as you elect me I am at your service. We are indebted to Orange Chapter for the use of this hall in which we are holding our banquet, where we have the pleasure of meeting them face to face." He then spoke of the disturbance in the Far East.

"News comes to us now that the great war in the Far East, which has excited our admiration for some time past, has now reached such a stage that the great nations of the earth are looking to the United States as the arbiter of peace. Russia, with its millions; Great Britain, whose cannon roar in the morning belts the world; Italy, France, Germany, all are looking to the United States to determine the great war which has been carried on by the two great nations of the East, and that condition which enables us to say 'thus far shalt thou go and no further' is due to the battle of Princeton, which we celebrate to-night."

The Battle of Trenton was spoken of as a skirmish, a surprise, where Washington not only put the Hessians to rout, but captured the enemy's wagon trains, which gave provisions to the suffering patriots. Interesting indeed was the narrative of the strategic moves made by Washington along the banks of the Assanpink to Princeton, where the Continental Army made its stand upon favorable ground and won the battle. Then came the independence of the colonies, which it took six long years more to clinch, but it was all due to the battles of Trenton and Princeton." Judge Whitehead continued:

"Cressey, in his 'Fifteen Decisive Battles,' gives to the Battle of Saratoga credit of the decisive battle of the Revolution. Since I have been a student of history, I have always disputed that. I believe that New Jersey is entitled to the credit of having fought within its borders the battle which led to the independence of the United States. Before that battle the whole country was demoralized. The people had lost all interest in the war, all hopes of success. But confidence was restored by the Battle of Trenton, and then came the Battle of Princeton and then the independence of the United States. It was due to these two battles, to the persevering and strategical Washington, and we are here to acknowledge George Washington as the greatest soldier of his time. He was the only man who could have carried his country through that terrible season of blood and finally secure its independence and become the ruler of his country.

"Today our flag is a menace to the oppressor, a refuge to the oppressed, a signal to nations which are at war that they must come together in peace and amity. American statesmanship has secured the characteristic throughout all the nations of the earth of perfect honesty in all foreign relations and perfect honesty when it says to the nations, 'Thus thou shalt do' and 'Thus thou shalt not do.' The time has come when the United States of America, which once knocked at the doors of the European courts, is now recognized as the first of the great nations of those courts.

"Sons of the American Revolution, is there no duty for you? Shall you sit idle and enjoy these peace occasions? Shall you not be up and doing, and aid and assist the Government in the great enterprise of affording arbitration to all nations of the earth where causes of complaint exist? That will be one of the great results of the battles of Trenton and Princeton."

Judge Hancock was introduced by the toastmaster to speak on "The National Society." Judge Hancock said in part:

"The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized fifteen years ago in the State of New Jersey. It therefore seems appropriate in this place and on this occasion to take a retrospective view of what has been done and to cast our eyes forward to what shall be the future mission of the society. I may confidently say here that the society has never been in as good a condition for aggressive work in its appropriate sphere as it is to-day." Judge Hancock then told of the objects and aims of the society. "Commencing with a few hundred members," he said, "the first business of the society was to grow, and in that direction it has now reached a membership approximating 12,000. Diligent search has been made for the burial places of Revolutionary soldiers, and thus graves have been marked by the emblem of the society; battlefields have been defined; monuments have been erected to commemorate heroes, statesmen and events of the Revolutionary period; national and local historical study has been stimulated to a degree never known before during the existence of the country. Almost every prominent event which occurred during that period of our history has been celebrated with solemn ceremonial. Many places of historical significance have been purchased and dedicated to the public as memorials of the events from which the country took its rise and received its inspiration. In all these directions has true patriotism been fostered and our members and the community at large inspired with a more profound reverence for the principles of our government."

During Judge Hancock's address Judge Whitehead was compelled to leave for his train. His place was admirably filled by Judge John Franklin Fort, Vice-President of the Society. Bishop Lines was introduced to speak on "New Jersey and Connecticut."

Bishop Lines said that the first settlement of Connecticut people in New Jersey was in Salem in 1680, from the New Haven colony, and continued his historical narrative to the year 1666, when the Rev. Abraham Pierson and his followers came to the banks of the Passaic and settled the town of Newark. This was the last stand made for the old Puritan principle of the Church and State being inseparable. He also spoke of the work which has been done by the Sons of the American Revolution in marking historical places, and of the work that the New Jersey Society had done in this direction.

The present generation ought not to fall back on its ancestry or on the fact that they were worthy men who fought out the independence of the country, he said, but it ought to take up and carry forward the old battles for liberty and freedom, justice and righteousness.

"The echoes of that old struggle," he declared, "ought to be heard perhaps in Russia to-day, so that the great tyranny shall be lifted from that country. The nation, which almost in a day has taken its place among the great nations of the world, had its ports opened and was enabled to play its part by the action of Commodore Perry, and so this country is called upon to fill an even larger place in shaping the destiny of the whole world."

The Rev. Dr. Martin, in responding for "The Daughters," said that he was glad to see a representation of the fair sex in the balcony, and that they were not deterred by the storm. With remarks, humorous and serious, Dr. Martin kept the audience intensely interested. A glowing tribute was paid to womanhood for the noble worth, her tenderness, affection and exaltation of the home life. In the church especially she was a consecrated, hard worker, and whenever she undertook any line of work she generally succeeded.

Henry H. Hall, of East Orange, spoke on "A Loyal Choice."

Judge Fort said that no dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution would be complete without a toast to the President of the United States, a typical American citizen, fearless, forceful, strong and lovable. John Morley said to an Episcopal clergyman, who was at dinner with him at the White House, "Doctor, there are two things which have repaid me for coming to America; one is Niagara Falls and the other is Theodore Roosevelt. One represents all that is majestic and forceful in nature and the other democracy in action."

There were loud calls for further remarks from Judge Fort. He responded briefly, continuing the sentiment expressed by Mr. Hall. "We are approaching the time when the Constitution of our country will need a closer interpretation," said the Judge. "Not of war, or the acquisition of territory, but none the less momentous. I, for one, believe that things are good; that men are better than they were; that all the impulses which make things greater are of better support than ever before. But still we are facing a problem which has been ably stated by the President in his message in relation to what the Constitution means in relation to the regulation of the great question of interstate commerce, which is one of the large questions before the American people. This society believes, I think, that the time has come when a firm hand is needed."

With the singing of "America," the celebration came to a close.

JUDGE JOHN WHITEHEAD.

John Whitehead, a member of the law firm of Whitehead & Payne, of 197 Market street, Newark, and a resident of Morristown for almost half a century, died suddenly in his chair at his home in Hill street, of heart failure, February 14th. He had been ill about a month, suffering from a severe attack of grip, but it was supposed was improving, when he suddenly complained of heart weakness, and passed away within a few minutes.

It was Mr. Whitehead's expressed wish that Rev. Henry Anderson (colored), formerly pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Morristown, and now stationed in Newark, should assist at his funeral.

Mr. Whitehead was a cousin of William Silas Whitehead, who died in Newark the same day. They were brought up together.

John Whitehead filled his part in the legal and social history of New Jersey with credit to himself and pleasure to his fellowman. Dying within a few hours of his cousin, William Silas Whitehead, he snapped another link connecting the present with Newark's past. Although not native born, and although living for a part of his life in Morristown, Mr. Whitehead was yet a Newarker and of Newark—thoroughly identified with its history and its interests. For years his home was in what is now Newark, and his legal practice was confined almost entirely to the courts of this county.

He was born in September, 1819, in Jersey, Licking County, O., whither his parents had moved some years before. His father dying when the future lawyer was only a babe, the widow came to this city, where the child's uncle, Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the local Bar and a strong personality, took charge of the education and future of John.

After a thorough academic education, the boy, then grown into young manhood, became a student in his uncle's office, being admitted to the Bar in 1840. He began the practice of his profession at once, and three years later opened an office of his own. In 1846 he married Katherine Mills, daughter of James Mills, Sheriff of Morris County, who was considered one of the most beautiful women of her vicinity. From this union sprang two children, a son, Henry, who died in 1857, and a daughter, Katherine, who survives her father and is unmarried. Mrs. Whitehead died two years ago.

The young couple took up their abode in a house at Pennington and Orchard streets, owned by Asa Whitehead, but subsequently moved to South Broad street, remaining there until the early fifties, when they again moved, this time to a plot of ground bought jointly by John Whitehead and A. Q. Keasbey, extending from what is now the corner of Clinton and Avon avenues and extending to that part of Belmont avenue, then known as the "tollgate." Mr. Whitehead built a house in Stratford place, now occupied by August Buermann. Still later, he took that portion of the joint property extending from Stratford place to the tollgate. In 1861 Mr. Whitehead moved to Morristown.

He was made a counsellor in 1847, in 1856 a United States Circuit Court Commissioner of this State, and subsequently a Special Master in Chancery and a Supreme Court Commissioner. Despite his extensive practice he found time to devote to historical research and educational matters, in both of which he took the keenest interest up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Public School Committee of Newark as early as 1845, its meetings being held in his private office for some time.

In 1851 this committee grew into the Board of Education, and Mr. Whitehead became secretary and treasurer of the newly created body, holding these positions till 1855. For several years he was also School Superintendent of Clinton Township and Secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education. While holding the latter position he spent much time traveling about the State, urging upon various bodies the vast importance of greater educational advantages for the children of the Commonwealth.

He was also prominent in the American Association for the Advancement of Education. When the Legislature decreed by special act that school examiners should be appointed in the different counties of the State, Mr. Whitehead was selected for the post of Essex County. But his work for education did not stop with schools, for he was one of the most indefatigable workers in the cause which eventually succeeded in building the Library and Lyceum in Morristown, opened in 1870. Since then he was an active member of its Board of Directors, and in reality the supervising head, having the final say in the choice of new books.

Although not active in his partisanship, Mr. Whitehead was an ardent Republican, and during the exciting days preceding the war he came out strongly in favor of the abolition of slavery. When emancipation was proclaimed, Mr. Whitehead at once took up the cudgels in behalf of bestowing the franchise on the negro. When it was obtained and the negroes of Morristown grew fearful that they might be prevented from exercising their prerogative, he stood at the head of the line of newly-made citizens and remained on watch until the last one had safely cast his vote. But his interest in the race did not end there, for he was a teacher for forty years in the African M. E. Church in Spring street, Morristown.

In 1891 he was elected President of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a position he held to his death. He was also named Vice-President of the National body in 1893, after having repeatedly declined the presidency. In addition, Mr. Whitehead was one of the directorate of the Washington Association of New Jersey, an active member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a member of the State Charities Aid Association. In days gone by, he was also a president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Through his entire career, Mr. Whitehead worked unceasingly for the good of others, devoting his best energies and much money to the welfare of the lowly and oppressed. In his religion he was as broad and liberal as in all other things, and although a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, he was the friend and ally of all sects, aiding all impartially to the best of his ability.

He was the author of many articles on historical and educational subjects, and the editor and compiler of "The Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey," published in 1897. His last address—on his favorite theme, the American Revolution—was made on January 3, at a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at Orange. The day was one of the worst of the winter, but Mr. Whitehead was undeterred by the blizzard raging, and despite the advice of friends, journeyed to Orange, and after the meeting, to Morristown, coming to his office in this city the next morning.—*Newark Evening News*, February 15, 1905.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO TWELVE WHO REPUDIATED STAMP ACT.

A handsome memorial tablet to the memory of the twelve Frederick county judges who on November 23, 1703 first officially repudiated the British stamp act, was unveiled at Frederick, Md., November 23, 1904.

The tablet is bronze, mounted in oak, and beside the names of the judges, contains suitable inscription and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The twelve were Thomas Beatty, William Luckett, Charles Jones, Thomas Price, Joseph Smith, David Lynn, Samuel Beall, Peter Bainbridge, Andrew Hough, William Blair, Josiah Beall and James Dickson.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

CHARTER TRUSTEES.

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Mrs. GEO. B. WOODWARD,
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Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.

Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

WISCONSIN.

New York, January 25, 1905.

The December meeting of this State was one of the best meetings ever held in the State. A large percentage of the members were present. The Treasurer has resigned on account of a projected trip abroad and the new one will not be elected till the Annual Meeting, which is the first Annual Meeting at which a State President will be elected, the appointment of the National Society expiring on January 24th. This December meeting was made interesting by a half-hour reading which followed the business session and by the report from the National Society Delegate, Miss Mary Beekman Sabin.

The annual election of this State was held on January 24th, with the following result: President, Mrs. Charles Catlin; First Vice-President, Mrs. Lawrence Woodruff Halsey; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Frank L. Vance; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Horace E. Seaman; Registrar, Miss Mary Beekman Sabin; Treasurer, Mrs. Christopher W. Levalley; Historian, Mrs. Andrew M. Joys.

Mrs. Charles Catlin, the President, entertained the Society by a "tea" on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. The National emblem, the society's flower the white carnation and the colors of the Society were the decorations. Mrs. Catlin was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Frank L. Vance and Mrs. L. W. Halsey, Miss Grace Young and Miss Mary B. Sabin. The programme was: "Reminiscences of the War of 1812," by Judge Lawrence W. Halsey; reading of an account of the Battle of Plattsburgh, from the Plattsburgh *Republican*, first published in that paper in 1877 and repeated in the early part of this year, and vocal selection by Miss Mary Putney, accompanied by Charles Lurvey.

The guests included members of different patriotic societies in the city, the Colonial Wars, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Governors. Among those present were Mesdames D. H. Johnson, Hiram J. Mabbett, Thomas H. Brown, William Watkins, Horace M. Seaman, Frank Montgomery, of New York; D. G. Norris, Henry Kloes, Hamilton Townsend, George Chamberlain, M. H. Fisk, F. A. Sabin, C. B. Whitnall, A. M. Joys, M. D. Kimball McAllister, F. C. Millard and Miss Cutter.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Progressive Union will assist the Louisiana State Society in its efforts to have the United States Government complete the Chalmette Monument, which was started in honor of the heroes who fought in the Battle of New Orleans. The South has no National monuments and here is an opportunity for all patriots throughout the entire country to assist in pushing forward the movement which will mark with dignity and honor this historic spot. The United States Daughters of 1812 for the State of Louisiana have made this patriotic work the object of their tender care, and, for this purpose, have retained the original local name of 1770-1812, which they were called under the early State charter and before the National Society received its National charter. This early charter of 1776-1812 gives to them, from the State, the right to care for this monument. Therefore, as long as this is to them a holy trust, they will retain the name and privilege. But they have adopted the National Society incorporation and the National Constitution of the United States Daughters of 1812, are living wholly up to its provisions, and no State is more loyal and true.

The first objection of the United States Government to take up this work was that they could not put a monument on lands that did not belong to the United States. This difficulty has been overcome by an act of the Louisiana State Government deeding the land on which this monument stands to the United States. The following is taken from a New Orleans paper and fully describes the present situation:

In a letter to Secretary Murphy, of the Progressive Union, Senator Murphy advises:

"I am just in receipt of your communication relative to the completion of the Chalmette monument and note what you have to say regarding the same. I have had some correspondence with Mrs. Richardson on this subject in the past, and in connection with Congressman Broussard, have made repeated efforts when legislation of this character was under consideration, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

"The liability of the Federal Government to acquire title to the land on which the monument now stands has been the great obstacle in the past, but now that this objection has been over-

come by the action of the General Assembly of our State, I trust that all opposition will cease.

"I will be glad to co operate with the other members of the delegation in bringing to a successful termination the efforts of Mrs. Richardson and the ladies associated with her to have the historical field of Chalmette properly marked."

Representative Pujo, from Lake Charles, also promises co-operation, stating that he will render all assistance in his power to secure the necessary legislation, but thought that the movement for the appropriation should be inaugurated by the representatives in Congress from the First Congressional District. Mrs. Richardson advises that Gen. Adolph Meyer, who is on the Committee on Library and Public Grounds, has promised to push the matter, and Representative Broussard, from the Third Congressional District, will co operate strongly with his colleagues, in the hope of securing some definite action in the near future.

Vice-President Albert Godchaux, of the Progressive Union, in discussing the Chalmette monument, stated that it was much more than a State affair, and that the suggested improvement well merited the attention of the National Government.

The ladies of this Society are keeping our Stars and Stripes floating over this uncompleted monument and are making it a misdemeanor to mutilate that flag, as has once or twice been done. Let all true patriots give them the helping hand in this good work.

It is voted to hold the National Meeting of this Society of 1906 in New Orleans, the date not being yet fully decided. It is hoped that members from all over the country will begin now to make their preparations to attend.

This State Annual was held January 3d, with the following result: President, Mrs. John B. Richardson; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. M. Sherrouse; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. O. Hart; Regent, Mrs. Lewis Graham; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. G. Tennant; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Chase; Historian, Mrs. W. G. Stern; Registrar, Mrs. L. M. Harper; Board of Application, Mrs. R. R. Barrow and Mrs. W. C. Williams; Board of Managers, Miss Rena Duncan, Miss Helen Pitkin and Mrs. D. R. Miller.

The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was celebrated by a luncheon at the home of the President, Mrs. John B. Richardson, the details of which were very perfect. United States flags were hung in the arches of the doors and mingled with the ribbons of blue and gray, the colors of the Society. The ice cream bisques were tiny. Even the candelabra were covered with beautiful soft gray shades on which were American flags. A white carnation, the flower of the Society, tied with a knot of blue and gray ribbon, was placed at each plate. The bonbons were all of red, white and blue and in the centre of the table was a bowl of white carnations.

The following members of the Daughters of 1776-1812 were present at the luncheon: Mrs. M. A. Bailey, Mrs. R. R. Barrow, Misses Irene and Zoe Barrow, Miss Rena Duncan, Mrs. J. R. Fowler, Mrs. C. B. Fischer, Mrs. Louise Benton Graham, Mrs. William O. Hart, Mrs. L. M. Harper, Mrs. S. H. Houston, Mrs. C. L. Hoey, Miss Marie Hoa Le Blanc, Miss Emilie Hoa Le Blanc, Miss Stella Lothrop, Mrs. D. R. Miller, Miss Helen Pitkin, Miss Delphine Points, Miss Edith Palfrey, Mrs. George Stemm, Mrs. J. M. Sherrouse, Mrs. A. G. Swain, Mrs. F. G. Tennent, Mrs. William C. Williams, Mrs. John B. Richardson. The invited guests were Mrs. Newton C. Blanchard, wife of the Governor of Louisiana; Mrs. William J. Behan, President of the Ursuline Alumnae Association, and of the Confederated Southern Memorial Associations; Mrs. Alden McLellan, Vice-President of the New Orleans Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Frank H. Harrison, President of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Jean M. Gordon, Vice-President of the Era Club; Mrs. J. Creighton Matthews, President of the Woman's Club; Mrs. S. O. MacKenzie, Mrs. J. C. Wollaster, Misses Cora and Ada Richardson, Miss Evie Harris, Miss Marie Louise Points.

The menu, which was served in the most excellent style, was as follows:

Oyster Cocktail.
Gilt-Edged Bouillon.
Celery. Salted Almonds. Queen Olives.
Sauterne.
Broiled Pompano a la Maitre d'Hotel.
New Potatoes.
Cucumbers au Vinaigrette.
Fond d'Artichauts with Sweetbreads.
Buttered Rolls.
Chicken Salad with Mayonnaise.
Cheese Straws.
Roast Partridges with Cauliflower.
Vin Sec Roderer.
Ice Cream a la Cannon de Jackson, Janvier 8, 1815.
Bouchees. Massepains. Petit Fours.
Bonbons a les Etats Unis. Dates.
Assorted Fruits. Hickory Nuts.
Pecans From the Plains of Chalmette.
Cafe Noir.

Appropriate music was played throughout the luncheon by Miss Florence Searing's orchestra.

The first toast to follow the luncheon was given by Miss Helen Pitkin to "Our President, Mrs. Richardson." Mrs. Richardson responded with a graceful welcome and proposed a toast to Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the National Society. Mrs. Graham then offered a toast to the "Guest of the Society," which was responded to by Mrs. Newton C. Blanchard, wife of the Governor; Mrs. William J. Behan, President of the Ursuline Alumnae Association, and Mrs. M. F. Harrison, Regent of the New Orleans Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A toast was offered to Mrs. M. A. Bailey, founder of the Louisiana State Society; Mrs. J. Creighton Matthews, of the Woman's Club; Mrs. Alden McLellan, of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and Miss Jean Gordon, of the Era Club, all of whom responded most happily. Miss Graham toasted "The Press," to which Miss Marie Points responded, and the Sunshine Society was responded to by Miss Helen Pitkin. The last toast was "To the Ursuline Nuns," who on January 8, 1905, in accordance with a solemn promise made in 1815, for the ninetieth time returned thanks to God and sang a "Te Deum" for the victory that had crowned the American arms on that day.

ILLINOIS.

This entire state society was entertained on December 17th at the home of the State President, Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, of Chicago. Professor Edwin Erle Sparks spoke on the period which we represent. Each member was privileged to bring a guest. A formal reception preceded the business meeting, the latter being followed by refreshments. The decorations were the society flower, the white carnation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

An enthusiastic meeting of this National Chapter was held at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., the fourteenth of December, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Regent, presiding. The elections of the Annual Meeting of May 14th were confirmed. Mrs. George W. Marsh was elected Third Vice Regent, Miss Reeves, Historian; Mrs. Frank Wilson, Librarian. Miss Goddard will act as Registrar during the absence of the regular Registrar, Mrs. W. C. Pitney. This Chapter is adding new members nearly every meeting, including a number of Real Daughters.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The January meeting of the Dolly Madison Chapter of Pittsburgh was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Robert T. Reineman, and held at the Twentieth Century Club. An interesting account of the Annual Meeting of the National Society was given by the Pennsylvania State President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson. Mrs. Johnson also gave incidents of her visit to the cruiser Pennsylvania at the time of this National Meeting. Dr. Mellie J. Chapman gave an interesting report of medical services rendered to those Daughters who needed them, under the auspices of the Chapter. She also exhibited a lithograph representing the growth of the American Flag and its origin. Mr. James Hadden, of Uniontown, presented a book of historical sketches and photographs of incidents of the War of 1812. Pins for the "Real Daughters" and presented by the National Society were given out at this time to the seven "Real Daughters" members of this Chapter, Mrs. Sarah Evans, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Hicks, Miss McComb, Mrs. Duncan and the Misses Rickey.

The Keystone Chapter of Harrisburg held its annual meeting at the home of Miss Eby, in the large reception hall of the Eby residence, which was attractively decorated with the National colors, potted plants and flowers. The annual reports were read, eleven members having been admitted during the year. The election resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. [illegible] McDowell Jones; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Mary Walls Buehler; Second Vice Regent, Miss Calder; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Lynch; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robert A. [illegible]; Treasurer, Mrs. George Pont; Registrar, Miss Egle; Historian, Miss Boggs; Custodian of Relics, Miss Fager; Chairman of the Music Committee, Miss Eby.

Papers were read by Mrs. C. W. Farnsworth and Mrs. Charles F. Etter. The first was on "The Influence of Social Life of the Women in the Early History of Our Country," [illegible]

on "The Effects of the War of 1812." The Regent, Mrs. Jones, gave her ever interesting current event talk. Miss Raynor played two selections from Jeffries, and Richard Miller sang "Loyland" and the "Message of the Violets," after which luncheon was served to the members and guests by Mrs. Eby.

A fourth Chapter for Pennsylvania has been formed in Philadelphia to be called the "Robert Patterson Chapter." The Regent will be Mrs. Sarah P. Snowden Mitchell, after whose grandfather the Chapter is named. The first meeting was held in the rooms of the "Pennsylvania Historical Society," chosen for this purpose, because, for many years, this house, which is now the headquarters of this Historical Society, was the home of the Robert Patterson for whom the Chapter is named. Among the prominent members will be Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr, Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Charles P. LeLanne, Mrs. James E. Mercer, Mrs. Howard Knight, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Lilian Allen Weaver, Miss Percy Patterson, Mrs. Eugene Heamdon, Mrs. Gordon Reid, Mrs. Robert Thompson, Mrs. R. S. Howard-Smith, Mrs. Josephine Knight and Mrs. Louis P. Evans. Mrs. Getchell and Mrs. Thompson are "Real Daughters."

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey has lost its only honorary member, of whom the following record is given: Mrs. Rebecca Creed Brearley Moore, widow of Judah Moore, died of old age yesterday at her home, No. 177 Greenwood avenue, Trenton, N. J., aged ninety two years. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin Brearley, U. S. N., and Susan Rydi Brearley. Her father served in the War of 1812, and fought in the battle of Lundy's Lane. Mrs. Moore's grandfather was General Joseph Brearley, who served before Quebec and was a captain in the Continental army. She was a grandniece of Judge David Brearley, Chief Justice of New Jersey. She represented the fourth generation of women in her family in direct line who have lived past the age of ninety years.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This State held its annual election on January third with the following result: President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; Vice-President, Mrs. George H. W. Bates; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Elmer H. Allen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. Scott Burton; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Alline; Historian, Mrs. S. E. Gleason; Registrar, Mrs. A. C. Ward. Council, Mrs. C. S. W. Vinson, Mrs. Abijah Thompson, Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. Fannie D. Ward, Miss Harriet Foster, Mrs. H. E. Emery, Mrs. C. D. A. Gross and Miss Floretta Vining.

There is a question as to the legality of this election as regards its rights of representation in the National Society, which places the State officers on the National Associate Council and makes each State President eligible to election on the National Executive Board. As each State organizes it sends its State by-laws to the National Society. As soon as these are accepted in the National Society, the only requirement which the National Society makes of the State is that these by-laws shall be observed. The by-laws of the State of Massachusetts require that a nominating committee of five shall be appointed, one by the President, two by the Council, and two by the State, who shall present a ticket of nomination which shall be printed and sent to each member two weeks before the election. In this case the President appointed three of the committee, the council two. The ticket was therefore pronounced illegal by the presiding officer, and the elections were conducted by nominations from the floor.

MAINE.

Of Mrs. Dyer, President, we have the following interesting record: Mrs. Dyer's Revolutionary ancestors from her father's family are Major Jacob Brown, a pensioner who served in the Thirty-first, Phinney's Massachusetts Regiment, and was in the Bagaduce expedition, as officer and president of a court martial. Also Lieutenant Peter Wentworth. From her mother's family, Captain Abraham Tyler, who raised his own regiment and marched his company at the Lexington alarm and who also served through the siege of Boston and Ticonderoga. His son Abraham Tyler, was in the battle of Monmouth.

From her mother, Mrs. Dyer is a descendant of the noted Tyler family, including the Tyler family, among the oldest and first settlers of York County, Maine. The Tyler Family Association, of which President and Mrs. Roosevelt are members, hold a reunion [illegible] Mrs. Roosevelt's mother was Gertrude Tyler. [illegible] descendants of Job Tyler, the first settler at Andover, Mass., [illegible] a lasting monument has been erected to his memory. [illegible] Captain Thomas Tyler came to Boston, Mass., in 1630, [illegible] progenitor of the Tyler line.

Mrs. Tyler's grandfather was Cyrus Jones, who before the Grand Trunk Railroad was built kept the famous Jones Tavern for many years in Pownal, Maine. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and carried during that war a load of specie for the Government in a four-ox team in the winter time from Portland to Canada. Later he was commissioned by Governor Brooks of Massachusetts, captain of a company in the Third Regiment of the militia of the commonwealth.

OHIO.

The December meeting of this Society took the form of a delightful reception given by Mrs. Alexander Clark at her beautiful home in Avondale. The reception hall was decorated with scarlet carnations, the drawing room with roses and the dining-room with white carnations. In addition to the members, about forty distinguished guests were in attendance. The musical part was conducted by the Misses Parke. Selections from Farsifal were rendered by Miss Anna P. Parke and one of Moszkowski's waltzes by Miss Mary Akers on the piano. An interesting paper on the Treaty of Ghent was given by Mr. I. John Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, giving valuable data and giving some of the characteristics of the signers, one of whom was an Ohio man. Several poems referring to the growth of the West, including "Mrs. Parvenue's Reception," were recited by Mr. Harry Eliard. Just before the serving of the luncheon the exercises closed with the Second Trio by Mendelssohn on the violin, 'cello and piano, by the Misses Anna and Wina Parke and Miss Akers. Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, the President, introduced those who took part in the programme.

MARYLAND.

Mrs. Robert C. Barry, President of the State of Maryland, has presented to the National Society a pair of silver spurs to which a card with the following description is attached: "Worn by Nicholas Ruxton Moore as captain of the War of the American Revolution and as Lieutenant-Colonel in the War of 1812. He was also military engineer for the works at Fort McHenry. Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore was the grandfather of Mrs. Robert C. Barry, the first President of the United States Daughters of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland." Mrs. Barry has, up to the present time, been the only President for this Society in Maryland, and has been the Curator of the National Society and a member of the National Executive Board.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky has become fully organized, the President having received her appointment on the second of January. There is every hope that the organization will be a strong one. The charter members are Mrs. George Hall Wilson, President; Mrs. Alpheus Hamit Cardin, First Vice-President; Mrs. David Baldwin Sperry, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Mattie Gastright Bailey, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Lewis Holmes, Registrar; Mrs. Clarence L. Martin, Historian; Mrs. John Graham Sinwall, Librarian.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, January 28th.

The past week was a notable one in the history of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 in the State of Michigan, the Society having for its guest the National President Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York City. Mrs. Slade arrived in Detroit on January 23rd, and was the guest of Mrs. Bertram C. Whitney, the First Vice-President of the National Society and President of the Michigan State Society. On Monday evening Mrs. Whitney gave a large theater party at the Detroit Opera House in honor of Mrs. Slade. On Tuesday a luncheon was given by Mrs. Whitney at her residence, the guests of honor on this occasion being Mrs. Slade and Miss Sabin, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Other guests present were the officers of the Michigan Society: Mrs. John V. Moran, Vice-President; Mrs. Lucy Swift Griggs, Historian; Mrs. S. E. Dift, Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Heckett, Assistant Historian; Mrs. William J. Chittenden, Mrs. Jane E. David, Mrs. Alfred Wilcox, Executive Board, and Mrs. Sylvester Larned. The rooms and table were beautifully decorated with roses and hyacinths, and with numerous bunches of white carnations, the Society's flower. The luncheon was followed by an "at home," when many Detroit ladies came eagerly to meet Mrs. Slade, and to welcome her to our city. At the close of the reception Mrs. Charles Larned, of Woodward Avenue, entertained Mrs. Slade and Miss Sabin at dinner.

On Wednesday, at one o'clock, a large banquet was given at the Russell House in honor of the National President. The room—the convention hall—was draped with flags, caught up here and there with the insignia of the Society. The tables were arranged in a hollow square, and were handsomely decorated with the national colors, with the colors of the society, blue and gray, and with white carnations. Seventy covers were laid.

During the repast an orchestra played patriotic airs. Mrs. Whitney presided, and after presenting Mrs. Slade with a Michigan spoon, spoke in eulogy of Mrs. Alfred Russell, the first President and organizer of the Society in Michigan, and introduced Mrs. Phoebe Russell Roberts, daughter of the late Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Roberts responded feelingly of her lamented mother's work.

Mrs. Slade delivered the address of the afternoon, talking on the work of the National Society, the work of women in all societies, and their influence on the country. She touched on the condition the War of 1812 left the country in and compared it with the present.

A very pretty ceremony marked the conclusion of her address. There are six members of the Michigan Society who are "Real Daughters" of 1812: Mrs. Lucy S. Griggs, Mrs. Katherine Rainey, Mrs. Sarah A. T. Cooley, Mrs. Sophia M. B. Slocum, Miss Frances Smith and Miss Fanny Emmons, and to each of them Mrs. Slade presented a beautiful silver pin, the gift of the National Society.

Mrs. Charles Catlin, President of the Wisconsin Daughters of 1812, was unable to be present, but sent as representative Miss Sabin, Registrar of the Wisconsin Society. Miss Sabin responded to a toast.

The following Detroit ladies responded to toasts: Mrs. John V. Moran, Vice-President, Michigan U. S. D. 1812, to "Our National President"; Mrs. William J. Chittenden, State Regent D. A. R.; Mrs. William C. Williams, Vice-President of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. Austin L. Eaton, of the Mayflower Society, Mrs. Leanius Conner, Regent Louise St. Clair Chapter D. A. R.; Mrs. J. F. Emerson, President of the Colonial Governors; Mrs. Hoyt Post, wife of first President of the New England Society.

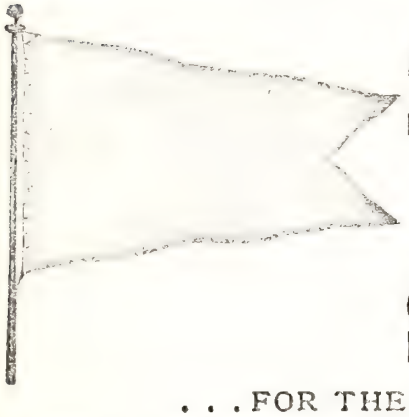
At the close of the banquet all rose and joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

On this occasion the National President in her address gave a detailed list of the patriotic events that constitute the chevalier, to this Society along naval, military or civil lines, and wrote this part of her address that no dates would be overlooked or forgotten. The great work—the monument to General Alexander Macomb—is being pushed with energy and hopes are entertained of its being the great feature of the National Meeting there in 1907.

The National President was more than gratified with the evidence of so much loyalty and energy and ability, and with the patriotic refinement of all the exercises. This is what gives encouragement to go on in the effort to do all that is possible to make this country what our forefathers hoped for.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
National President

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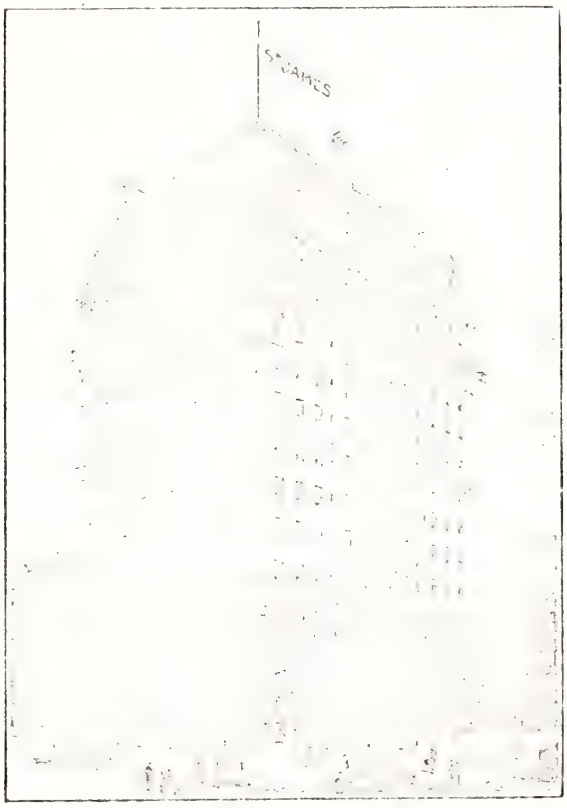
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

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HOME OF GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE,

Rhode Island.

GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE, RHODE ISLAND'S NOBLE SON.

Appreciative Lecture by Miss Mary V. Worstell, Delivered Before the Members of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at Sayles Hall.

Members of the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and some of their friends were highly entertained at Sayles Hall by Miss Mary V. Worstell, who delivered an interesting lecture on General Nathanael Greene, citizen of Rhode Island, and patriot for the cause of the oppressed American colonies during the trying days of the Revolution.

The meting was opened by Arthur W. Dennis, President of the Society, who first thanked the patriotic societies within this State for the interest taken by them in the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He said that the lecture was in part to return the many courtesies extended by them to the Sons of the American Revolution in Rhode Island. He presented Henry Van Amburgh Joslin, Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

Mr. Joslin said that President Dennis had conferred a great privilege on him in giving him the pleasure of introducing the speaker, a representative woman, who had a subject in which all Rhode Islanders are interested. He then presented Miss Worstell, who spoke as follows:

General Nathanael Greene is a subject in which all residents of Rhode Island have a very great interest, whether they are descendants of the Colonial families or have taken up residence within this State at a recent date, and it would have been a great privilege if every resident of Rhode Island could have heard Miss Worstell. There was only one man, the "Father of His Country," who was held in higher esteem by the Colonial people than Greene, and probably none, not excepting even Washington, made greater sacrifices to serve the cause of liberty by freeing the united colonies from the tyranny of the mother country.

Miss Worstell showed great familiarity with her subject and treated it with a deal of sympathy, giving graphic pictures of the boyhood of Nathanael Greene and the hard-ships that he endured during his military career in the Continental Army. She gave a comprehensive biography of the distinguished Rhode Island General, who stands next to Washington in the rank of Revolutionary heroes. She told of him not only as a patriot, but as a man, and related incidents of his official and family life.

Nathanael Greene was born on May 27, 1742, at Potowomut Neck, of Quaker parentage, most of his ancestors coming from Salisbury, England. He grew up in a home devoid of educational privileges, for his father thought book learning "a weariness to the flesh." But in early life he made the acquaintance of Ezra Styles, of Yale College, who aided him in getting an education. When a young man he mortified his Quaker relatives by purchasing an old rifle of a British deserter in Boston and learning the manual of arms. His interest in the cause of the American colonies grew in proportion to the tyranny of England, and when the Revolution broke out Greene was ready to leave his wife and home to fight for liberty. He was made Brigadier General and went to Boston, thence to Long Island and later to New Jersey. In all the battles that took place in the meantime Greene showed great military ability and skill, which readily won promotion for him.

Finally he was sent to command the forces in the South, probably the most difficult task of the entire war. Here his executive ability manifested itself again, and he not only won some victories, but made several good retreats and continually added laurels to his reputation. His losses at the battles of Guilford Court House and Fort Ninety-Six, as in all instances, were quite out of proportion to those of the enemy, and when he returned North he was hailed everywhere as the "conqueror of the South" and many honors were paid him.

Nathanael Greene married Katherine Littlefield, niece of the famous Revolutionary War Governor, William Greene, in 1774. Their home was in this State until the end of the war. But at the close of the Revolution Gen. Greene found himself almost penniless and without any employment. Three Southern States, Georgia and North and South Carolina, generously subscribed 20,000 guineas and 50,000 acres of land for him, and he therefore took up his residence at Mulberry Grove, near Savannah. There he died in 1786, beloved and lamented by North and South alike.

Miss Worstell is from New York City, where she is engaged in magazine work. She has the distinction of being not only the first woman to address the New York Historical Society, but the only one who has spoken before the Society of Colonial Wars of New York and the Canadian Historical Society, as well as the Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Previous to the lecture, Arthur W. Ryder, musical director at Brown University, rendered a pleasing organ recital.

This was followed by the rendition of the "Star Spangled Banner" on the organ by Mr. Ryder, who was accompanied on the cornet by Bowen R. Church.

SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION BANQUET.

Former Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, of New York; H. B. F. Macfarland, of Washington, D. C.; Governor George H. Utter and Mayor Augustus S. Miller, of Providence, were guests at the annual banquet of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

At the business meeting J. Edward Studley was elected president.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

President General National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

In reviewing the life, character and principles of Washington, we must be deeply impressed by the tremendous power of a strong and noble personality in molding public opinion. Just at the moment when the conservative old world was viewing with ridicule, suspicion and dread the decisive struggle of the new world for individual rights and powers, Washington, belonging to a social class respected by that old world conservatism, and endowed with the best faculties for military and civil leadership, stood forth embodying the type of true and responsible citizenship. He was followed by men who proved to the old world the possibility of the just and equal rights of the people. The old world to-day recognizes the leadership of Washington and the individual strength of his followers whose descendants form a nation among the first of the great World Powers. For many years the daughters of this nation have been quietly taking up the duties and responsibilities of true and womanly citizenship. The women of to-day must live before the public as well as in private, and as they stand before the world they must typify all that is best in national life—loyal patriotism, and honor and fidelity to the noblest principles. There have been and there are women who have typified all these things—women who have guided public opinion from ridicule, suspicion and dread to appreciation, reverence and confidence. Standing forth as a leader among such women and typifying all that is best in modern womanhood, we see Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. With true modern Americanism she recognizes the individual rights, powers and responsibilities of all women in the promotion of patriotism, education and the upholding of all that is best in our national life, while at the same time she exalts pure womanhood as a wife and mother. Already Mrs. Donald McLean stands before the world as one of the molders of public opinion. The time should now have arrived when, as the official leader of the great organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the descendants of the men and women who molded public opinion in the formation of our great nation, she will strengthen this great patriotic organization throughout the nation by her just and broad recognition of individual rights, powers and responsibilities, by the power of her personality as a leader in those principles which Washington's life exemplified.

February 22, 1905. D. A. R.

D. A. R. CHAPTER MRS. BEDLE'S GUESTS.

Women prominent in many of the largest patriotic organizations in which women are interested were among the guests of honor at the social meeting of the Paulus Hook Chapter of the D. A. R. when Mrs. A. R. Bedle, the honorary Regent and Vice-President General for New Jersey, was the hostess. American Beauty roses, chrysanthemums and palms decorated the house and each guest had as a favor a red carnation, the flower of the Chapter.

Owing to illness Mrs. G. T. Werts, the Regent, was not present, and Mrs. Bedle presided. Mrs. Putnam, the State Regent, was the first speaker, and after a pleasant greeting from her the hostess introduced Mrs. Donald McLean. "Peace" was her theme. She is an eloquent speaker, one who knows how to inspire her audience. She told of a new society, designated the Inter-Parliamentary Congress, whose object is the cessation of warfare. The chapter felt it an honor to have Mrs. McLean with them. The National Society elects a new General President in February and one of the foremost candidates for this high office is this Regent of the New York City Chapter.

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PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

APRIL.

5, 1776—Georgia instructs her delegates for Independence.
6, 1776—Congress decides that the commerce of the thirteen Colonies is not subject to the king.
12, 1781—Battle of Fort Balfour, S. C.
12, 1782—Rodney defeats De Grasse in the West Indies.
13, 1777—Engagement at Bound Brook, N. J.
14, 1776—North Carolina resolves in favor of Independence.
14, 1780—Battle of Monk's Corner (Biggin's Bridge), S. C.
15, 1780—Engagement at New Bridge, N. J.
15, 1781—Engagement from 15th to 23d, at Fort Watson, S. C.
16, 1780—Skirmish at Paramus, N. J.
16, 1781—Siege at Augusta, Ga., April 16 to June 5.
17, 1778—Battle at Bristol, Pa.
18, 1775—Ride of Paul Revere from Boston to Lexington.
19, 1775—Battle of Lexington, Mass.
19, 1775—Battle of Concord, Mass.
19, 1777—Engagement at Woodbridge, N. J.
19, 1783—Preliminary Treaty of Peace proclaimed to the army at Newburgh.
20, 1779—Battle of Onondagas, N. Y.
21, 1775—Massachusetts' Militia begins blockade of roads leading into Boston.
24, 1780—Sortie from Charleston, S. C.
25, 1777—Danbury (Conn.) raid, April 25 to 27.
25, 1781—Battle of Camden, S. C.
25, 1781—Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C.
25, 1781—Battle of Petersburg, Va.
25, 1781—Battle of Hillsborough, N. C.
27, 1777—Battle of Ridgefield, Conn.
27, 1779—Engagement at Middletown, N. J.
27, 1781—Engagement at Osborn's, S. C.
28, 1777—Skirmish at Crompo Hill, Conn.
28, 1788—South Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
28, 1788—Maryland ratifies the Constitution.
30, 1789—Washington takes his oath of office as President at New York.

Why do we favor Mrs. Donald McLean as President General of the D. A. R.? Because if a woman can have such an exalted opinion of a mere man she can always depend upon our loyal support.

The ideal man:

A creature not too good
For human nature's daily food.

Strong, but with the weakness of strength, a desire for love and a woman's praises; great, but with the small sweetness of humanity; a big brain, but with the grasp of the infinitesimalities of life which make up a woman's days; a courageous heart, but one responsive to the tenderest touch of confidence and affection; a pure soul, where no foul thought enters and no base wish has lodgment; a man in the world, of the world, knowing the world, and therefore able to take his place in the kingdom of men and help himself and others climb to the kingdom of heaven; a man high enough in spirit, broad enough in thought to honor as well as adore womankind; a man who guides, protects and loves, but does not dictate, shackle or confine the woman who relies upon him—in fact, true man, God's image and the world's desire.

Written for the N. Y. Herald in answer to her definition of an ideal man.

President Roosevelt, as the guest of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at its annual dinner, made an earnest plea that the nation should not fall a victim to self-praise, but that it should profit in the present by the mistakes and failures of the past as well as by its triumphs.

The President arrived at 10.35 o'clock. The hundreds of members and guests arose when he appeared and cheered and waved flags. After he was seated everybody joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner," being led by a soloist in the gallery.

Walter S. Logan, president of the society, introduced the President as its most distinguished member and presented him with the insignia of the society, and Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"I am glad to greet you—not merely the Sons, but also the Daughters of the Revolution. It is indeed a pleasure to be with you and to say a few words of greeting to you, particularly in reference to what I feel should be the special work of a society like this. The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution ought to fulfill more than one function. In the first place, it ought to keep up our sense of the continuity of the present with the past.

"The way to pay effective homage to the men of the mighty past is to live peacefully and efficiently in the present. We have a right to expect that every society like this shall be a nucleus for patriotic endeavor in the great affairs of the day. In studying the past, I wish societies like this would pay heed not only to what is pleasant for them to read about, but also now and then to what is unpleasant. I don't think a diet of all praise is good for any one, and it is no more good for the nation as a body than it is for any one individually. * * * We must remember what Emerson said—that in the long run an unpleasant truth is a much safer companion than even a pleasant falsehood. We must not permit ourselves to be led away into the paths of blindness by failure to appreciate whatever was wrong in the past and apply it to the present.

"Teach the truth if it helps, even if it hurts a little in helping. Don't be afraid of pointing out the defects of the past, and don't commit the criminal folly of speaking of our mistakes just as you speak of our acts of wisdom. * * * State the truth. Don't exaggerate what is good or what is evil. Then with your whole heart set to work to make better the good and to cut out the evil. By acting in such a spirit you will be doing the most effective homage to Washington and Lincoln and and to all the great men of the past.

"They did not win by supernatural qualities of the mind, but by what it is possible to do now—by applying common sense to what faced them and then draining the last drop of courage and energy and intelligence to bring safety to this Republic as a whole."

The dinner celebrated the 129th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British. It was held in the big ballroom and overflowed into the little ballroom and the galleries. Hundreds of handsomely gowned women were present. The other speakers besides the President and the toasts responded to were:

Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, "The American Revolution of the Twentieth Century;" Major General James F. Wade, "The Army;" the Rev. Willard Scott, Worcester, Mass., "The Culture of Patriotism;" Rear Admiral Coghlan, "The Navy;" General Frederick Dent Grant, "Our Distant Possessions," and Judge J. Franklin Fort, Supreme Court of New Jersey, "Washington from 1783 to 1787."

A handsome silver loving cup was presented to the retiring president, Walter S. Logan.

If the National Society at its Annual Congress will take heed of some of Compatriot Roosevelt's comments and accomplish something worthy of his notice, we can look forward to his becoming President General after his task as President of the United States is finished.

The St. James Hotel is situated one block from the headquarters of the S. A. R. National Congress and is in every way a first-class hotel. Some of us who remember our visit to Washington and the prices paid for accommodations there have arranged to patronize the St. James, corner Walnut and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE QUEST OF AN ANCESTOR.

By Roy Melbourne Chalmers.

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

Robert Gillum is led by his maiden aunt, Mary, into the toils of a genealogical hunt after some record of an obscure progenitor, Nehemiah Gillum. While reading a history of witchcraft at the library, he discovers that one Mary Gillum was executed as a witch. His aunt behaves so queerly that he is seized with a horrible suspicion that she is the same person—still alive by some preternatural power. By her machinations Robert is sent back to the 17th century. In a tavern on the old Plymouth Path he is introduced by Dr. Hopper to Gilbert Watson and his daughter Margery, who stop on their way to Boston. He is interrupted in t conversation with Margery by the arrival of Oliver Everson, a young English adventurer. Nehemiah Gillum goes to the tavern. Robert goes to Boston the next day and has a talk with Margery as she stands at her window. Nehemiah accuses Oliver Everson of exhibiting too much affection toward Mary Farney, Nehemiah's married niece. At the Sign of the Blue Anchor, Captain Sylvester, a sea-captain in the employ of Gilbert Watson, declares that Margery Watson is his sweetheart. He is chastised by Dr. Hopper, who afterward reports the captain's conduct to her father. Captain Sylvester, after the affair, immediately sails away, and is not heard of for several months. Robert meets Margery while irding. They meet Thomas Farney, who tells them that Oliver Everson has eloped with his wife. At home Margery is found weeping by her father, who suspects that Robert Gillum is responsible, until the latter apprises him of Oliver's villainy. Dr. Hopper and Robert Gillum take supper at the Watson's. A servant girl declares that she is bewitched, and a few minutes later Margery, who has gone unobserved to the street door, is heard to scream; they run to her aid, but she has mysterious disappeared. At the instance of Oliver, she is forced to accompany Bezaleel Gillum (Nehemiah's worthless nephew) and Mary Gillum, the witch, to Farney's Tavern, where Oliver awaits her. On the way Margery witnessesa witch-dance in the forest. During the absence of Thomas Farney, landlord of the Elk's Head, Oliver has gone there with some French and Indians, on his way to Canada, where he has promised to divulge important secrets to the French Government. He has planned to abduct Margery. While she is at the tavern, Mary Farney, who Oliver has cast aside, returns and accuses Margery of having participated in the witch-dance. Oliver, with his alien comrades, is surprised by a party that has set out to rescue Margery, and he is thrown into prison. Margery is accused of witchcraft, imprisoned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, who had declared herself bewitched at the Watson's, were her accusers; as was also Oliver Everson, who swore that he was under Margery's evil influence at the time of his conspiracy. She has confessed herself guilty to save him; he is set free. Robert waits in Farney's woods to fight Oliver.

CHAPTER XX.

(Continued.)

We reach the head of the path and can get no further; but I can see from here, over a host of restless heads and shoulders, only too much. We have come upon a scene far different from the turbulent mob that I had looked for. A hush has settled over the crowd; they are listening to a man who addresses them from the ladder leading to the gallows. He is the Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

In these, his last few moments on earth, the man seems really inspired by some sanctifying grace of speech; so eloquently and fervently does he express himself in pleading his innocence, and so nobly and generously does he exonerate those who are sending him to his death, that not only has he the attention of all before him—the sympathetic attention of a large number—but many of his audience are deeply enough affected to shed tears. He follows with a prayer that seems wrung from the very depths of his heart, then concludes with the Lord's Prayer.

So touched are many by this time that it looks as if his execution would be hindered; some are already protesting against it.

Then a prominent zealot cries to them that the devil stood and dictated to the prisoner. Thus encouraged, a derisive shout leaps from a hundred throats.

Cotton Mather, still on horseback, holds up his hand and addresses the assemblage himself. Among other things, he states that Mr. Burroughs is no ordained minister, and consequently unworthy of their well-meant sympathy; also, that "the devil has often been transformed into an angel of light." The crowd seems to be appeased at this, and shouts for the execution to begin.

The condemned man at the last looks no longer on the hateful rabble, but seems lost in the grandeur of the scene far beyond, where lies a mighty panorama of ocean, island, headland, bay, river, town, field and forest — his last view of this new, young country he has found across the seas. Then his eyes turn upward, to the smiling summer sky, as though he sees there something that is, after all, infinitely more fair and sweet.

There were seven ugly, sinister nooses swinging in the light wind; now one rope sways taut and drawn!

Six, five, four, three, two idle ropes! Five creaking corpses and two waiting nooses!

Four men and the Carrier woman have died, protesting, in their last words, their innocence as in the presence of God Almighty, whom they were about to appear before, and hoping that their blood might be the last shed for this cause. At their earnest entreaties Cotton Mather prayed with them. They prayed that God would discover what witchcrafts were among us; they forgave their accusers; they spoke without reflection on judges or jury for condemning them; and all seemed to be very sincere, upright and sensible.

The mob is yelling that the two empty nooses be filled! The hangman is too idle.

Now the air is riven by a piercing scream; another, and another follows; but the next is a smothered, stifled cry; the sheriff has stopped her mouth. Now I see him, and her, too; he drags her along by the arm—Mary Gillum!—old Mary, who had once thought it fun to play the witch.

I turn to speak to Dr. Hopper. He is not by my side!

What is this new excitement? They are saying something about Cotton Mather. The witch has asked for a word with him.

The clergyman is at her side, and leans over from his horse to listen.

Now she has done. They are carrying her up the ladder. When she turns her fear-distorted face, the haggish features that had frightened the children of Boston, the evil, malignant countenance from which grown men had shrank in dismay, her red eyes sweep the jeering crowd over and back again, as if seeking someone. I know well whom she is hunting out. The feeling creeps over me with horrible stealth! The eyes are coming my way again, searching swiftly but unerringly. Now they have picked out the one man of the multitude whom they had been in quest of!

Why dost thou look at me, Mary Gillum? By what transcendental mystery of centuries hast thou lived and lived again? Art thou then truly a witch?

For a moment she seems to forget her terror, and smiles at me; but it is not the cunning, crafty smile that I had once known; it is soft and gentle! What hath changed thee, Mary? Is it the thought of death?—or was it the sweetness of the little woman who rode beside thee from the jail? Ah, yes, I see you look from me to her!

Now she is shrinking, shrinking from that phantom thing above her head.

The hangman is busy again!

And who is this hangman? He is the little man I saw come out of the tavern, whither he had gone for courage! The little man whom I had heard lamenting his calling for weeks! The hypocrite who was to have saved Margery!—*Nehemiah Gillum!*

Dr. Hopper is forcing his way through the crowd toward me, all excitement. I have already asked him if he knew of the plan to rescue Margery and himself; strange to say he has avowed his entire ignorance of it.

"What's the matter?" I ask.

The crowd is howling again; there is still one vacant noose!

"I have been talking with Mr. Mather," he replies.

"About——?"

"Mary Gillum," he answers, smiling peculiarly.

I turn from him in disgust.

"Lord! my boy; don't look that way!" he exclaims, with the same enigmatical smile. "You saw old Mary speak to Mr. Mather? She wanted to give him a message for her son, Captain Sylvester!"

"*Her* son!"

"Yes. But Mr. Mather couldn't do it."

"Why not?"

"Captain Sylvester was executed last week for piracy on the high seas!"

The rabble is shouting itself hoarse now; that idle noose infuriates them as a red rag would a bull

"*Where is the other one?*" they shriek. "*The girl! The girl!*"

"For God's sake! can't we go away now?" I cry. But even the path behind us is blocked.

"Brace up a little while longer, my boy," says the doctor, kindly. He still wears the same irritating smile; one might imagine he was at a wedding.

"You have no more soul than that dog of a hangman!" I declare savagely.

"Oh, you needn't be angry with Nehemiah!" answers the doctor, vigorously. He's a man among men, the only man in the community that dared take this job of hanging witches. He engaged himself secretly to do it, so that not one of us knew until to-day. Look at him now! Does he look happy?"

For a fact, the little man is the most wretched object I have ever seen; and if the vision of these six dangling scarecrows above his head is to haunt the soul of any man present, surely he will not be one to escape.

The doctor's eyes are still upon me, and he is grinning broadly.

"I'll bet you ten shillings," says he, "that Nehemiah will never consent to fill that other noose!"

"What do you mean?" I demand. "You are keeping something from me!"

"Wait!" he replies, with a chuckle.

Still the clamor goes on. But is the tumult as great?—or is there something wrong with my ears? And my eyes, too; objects are not so distinct. I feel weak—very weak. Those six murdered creatures have a dim, far-away look now. I see a hundred arms gesticulating in the air, but they, too, seem weak and less expressive; the faces grow blurred; the shouts puny.

I have reeled, and Dr. Hopper is supporting me.

Great heavens! what is the matter with the crowd? They are yelling more like demons than ever. I hear and see plainly enough now. It's about something they don't understand. Why! look at the gallows! They're taking down the dead witches—six of them—and that one noose has gone a-begging!

A tall, gray-bearded man is shaking hands with Cotton Mather. It's Mr. Watson! And little Nehemiah!—he's blooming like a wilted flower put in water. I understand Dr. Hopper's smile; it was his trick to deceive me till the last. Now he's dancing and whooping like an Indian. The crowd, too, appears to comprehend, and many of them are cheering; but a large, oh, a very large number is disgruntled at having been cheated on that odd noose.

When the doctor becomes composed enough he tells me all. Mary Farney and Martha, the servant, conscience-smitten by their wickedness, had yesterday made a clean breast of everything. The plan to rescue Margery had really been arranged for last night. Their idea in misrepresenting the time to me was that I should be pleasantly anticipated. He himself had been liberated this morning.

"But if Margery was pardoned yesterday, why did she ride in the cart?"

"At her own wish," answers the doctor; "probably to comfort that old hag, Mary Gillum, and the Carrier woman. Didn't you know she was an angel? Come, let us go to her."

XXI.

Everything is whirling, swaying, rocking; I seem half-dreaming, half-awake; very faint and light. Now with the sweet scent from the meadows below comes the fantastic thought that I am the downy floss of a dandelion blown on the wind: now I am a leaf, floating gently downward; now with the brinish breeze from the sea, I am a chip tossed on a mighty wave.

Suddenly my eyes open. Margery's dear face is bending over me. The doctor and Mr. Watson are standing near us. The greater part of the crowd has dispersed, though a horde of sensation-seekers may be seen some distance off, where I learn they have buried the witches—in a shallow ditch between the rocks. Some of the people had gathered curiously around Margery after they were told of her release; but Mr. Mather had gotten rid of them.

I had fainted from loss of blood, for the half-mended wound in my side was torn anew some way, and I feel absurdly light—like the dandelion floss. When I endeavor to speak to Margery it is only with great difficulty. She has to come very close to me: there is, after all, some consolation in having a bad sword-dig in one's side; who wouldn't take a wound to have this sweet girl almost on his bosom, holding his hands in her's, with her face, like a beautiful rose—a pale, white rose now—so very near? I am sure if Oliver had foreseen this he'd never have stuck me.

I make an effort to speak now. There is something that I cannot keep silent, even in this moment of trying weakness. Does she divine what is on my lips—my heart's plea?—for she stops me ere I have said enough—I never could come to the point suddenly—to reveal my story.

"I am not going to let you talk, Robert," she says, smiling.

I get as far as the dandelion down, to show her how weak I feel, and explain that I may float quite away, and then she will never hear me.

"Margery dear——" I begin.

"Dr. Hopper says you must not talk!" she answers, with mock severity; but her lip trembles, and there is a moistness about her lashes as she looks away.

I have intercepted Dr. Hopper's glance; his look had been intent upon me; it was a very serious look, and one that he had shared with Mr. Watson.

The sound of coarse laughter reaches us from the remnant of the rabble by the graves; I can feel Margery's hand tremble in mine.

The physician is leaning over and listening to me.

"I want to tell Margery something, but she says you have forbidden her to let me speak." I protest. The doctor squeezes my arm affectionately, and his eyes are filled with tears.

"I thought it best that you be kept quiet for a while, my boy," he answered.

"You thought you might save me," I tell him, with a smile of understanding. But then, as I am about to say something more, a shadow seems to pass before me; I suddenly feel very tired, and can only press his hand weakly.

"Well, Robert, I'll let thee speak now," he says, sighing.

Why! Margery has turned to me, at his last words, with a little cry of gladness; and surely there is a new sweet softness in the eyes which look down into mine. I cannot speak for several moments, but somehow feel very happy as I wait in the brightness of her smile.

Men may lie when they say to a woman the words that I say to her; but when they come from the measureless depths of one's feelings, as do mine, God is kind to have let him known the true strength and sweetness of their meaning.

"I love you!" I have murmured.

"And I love you, Robert, with all my heart!" she has answered.

Now her lips are pressed to mine, and she is clinging, glowing and vibrant with passion; now, knowing how short this love must be, she is crying softly on my shoulder.

"Only a little while longer, sweetheart, only a little while," I murmur, kissing her lips again.

The doctor has been blowing his nose very hard, and there are tears rolling down Mr. Watson's cheeks.

She has raised herself, and there is a look of agonized appeal in her tear-stained face as she glances at the physician; but she finds no hope in that good man's face. Then her eyes go upward, to Heaven.

That strange shadowy wraith has passed before me once more, and I am growing fainter. Perhaps she knows by my look. With a sob she is on my bosom again. I strain her to me with all my life!

And there, with my love clinging to my heart, I wait for the shadow to deepen into darkness. But ere it turns I see, far back of my friends, a little gray-haired man with sad face and bowed head—Nehemiah!

AFTERWORD.

The Library, 5 P. M.—I don't believe I've been asleep; it's one of those transcendental mysteries of centuries that surrounds Mary Gillum. It was all too real, too vivid; and no man could ever fall in love so desperately as that in his dreams! Why, my heart is heavier than lead! I know I can never love again—not a twentieth century girl!

Hello! here's a note from my aunt, Mary Gillum:

You have been asleep for three solid hours, and all efforts to wake you have utterly failed. Haven't found Nehemiah yet! Am going home. 4:45.

Well, then, Aunt Mary, if *you* haven't discovered anything, *I* have. You were living two centuries back. You had a pirate cut-throat of a son- and I didn't meet your husband, either! And your illustrious ancestor, Nehemiah Gillum, was a hangman, and strung you up on Gallows Hill! You may fill up your blanks and go into your society at once.

Great Guns!! I have nearly fallen off my chair! *Margery is sitting across the room at a table!* Margery in flesh and blood, as I saw her first, at Farney's; two centuries more modern, perhaps, but Margery, Margery!!

She's smiling, too—is she laughing at me because I've been asleep? Probably. Now she's blushing because I caught her looking at me, just as Margery blushed!

Of course I understand. I saw this lady here in the library earlier in the afternoon, before time got twisted. Another transcendental mystery, for she went back with me—in image.

I have an idea; I'm going over to tell her all about the Farneys, and herself, and Dr. Hopper, and Nehemiah. I hope she doesn't know any Oliver in tangible, modern form! Here goes!

Six P. M.—It's all right. I have her address. I won't be slow this time! She has the same voice, same mannerisms—all the agreeable points of Mistress Watson: that isn't her name; but then Margery would have had to change her's, anyhow. I can love a twentieth century girl!

[THE END.]

OLD WITCH HOUSE, SALEM, MASS.

The Witchcraft Delusion of 1692 has attracted universal attention since the date of its occurrence, and will, in all coming ages render the name of Salem notable throughout the world. Sad indeed was that delusion, and shocking the extent to which the bewildered imaginations and excited passions of the people hurried and drove them on to deeds for which they are now visited with unmeasured reproach. Witches were regarded as persons who had transferred their allegiance and worship from God to the Devil, and through their compact with him were supposed to have the power to distress and afflict whomsoever they would.

The following is the list of those who lost their lives as witches by the hand of the executioner on Gallow's Hill, Salem:

Rev. John Burroughs, of Wells; Wilmot Reed, of Marblehead; Margaret Scot, of Rowley; Susanna Martin, of Amesbury; Elizabeth How, of Ipswich; Sarah Wildes and Mary Esley, of Topsfield; Samuel Wardwell, Margaret Currier and Mary Parker, of Andover; John Proctor and George Jacobs, Sen. John Willard, Sarah Good, Rebecca Nourse and Martha Corey, of Salem Village, and Ann Pudeater, Bridget Bishop and Alice Parker, of Salem. Giles Corey, of Salem Farmes, was pressed to death. While in his death agony his tongue was pressed out of his mouth, and was forced in again by the sheriff with his cane.

About 150 persons were accused of witchcraft, including nine children varying from five to fourteen years of age.

Various were the accusations brought against them; such as having familiarity with the *black* man, who was ever at their side whispering in their ear; holding days of hellish fasts and thanksgiving; eating red bread and drinking blood; transforming themselves and their victims into various forms; signing contracts with Satan, entering his employ and yielding to his commands; afflicting others by pinching, pricking with pins, striking, etc., when many miles distant; and divers other accusations that would be laughed to scorn at the present day.

John Bradstreet was accused of bewitching a dog, but making his escape, the dog suffered the penalty, and was hung as a witch.

Many foolish and harsh measures were resorted to, to test witches, one of which was to take the accused to a river or pond, and throw them in. If they swam they were pronounced witches and were treated as such. If they could not swim they would sink and be proclaimed innocent; in either case the result was death.

When the authorities were convinced of their error (eyes became open to a sense of their delusion), the Governor ordered all those accused and not tried, to be discharged. The Salem prison was full of them. Such a "Jail Delivery" was never known before or since in New England.

At the office of the Clerk of Courts, at Salem, may be seen many of the original documents pertaining to the celebrated trials for witchcraft, together with a number of pins, etc., which were produced in evidence at these trials.

GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD AT MARYLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

Governor Edwin Warfield, of Maryland, came over from Annapolis to attend the Maryland Society dinner at the Hotel Astor. The greater part of Governor Warfield's speech was devoted to the race question in the South, and he expressed satisfaction that President Roosevelt, in his Lincoln Day speech in Philadelphia, had "followed in the wake of Southern orators and taken such a fair and patriotic stand upon this question." This speech of the President's, Governor Warfield said, had convinced the people of the Southern States that he is beginning to realize the true status of the negro in the South, and that what the President said in that speech was being interpreted in the South as an earnest of Mr. Roosevelt's determination to aid in maintaining the relations now prevailing in the South, "and which are fast being accepted," continued Governor Warfield, "throughout the land as the proper relations to exist between the races in every section of our country. President Roosevelt has my approval in the policy he suggests to advance the negro along lines that will make him a better, a more useful man, and fit him for the grave responsibilities of citizenship.

"It has been suggested that the solution of the race problem lies in the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, thus leaving with each State in the Union the power to adjust the questions of suffrage to suit its special social conditions. The privilege to vote could then be bestowed in a way to place the electorate upon an intelligent basis, without the resort to the expedient of unwise Constitutional amendments that strain the consciences of our best people and arouse criticism. The solution of the problem in this way would result in benefit to the negro, would prevent lawlessness and crime, improve labor conditions and bring to the deserving and worthy negro the recognition recommended by the President in his patriotic utterances, the recognition that worth always wins.

"We have the race question now confronting us in Maryland. A strong feeling has grown up in our State against the negro in politics, because of the blind way in which he follows the dictates and the lead of designing Republican politicians who use him for personal gain. After forty years of freedom and thirty-five years of enfranchisement they stand in solid array against the material welfare of the State and vote as a unit under the dictation of corrupt and selfish political bosses, many of whom allied themselves with the Republican party after the enfranchisement of the negro, because they saw the opportunity of using him to advance their ambition."

Governor Warfield said that negroes of Maryland were as unfit now to exercise the franchise as when the vote was first given to them. The Governor, in further praise of President Roosevelt, said that he was giving recognition to the best element of the people of the South in the matter of appointments.

THE VETERAN DEAD.

BY FANNY LINDSLEY FANCHER.

His comrades now bring, with slow, marching tread,
Open wide ranks, clear for them the way;
With reverence bow the uncovered head,
Your debt to him—Ah, ne'er could you pay!



EDWARD PAYSON CONE,

Ex-Secretary General and Vice-President General National Society, S. A. R.

Mr. Cone has rendered the society valuable services, and was conspicuously identified with the patriotic, religious and educational work of the metropolis outside of this organization. Mr. Cone was one of the earliest members of this society, his number being fifty-three. He was born in West Granby, Hartford County, Conn., March 4, 1835. His ancestor, Daniel Cone, came to Massachusetts from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1651, married Mehitabel Spencer, of Lynn, Mass., and later, together with his wife's family, moved to Connecticut. Mr. Cone's great grandfather, Daniel Cone, grandson of the first Daniel, was a soldier at Louisburg and Ticonderoga. His grandfather, Daniel Hurlbut Cone, started for Boston, with his brother William, who was a Captain of Minutemen, the day the news of the engagement at Lexington and Concord was received by courier. He served during the entire war, and drew a pension until his death in 1842, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. E. P. Cone was educated at the academy at Harwinton, Litchfield County, of which Zenos Montague Phelps, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was principal. His first business experience was in the store of George E. & William H. Goodspeed, at Goodspeed Landing, East Haddam, Conn, and later he went into business with his brother in Tennessee, where he laid the foundation of the business training which subsequently won for him his prominent connection with metropolitan interests. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although living in Tennessee, Mr. Cone was fearless in expressing his views in behalf of the Union, and cast the only vote in the precinct in which he lived against the Ordinance of Secession in June, 1861. Being in great danger from refusing to recognize the authority of the Vigilance Committee, he effected his escape from the State to Louisville, Ky., remaining there until the fall of Fort Donelson. Returning with Andrew Johnson, who had been appointed Military Governor, Mr. Cone became Assistant Postmaster at Nashville. He was secretary of the two Reconstruction Conventions called to reorganize the State, and rendered effective service in many other civil offices, and in raising a military company at the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, when Forrest's cavalry was almost in sight of Nashville, and communication was entirely cut off from Louisville. For a number of years Mr. Cone occupied the responsible position of advertising manager of the New York *Ledger*, to the success of which his good judgment largely contributed. He has been commander of the John A. Dix Post, G. A. R., member of the New England Society, Councilor General of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, a member of the Lotos, Press, Patria and Twilight Clubs, and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1861, Mr. Cone married Anna Maud Roche, of Massachusetts, a descendant of the family of de la Rochejaquelin, of La Vendee France. Mr. Cone's patriotism was equaled by his zeal in religious good works. For many years he was superintendent of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Sunday school, at Sixty-eighth street and the Boulevard, and for years was an elder of the Church, having first become connected with it through the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martyn, then its pastor. His uniform urbanity, proceeding from a naturally kindly heart, and his sincerity, energy and efficiency in everything that he undertook had won for him a host of friends in and out of the society.

OBITUARY.

Gilbert Rossiter, years ago a writer of historical sketches concerning the Northwest, died on Monday at his home in Lake Forest, Ill, aged eighty-two. He was born in Connecticut and went to Chicago with his father in 1841. He became interested in Indian legends connected with the early history of Illinois, Wisconsin and the Lake Superior region, and devoted much time to research and writing on the subject. He was one of the earliest settlers in Lake Forest, removing there in 1858. He is survived by his wife and two children, Mrs. Edward Allen Powers and Luther Newton Rossiter.

William Henry Burbeck, of New London, Conn., eighty-two years old, died in this city recently. He was a Son of the American Revolution and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His father was General Henry Burbeck, who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill and later was one of Washington's staff.

The Long Island Daughters of the Revolution has met with a severe loss in the death of its Chaplain, the Rev. John White Chadwick. He was much interested in the success of the society and in all that pertained to the Revolutionary period. One of his ancestors crossed the Delaware with Washington. He was one of the speakers at the Edward Everett Hale memorial when the Daughters of the Revolution celebrated his eightieth birthday in the Second Unitarian Church and wrote for the Daughters a fine paper on "Old Marblehead."

The death of Mrs. M. C. P. Bennett and that of her sister, Miss Julia Gertrude Gardiner, recalls the fact that they were real Daughters of the Revolution, their father, the late Dr. James Gardiner, of Lynn, Mass., having been a Revolutionary officer. Mrs. Bennett and Miss Gardiner were active and honored members of the Commonwealth Chapter, D. A. R., and will be missed from the chapter meetings, where their presence was always an inspiration for work and achievement. The chapter attended the funeral services of Mrs. Bennett, and the badge of the organization in flowers was sent as a token of esteem and affection for one who spent many years of a long and useful life in this community, and who was always in sympathy with its true interests.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Patriotic Service February 19, 1905, 8 P. M., the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-Sixth Street.

1.—Organ Prelude.
Scene Pastorale.....Edwin M. Lott
Hallelujah Chorus ("Messiah").....Handel
2.—Sentences.
3.—Responses.
4.—Chant, Hymn Book, page 61.
5.—Prayer, Response.
6.—Anthem, "The Lord is King"..Thomas Tallis Trimnel
7.—Responsive Reading, Psalm 130: 1-12; 23, 24.
8.—Chorus: Anvil Chorus—"God of the Nations"..Verdi
9.—Lessons from the Holy Scriptures.
10.—Anthem, "My Own Columbia."
11.—Hymn, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."
12.—Address, "The Creed of Liberty"..Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Chaplain, S. A. R.
13.—Anthem, "The Lord is Exalted".....John E. West
Offertory.
14.—Soprano Solo and Chorus,
"The Star Spangled Banner."
The Congregation will sing the Chorus.
15.—Hymn 133, "My Country 'Tis of Thee."
16.—Prayer and Benediction
17.—Organ Postlude, "America" variations.

Eugene Thayer.

BANQUET MICHIGAN S. A. R.

The thirteenth annual banquet of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at the Hotel Cadillac, was a fitting observance of the anniversary of Washington's birth.

It was a celebration of the day long to be remembered, not only for its spirit and sentiment, but also for its magnificence. Upwards of four hundred gentlemen sat down to the tables in the banquet hall and, after a delightful repast had been dispatched, the oratory and expression of patriotism that followed were sufficient to awaken the most stirring and ennobling feelings of love of country.

Elaborate were the decorations in the beautiful banquet hall. Phil Breitmeyer, who personally superintended the decorations, said that these were the most elaborate he ever put up in Detroit. The whole scheme was Philippine. In honor of General Funston everything was symbolic of the new insular possessions.

Entering the room one passed under a picture of George Washington and the first object that struck the gaze was a handsome silk American flag. Then passing into a tall stockade of Manila grass, which formed the entrance, the banquet room was on view, a veritable Filipino garden. All the tables were circular and topped with tufted Manila grass hoods, supported by iron stanchions and entwined with Southern smilax and cherry blossoms. At the base of each stanchion was a mound of red and white carnations, tied with blue ribbon. These straw canopies made a work of art and great were the exclamations of surprise and delight when the guests entered the garden. The tall, marble pillars of the room, the chandeliers and mirrors were all entwined or covered with flowers, the columns with vari-colored orchids in magenta, lavender and white; the mirrors with morning glories; and the chandelieres with clematis. To add to the beauty a dozen growing palm trees were set about the room at intervals between the round tables, each a little summer house in itself.

Above the long speakers' table at the end of the room was a thatch roof of Manila grass and above this still rested a drawing in color of Washington, surrounded with American flags on spear-heads. Back of the table and along the mirror was a bank of ferns with the banner of the society in the center. The musicians' balcony at the opposite end of the room was also mounted with a portrait of Washington draped with flags, the entire balcony being covered.

To complete the picture all the waiters were dressed in the pure white sun-resisting costumes of the Filipino with straggling, unkempt wigs to finish the illusion.

AT THE SPEAKERS' TABLE.

At the speakers' table sat George William Bates (toastmaster), Historian-General of the National Society, S. A. R.; Brigadier General Frederick Funston, U. S. A.; Thomas Pitts, President Michigan Society, S. A. R.; Lieutenant Robert J. Mitchell, U. S. A.; Hon. Job E. Hedges, of the New York Bar; Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of the Philadelphia Bar; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D.; Colonel Walter T. Duggan, U. S. A., and Colonel Bartlett, of the Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, Ont. The red Canadian military evening fusilier dress stood out in bold relief to the ordinary black of the rest of the table.

President Pitts presided and first introduced, by implication only, the guest of honor of the evening, General Funston. He said:

"We have with us to-night one of the most brilliant soldiers of the recent war. A great commentary on this greatness was the reception tendered to him this afternoon when all the leading members of the historical societies came to call on him. His name is known to every schoolboy in the land."

He then went on to speak of the work of the Sons of the American Revolution and the national scope of the society, and turned the gavel over to the toastmaster.

Mr. George William Bates, Historian-General of the National Society, was the toastmaster of the evening. He said: 'Some one has said that institutions that dine never die, and this may be the reason why some of the prominent and popular societies of to-day have won their way to popular favor along this most delightful and entertaining way. Certain it is, some men have won fame and fortune in this way. This is essentially a gastronomical age, but it must not be understood that all societies exist for the sole purpose of an annual entertainment. Our society employs this method only as a means of impressing upon the public the purposes of its existence. These purposes stand for an enlightened public sentiment based on the principles of the American Revolution and stand for free institutions in the United States. The interesting fact is that the growth of civil liberty in America has been contemporaneous with the growth of a patriotic society which stands for such institutions. And at no time there failed to be such a society which has sustained these principles at every crisis in the history of this country.

"It must not be thought that ours is purely a hereditary society for if you do, you are liable to misapprehend the purposes of its existence, and some one may intimate that they have a more distinguished ancestry than you have. The story is told that Mr. Backbay, of Boston, became engaged in a discussion with Mr. Jacob Moses' son on this subject. Mr. Backbay said that blood will tell, for one of his ancestors was present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Moses' son replied: 'Oh! that's noddings, for von of my ancestors was present at the signing of the Ten Commandments.' If this were its only purposes, it would in fact exist in vain because heredity has only produced a name, with no principle, endeavor, or achievement on which to found it. The originators of this society have builded far better than they knew, and to-day, as the result of what is known as the renaissance of patriotism which sprang up from the centennial celebrations of 1876, there exists this society which numbers more than 12,000 members, with nearly forty-five State societies, including one each in France, Hawaii and the Philippines. Thus like the territory of the United States, on which the sun never sets, so does this society encircle the globe. And this opportunity, which we have on the birthday of 'the Father of our Country,' enables us to make prominent before our people the glorious destiny of the country, as emanating from the principles and strenuous life of our revolutionary fathers, and it is a matter of congratulation that we are here to-night to pay our reverence to those worthy sires who made it possible for us to enjoy what may be called the precious legacy of the past, which has enabled 80,000,000 of people to exist in a homogeneous democracy thoroughly imbued with that spirit of a common citizenship which stands for liberty and country."

Toastmaster Bates then introduced Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of Philadelphia, who read a paper on the French-American alliance in the revolution.

Following Mr. Lowrey came Hon. Job E. Hedges, of New York, one of the famed after-dinner wits of the metropolis. He spoke both in humorous and serious vein, and in opening his address said:

"I came here primarily to pay my respects to General Funston, to pay my respects to the day and secondarily to be received. I have been received all day, but I know that all this celebration is not for me. If it were this room would not represent a Filipino bower, but the Bowery. I don't know much about George Washington, whether he was the greatest general or fought the greatest battle, but I do know he anticipated both Dr. Wagner and President Roosevelt, for he not only led the simple life but he led it strenuously."

General Frederick Funston spoke on his experiences while an officer with the Cuban insurgents, and his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant R. J. Mitchell, made a short speech. Colonel N. A. Bartlett, of the Twenty-first Essex Regiment, spoke for a short time, and said he hoped for the time "not when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together but when the lion and the eagle shall march together." Colonel O. A. James responded on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton made a witty address.

The music was furnished by the Fort Wayne orchestra, ensconced in the banner-decked balcony. Vocal solos and national songs were sung by a chorus of male voices, including Samuel T. Stearns, Dr. E. B. Spalding, James L. Lee, Clarence A. Cotton, Guy B. Cady and Philip H. Gray, and John Archer was at the piano.

The reception in honor of General Funston in the afternoon at the Hotel Cadillac was a charming combination of the military and the civic. The brilliant society costumes of the women were relieved by the dress blue and gold of the officers at Fort Wayne. Colonel Duggan, the commandant, and staff were present and there was the heartiness of the grip of soldiers when these grasped hands with General Funston in the reception line. Between the hours of two and four a large party gathered to meet the General and he was assisted in receiving by Thomas Pitts, President of the organization; George William Bates, Historian-General; Lieutenant Robert J. Mitchell, General Funston's aid; Hon. Dwight M. Lowrey, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Job E. Hedges, of New York.

The parlors on the lower floor of the hotel were handsomely decorated with palms and potted green plants. Punch and lemonade were served. The Fort Wayne band rendered the music, playing national airs.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

CHARTER TRUSTEES.

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
Mrs GEO. B. WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA.

Mrs. EDWARD ROBY, Chairman.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE, New York, President National.

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Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.

Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

COLORADO.

Since Mrs. Frank Wheaton took the presidency of this State a renewed interest has been shown. The preliminary organization under Mrs. William T. Gauss was made by the overcoming of difficulties which speak highly for that lady's executive ability. The society just held its own under Mrs. Goddard, and now it is beginning to grow in numbers and interest. Two meetings have been held. The first was largely attended. Those of us who have been in Denver or Colorado Springs and Pueblo realize these distances from each other. But we also realize that those who dwell in these places eliminate space and distance and think nothing of attending a meeting in either one, going and returning in a day. Indeed, far more is thought of the distance from New York to Brooklyn or Jersey City than are the many miles traversed in our enterprising West, just to attend a meeting. No wonder that cities spring up, as it were, in a night, where such energy and enterprise is shown.

The first meeting under the new president was rather an executive and social one. At the second a slight revision of the by-laws was made removing the headquarters from Colorado Springs to Denver, and extracts were read from President Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812," particularly the description of the battle of New Orleans.

ALABAMA.

Mrs. William Mudd Jordan, of 1231 South 20th street, Birmingham, Alabama, has been appointed organizing president for Alabama in place of, and at the request of, Miss E. J. Hansell, who has done such good preliminary work. All but one of the requisite number for organization has been submitted. The organization will be complete in a very short time.

WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Samuel R. Green, of 526 South Cedar street, Spokane, has been appointed organizing president for the State of Washington, and has gone to work with great zeal. She is experienced in patriotic organizations and acquainted with the principles of patriotism, and with those who are desirous of building the monument of memory, and records of the brave deeds of their ancestors, by being living evidences of the same through their membership and fraternal relations with patriotic women. One of the brighest of the stars of our flag will soon be at work in this State.

OREGON.

Mrs. William V. Jobes (Esther Allen Jobes), formerly of Spokane, has removed to St. Johns, Oregon, and been appointed organizing president for that State. She has been the pioneer of this organization in this State, but members are already coming in under her wise influence.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The regular executive board meeting of the National Society will take place (by requisite number of votes as per the constitution) on Thursday, April 14. The regular routine business and preparations for the meeting of 1906 will be made at this time.

NEW YORK.

The Greater New York City Chapter gave a euchre party at Delmonico's on January 4, which followed the business meeting, and was rather unique in its character. Each one who came brought a gift which was not to cost over 25 cents. These were so disguised by the wrappings that no estimate of what they were could be obtained. After the game each one selected a bundle (without being permitted to touch it), the only distinction being that the first choice was to the highest number of points. All who attended were pleased.

The New York State Society held its regular Honor Day Luncheon on Tuesday, February 14 - Valentine's Day - in the large ballroom of Delmonico's. The guest of honor was Mrs. Charles Warren Fairbanks, wife of the Vice-President of the United States, and President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. These Honor Day luncheons are a regular feature of the New York State Society, and are held each year in honor of some woman whose status and achievements have made her worthy of the honor of all other women, and so Mrs. Fairbanks is esteemed by this society. On this occa-

sion the society returns its social obligations and invites, as guests of the society, to meet the guest of honor, the presidents of all other clubs or organizations from whom New York has received similar courtesies through the year just preceding. This year invitations were sent out to fifty-four of these societies, thirty-six responding by their representatives. Two hundred and eight were in attendance at the luncheon. The head table was arranged crescent shape, the guest of honor sitting at the right of the State President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade. On Mrs. Slade's left was Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, founder and president of Sorosis, the "dean of women's organizations." The train bringing Mrs. Fairbanks from Washington was detained en route and the reception did not begin till 12:50, all but the guests of the society passing directly in to their seats at the table. While awaiting the seating of these, a representative from the Woman's Republican Club, which had been holding its business meeting in the same building, came to ask Mrs. Fairbanks to their meeting, which, of course, she could not attend. The reporters took advantage of this to make it appear that she had neglected a society whose invitation she had never accepted, and which had not the slightest reason to expect her, though had she been in time she would have been pleased to have granted them the courtesy. The president of the Woman's Republican Club was one of the invited guests of the New York State Society, and all the members had been given the opportunity to meet Mrs. Fairbanks by participating in the reception and luncheon of the U. S. D. 1812. This explanation is given in justice to Mrs. Fairbanks.

The rooms were decorated with the American flag, the banners and colors of the society and the society's flower, the white carnation, the guest of honor carrying a large bouquet of these flowers, tied with the society colors, the gift of the society. At the beginning of the exercise Mrs. Slade requested that the recent custom of applauding campaign songs when played by the orchestra should not be observed; but that all applause should be given to the national music, since this day was brought together the representatives of the societies which memorialized the birth of our national emblem and that of the "Star Spangled Banner" which has become our national hymn.

At the close of the luncheon, Mrs. Slade introduced Mrs. Fairbanks, after pinning upon her the insignia of the United States Daughters of 1812 in the name of the National Society, which has just made her an honorary member. Mrs. Fairbanks responded in a thrilling and encouraging patriotic speech which all appreciated. At the conclusion of this, Mrs. Slade introduced each guest of the society to the guest of honor, and one and all responded with a few words of greeting. The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented by Mrs. J. Heron Crosman and Mrs. William Lindsay, ex-Vice-Presidents General; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York State Regent; Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Regent of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter; Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter; Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, Regent of the Washington Heights Chapter; Mrs. William Cummings Story, Regent of the Manhattan Chapter; Mrs. Fuller, Regent of the Mohegan Chapter of Ossining, N. Y., and Mrs. Charles Edward Brown, of the Boudinot Chapter, of Elizabeth, N. J. By some error the invitation to the Paulus Hook Chapter, of Jersey City, was not received. At the last moment excuses were received from Mrs. Bedle, ex-Vice-President of the National Society; Miss Mary Isabelle Forsyth, Regent of the Chapter in Kingston and ex-State Regent, and Mrs. Stephen V. White, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter, of Brooklyn.

The Daughters of the Revolution were represented by the President-General, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham; the New York State President, Mrs. John H. Abeel, and Mrs. Hotchkin, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, and Mrs. William F. Coxford, representing three New York Chapters.

A telegram of regrets was received from Mrs. Abram G. Mills, president of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, and Mrs. Eugene Hoffman, president of the Holland Dames (the latter being represented by request of its President by Mrs. Levi Holbrook), and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, President of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots, State of New York.

The National Society of New England Women was represented by Miss Caroline Chapman, president of the Montclair Colony of that society, and the Daughters of the Confederacy by Mrs. James Henry Parker, President of the New York State Division. The Daughters of Ohio, by Mrs. Christopher C. Shayne, the president, and the Daughters of Indiana, by their president, Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

Woman's Clubs were represented by the New York State President, Mrs. Philip Carpenter; Sorosis by Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour, its founder and president; Ideala by its president, Mrs. Harry M. Newington; Political Study Club, by its president, Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith; Clio by Mrs. Henry I. Mckinley, president; the New York City Federation and Eclectic, by Mrs. Dore Lyon, president; Rutgers Literic, by Mrs. George P. Howes, president; Minerva, by Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor (acting president during the absence abroad of the president, Mrs. Howard MacNutt); the Kemy Day Club, by its president, Mr. A. M. Palmer; Post Parliament, by its president, Mrs. John Fowler Trow; the Staten Island Diet Kitchen, by its president, Mrs. Stephen W. Stephens, and the Information Club, by its president, Mrs. Guilford; Mrs. C. E. Donellen, president of the Prospect Club of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Spencer Weart, president of the Jersey City Woman's Club. Excuses were received at the last moment from Mrs. Charles B. Bartram, president of Chiropean Club of Brooklyn; Mrs. William Warner Penfield, president of the Westchester Woman's Club, and Mrs. Mcinours Jamison, president of Interpe; Miss Lydia Day, represented the private schools of the city.

The United States Daughters of 1812 were represented by Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith, honorary vice-president National, who also represented her sister, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who is the founder of this General Society, and who was detained from the luncheon by serious illness; Miss M. Louise Edge, corresponding secretary of the National Society, registrar of the National Membership Board and president for the State of New Jersey, and Mrs. George Armand Ludin, special secretary National, regent of the Greater New York City Chapter, first vice-president for the State of New York, and chairman for the day.

A greeting was given by Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, who is the candidate from the State of New York for the National Vice Presidency of the D. A. R. this coming April election. Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, asked to represent the Militia of New York, responded that "they were too busy guarding the President of the United States to be represented."

Mrs. Samuel B. Larned responded to the invitation too late to have her name on the list for greetings, and Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, State Historian, waived her right in honor of the guests.

About half way through the exercises a "Real Daughter's" pin was presented to Mrs. E. B. Hinsdale by the State President, Mrs. Slade, and pinned upon her by the State Vice-President, Mrs. Ludin. The exercises closed with the recitation by Mrs. Daniel Nally, of a poem entitled "Spirit of 1812," written for the society by Mrs. Minnie Quray Roberts, of Pittsfield, Pa. The souvenirs were heart-shaped boxes of bonbons.

Taking advantage of this season of being in New York as the guest of this society, Mrs. Fairbanks was given a reception that same evening by the Daughters of Indiana (Miss Mary Garrett Hay, president) at the Hotel Astor, and on the following day a luncheon was given at the Pouch Mansion in Brooklyn by the Mary Washington Colonial and the Fort Greene Chapter, D. A. R. combined, and presided over by Mrs. S. V. White, Regent of the Fort Greene Chapter.

Not only this State, but the National Society, are interested in establishing a National Memorial Park on St. Michael's or Crab's Island, opposite Plattsburgh, N. Y., in honor of the soldiers and sailors buried there at the time of the battle of Plattsburgh and the engagement under Commodore MacDonough. One of the honorary vice-presidents of the National Society, Mrs. Lee, has been sent to Plattsburgh to look over the ground and to assist in forming a chapter of this society in Plattsburg, with every hope of success.

LOUISIANA.

The March meeting of this State was held at the residence of Mrs. Sherouse, the vice-president. Mrs. John B. Richardson, the president, presided. One of the principal features of the meeting was the conferring of the Real Daughters pins, which are given by the National Society to Mrs. L. M. Harper, Mrs. F. G. Tennant and Mrs. V. Fowler, whose own fathers fought in the War of 1812. The pins were much admired. Discussion regarding the next National meeting was held, also plans made for the care of the Chalmette monument till the United States Government shall accept the trust and complete the work. Mrs. Sherouse gave a fine collation at the close of the meeting.

WISCONSIN.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the Wisconsin State Society with a charming tea at the residence of Mrs. Charles Catlin, the president. In honor of the day the rooms were decorated with the National emblem. Flowers and ribbons of red, white and blue and gray were everywhere. The programme included the reading of a paper on the Battle of Plattsburg, by

address by Judge Halsey and several musical selections. Those who assisted in receiving were the two vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank L. Vance and Mrs. L. W. Halsey. At the table were Miss Mary Beekman Sabin and Miss Grace Young.

The guests included members of different patriotic societies in the city, the Colonial Wars, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and Colonial Governors. Among those present were Mesdames D. H. Johnson, Hiram J. Mabbett, Thomas H. Brown, William Watkins, Horace M. Seaman, Frank Montgomery, of New York; D. G. Norris, Henry Kloes, Hamilton Townsend, George Chamberlain, M. H. Fisk, F. A. Sabin, C. B. Whitnall, A. M. Joys, M. D. Kimball, McAllister, F. C. Millard, and Miss Cutter.

Mrs. William Gerry Slade,
President National.

THE DAY AND THE HATCHET.

The Father of the Commonwealth whose glory shall not die
Stood meek, but unabashed, beneath the stern parental eye,
Remarking for Posterity, "I cannot tell a lie,
I did it with my Hatchet."

The Hatchet of our Ancestors, alas! is with us still,
It seldom smites a cherry tree, for it is primed to kill,
And when a reputation needs bedrubbing with a will
We do it with our Hatchets.

How many an honest citizen might candidly confess,
When the glory of a rival grows abruptly less and less,
"A little careful knocking made the difference, I guess—
I did it with my Hatchet."

How many a blameless woman, to her fate at last resigned,
Her better nature wounded and her character maligned,
Might scan her former calling-list courageously, and find
They had done it with their Hatchets!

When Washington was living for the betterment of men
He did his fighting with his sword, his writing with his pen;
But he turned no edge of malice on his fellow creatures when
He swung his little Hatchet.

Now hark ye, fellow citizens! We're human, you and I;
So if the blade of malice we have flourished on the sly,
Let's own the crime while yet there's time: "We cannot tell a lie,
We did it with our Hatchets!"

—Wallace Irwin, in *New York Commercial Advertiser.*



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

Officers of Order of Old Guard for 1905.

President.....Mr. Charles Cromwell
First Vice-President.....Mr. M. Umbenstock
Second Vice-President.....Mr. W. T. Bannister
Third Vice-President.....Hon. George Comstock Baker
Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary.....Mr. William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers
Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

Committee on Admissions.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

Special Committee of Directors.

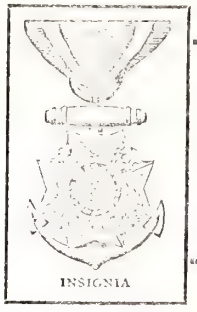
Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonia, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

Cost of Membership, Dues, Etc.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.



INSIGNIA

ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

INCORPORATED SEPT. 3, 1895.

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to
THERON R. WOODWARD, Sec'y,
315 Dearborn Street,
CHICAGO.

Officers.

President.....William Porter Adams
First Vice-President.....Hon. Charles Page Bryan
Second Vice-President.....Brig. Gen. C. C. C. Carr, U. S. A.
Third Vice-President.....Hon. Carter H. Harrison
Secretary,
Theron R. Woodward, 300 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer.....Charles Cromwell
Registrar.....Edward Nevers
Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence
Librarian.....J. E. Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

Objects of the Society.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

Invitation.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

Cost of Membership, Dues, Etc.

The Admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year

Rules Governing Admission of Members.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

D. A. R. STATEMENT.

In view of the fact that an impression seems to have gone abroad to the intent that the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have by their action in joining the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs taken a step contrary to the expressed wishes of the national organization, we, the members of the Manhattan Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, consider it wise to make the following statement and so correct a grave error. We united with the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs by a unanimous vote of the chapter and with the full knowledge of the national society, who made no objection to our contemplated action. We have received no information at any time that our action in joining the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs was displeasing to the national society. The fact of our being federated has raised no dissension in our chapter, which is a perfectly united body. We have decided to withdraw from the New York State Federation because of the unpleasant comment it has excited, as we desire, above all things, to avoid creating the impression that we have any interests paramount to the interests of the national society and because we consider it unwise to continue to occupy a position that subjects us to public comment.

Mrs. William Cummings Story, Regent.
Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, First Vice-Regent.
Mrs. John Fowler Tlow, Second Vice-Regent.
Mrs. George Dallis Yeomans, Secretary.
Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, Treasurer.
Mrs. Robert Dhu Macdonald, Registrar.

The officers of the Manhattan Chapter also deny the published statements that the act of the Chapter in joining the Federation was unconstitutional, that Mrs. Fairbanks, the National President, and the national officers disapproved the action of the Chapter in joining said Federation and that members are resigning from the Chapter because of the supposed friction within its circle.

MEETING OF GENERAL SILLIMAN BRANCH HELD AT RESIDENCE OF I. W. BIRDSEYE AND MATTER OF PRESENCE OF NATIONAL OFFICERS DISCUSSED.

Bridgeport, Conn.—At the meeting of General Silliman Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, which was held at the residence of Isaac W. Birdseye, on Fairfield avenue, the annual banquet of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which will be held in this city on February 22, was discussed. As Mr. Birdseye is the treasurer of the National Society, it is expected that the national officers will attend. Invitations have been extended to them through Mr. Birdseye, who will give a reception to them at his home after the State banquet, should they be present.

About thirty members of the branch were present at the meeting last evening, which was a regular meeting, although held at the residence of Mr. Birdseye. William A. Barnes gave a very interesting talk on "Colonial Ancestors" and Captain Henry F. Norcross spoke on the topic, "Washington and Lafayette." Dr. C. C. Godfrey, in his usual interesting manner, spoke of the meeting at St. Louis, Mo. After the meeting there was an entertainment of music, at the conclusion of which refreshments were served.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY STARTS UP.

The Michigan Society began its career with a dinner at the Hotel Astor, which in point of enthusiasm and attendance eclipsed the annual festivities of many much older State organizations of a similar nature in New York.

Governor Higgins, who began his business in the Peninsular State and is considered a sort of Michigander himself, was to have been present, but had to telegraph his regrets. Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, and Senator Burrowes were also kept away, but other desertions were few. Between 200 and 250 sat down to table.

Ex-Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcomb, president, and others at the platform table were Will Carlton, the poet; Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Consul-General; "Hurry-up" Yost, the University of Michigan football coach; Congressman William S. Bennet; Homer Warren, of Detroit, the sweet singer of Michigan; ex-Governor John S. Rich, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, John H. Blair, president of the University of Michigan Club; Edwin O. Wood, chairman of the Michigan Democratic Committee; Judge Byron S. Waite, of the United States Court of Appraisers; C. A. Gower, ex-superintendent of Public Education in Michigan, and Stanley L. Otis, secretary of the new society.

Speeches were made by Will Carleton, Mr. Uchida, Congressman Bennet and Mr. Yost. Homer Warren sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill" with uncommon fervor and effectiveness.

Mrs. Charles H. Pinney of Derby, Connecticut, a member of the Connecticut Chapter of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, has erected, in the name of the Society, on the old common of Derby, which was the site of the first public buildings of the town, a fine commemorative tablet. It is especially fitting that the descendants of the founders should thus honor their memory.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

American Book Company, Publishers, New York.

"Geography of New York," by Floyd R. Smith and Albert C. Perry, Jr., as a supplementary reader is a work that will prove not only instructive to the school children of the fifth grade, for whom it is especially intended, but will be found entertaining as well. It is profusely illustrated and in every way is as attractive a little book as has come to our notice in many a day. The scenes of Colonial days of New York and the contrast of the present time would make the book a valuable one for the libraries of the children's societies.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.

"The Strategy of Great Railroads," by Frank H. Spearman. Price $1.50, net. A well written story of the extraordinary struggle of the last five years for the supremacy in control among the American railroads and of the development and rebuilding of the transportation systems. It is a work of striking and dramatic interest covering the recent history of railway life in America. It is a book that well repays one for the time spent in reading it. The maps are a valuable addition to the work.

C. M. Clark Publishing Company, Boston.

"My Lady Laughter," by Dwight Tilton. Price $1.50. The period of this tale is of those months of the American Revolution when the town of Boston, restless under the yoke of the British, was in a state of siege. The story progresses swiftly before a background of such stirring scenes as those enacted at Lexington and Bunker Hill. The lives of its fictional characters are closely interwoven with the deeds of Joseph Warren, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, John Hancock and George Washington, all of whom stand forth from the novelist's canvass with striking vividness. The picturesque quality in which the novel abounds finds ample scope in such scenes as Faneuil Hall used for British theatricals, the Liberty Tree, the riding school in the South Church, the Hancock Mansion and the Queen's ball at Province House.

The story is strongly dramatic and absorbing in interest. There are ten illustrations in colors and the book is attractively bound.

Alfred Bartlett, Publisher, 69 Cornhill, Boston.

"The Cornhill Dodgers and Inspirational Leaflets" are an attractive addition to the home. The illuminated initial, the handsomely printed text and the large variety of well chosen quotations make them especially fitted for remembrance offerings for patriotic, church or family holiday. They can be ordered by the dozen and are sure to please all who possess them.

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"Freckles and Fun," by Rowland C. Bowman, is a dainty little volume of verse pleasing to the reader and attractively printed, bound and illustrated.

The Minute Men

Commander-in-Chief

Col. M. A. Winter

Armory Building

Washington, D. C.

We propose to turn out at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907, to celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1,000 men in their Continental Uniform.

Will you be one of them?



Department of the East

Major E. T. Paull

46 W. 28th Street

New York City

We are arranging to take 100 minute men in their Continental Uniforms to Europe, possibly celebrate the battle of Bunker Hill in London.

Do you want to go along?

MINUTE MEN

PREAMBLE.

THE MINUTE MEN, a corporation existing according to laws enacted by the Congress of the United States for the government of the District of Columbia, having its legal headquarters in the National Capital, Washington D. C., by virtue of the power conferred upon it by its Charter of Incorporation and for its more perfect discipline and government, hereby adopts the following Constitution and Rules and Regulations:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.—The name of this organization shall be THE MINUTE MEN.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1.—The object of THE MINUTE MEN is to bring together into a National Organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved and maintained the Independence of the United States of America, to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services; to participate, when possible, in all patriotic ceremonies, celebrations and anniversaries in Continental uniform, that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Membership in THE MINUTE MEN shall be open to all patriotic citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, of good moral character, who shall subscribe to the principles and purposes of THE MINUTE MEN.

Sec. 2.—Honorary and sustaining members may be admitted to membership under such rules and regulations as may be established for the government of THE MINUTE MEN.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. The equipment of THE MINUTE MEN shall be similar to those in use during the Revolutionary War; with such modifications as the several Commands in any State or Territory may elect, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE MINUTE MEN.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1.—Application for membership shall be made to the proper officer on the following blank form:

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

....REGIMENT MINUTE MEN

P. O..... State .....

I.....residing at No.....

P. O....., State of....., being a citizen of the U. S., ... years of age, desire to become a member of Co.....Regiment MINUTE MEN.

I respectfully refer to the following persons as being two of my personal friends:

Mr. ..... No. .....

P. O.....State.....Occupation.....

Mr. ..... No. .....

P. O.....State.....Occupation.....

Signature of Applicant.

....

Occupation .....

Date .....

Recommended by .....

Recruiting Officer.

CAPT. LOUIS H. CORNISH,

National Recruiting Officer,

P. O. BOX 1151, N. Y. City.

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The Continental uniforms cost from $15.00 to $25.00, according to number ordered at one time, the fatigue dress uniform consisting of imitation buckskin hunting shirt and leggings and cocked hat, cost $5.00.

We want recruits throughout the country, and any one getting a squad of 4 becomes a corporal, 8 a sergeant, 12 a commissioned lieutenant, 24 a commission as captain.

Other inducement will be given to those who are willing to work for the cause.

TO PERFECT THE FAMILY TREE.

Clayton, Kan., January 23, 1905.

The Spirit of '76 Publishing Company:

Please send me the address of an American genealogist who looks up the American ancestry. Awaiting a reply, I am, respectfully, Miss H. E. Brelsford.

R. T. D., No. 1, Clayton, Kan.

John Warne, of Monmouth county, N. J., whose wife's name was Mary, fought in the Revolutionary War and was in the battle of Monmouth. Can any one tell me anything more about his military career? G. W. L.

E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, New York.

"Makers of the American Republic," by David Gregg, D. D., Hon. W. W. Goodrich and Dr. Sidney H. Carney, Jr. The book embodies the results of a large historical research. It sets forth in a vivid and attractive light the races, the personalities, the principle and the occasions entitled to credit in the construction of the American Republic. It is highly suggestive of American history yet to be written. The book pleads for the broadest and purest type of Americanism and is outspoken and fearless in advocating the highest interests of the nation. There are chapters on the early Colonists, Virginians, Pilgrims, Hollanders, Puritans, Quakers, Scotch and Huguenots, The American Foremothers, The Old-Time Minister, The Bench and Bar as Makers of the Republic, Some Medical Men of the Revolution, and the Black Forefathers. Price, cloth bound, $2.

Minneapolis, March 24, 1905

Mr. L. H. Cornish.

Dear Sir.—Please find inclosed the sum of $1.00 for Spirit of '76, to help on the good cause already begun, and I hope will prove a success.

Mrs. M. J. Harrison,
1866 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

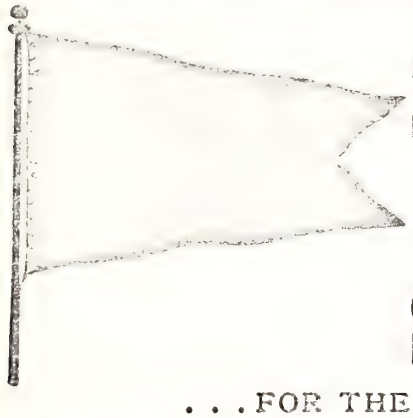
Detroit, March 13, 1905.

"The Spirit of '76,"
Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor.

Dear Sir.—I take the liberty to forward the following, with the recommendation that you print it in The Spirit of '76 if considered allowable and proper.

I desire to secure additional information concerning Major Amos Scott, who lived in Hebron, Washington County, New York. He served as Captain in the war of 1812. He was Captain and Major in the 50th Regiment, Washington County, New York State Militia, 1800 to 1810. I will be pleased to correspond directly with any one who can furnish historical data relative to Major Amos Scott and his ancestors, or would appreciate any information printed in The Spirit of '76 in response to this query.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES · INCIDENTS · AND MEN OF '76 · AND COLONIAL TIMES

XI. Edited and Published Monthly by Louis H. Cornish, New York City. MAY, 1905. Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept. 1894. NO. 9 WHOLE NO. 129.

GATES TO THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONGRESS NATIONAL SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, HELD AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2 AND 3, 1905.



The Minute Men.

COCKED HATS FOR MILITIAMEN.

Also Knee Breeches—Gen. Miles Advocates Return to Continental Uniform.

Boston, May 15.—Cocked hats and full dress for the Massachusetts militia are recommended by Gen. Miles. A revival of the old Continental uniform is seriously contemplated. The entire militia, ambulance corps and all, can be fitted out at an expense of $35,000 to $40,000, and Gen. Miles believes this would be a wise expense and that such a uniform worn on occasions of parade "would inspire respect and raise the patriotic interest of both troops and citizens."

Gen. Miles has held a series of conferences with officers of the militia and finds that they agree with him in the opinion that the troops need a fourth uniform for parade purposes. The officers, however, do not go so far as Gen. Miles in declaring the Continental uniform the best for such a use. The admit that it would be picturesque, but some of them, especially in the Irish Ninth, fear that the wearing of knee breeches might result in raising the cry of aping monarchical or court customs. It is believed that Governor Douglas will approve of Gen. Miles's recommendation.—The Sun.

BUFF AND BLUE.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Your editorial anent Gen. Miles and the Continental uniform is good reading, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the buff and blue as worn by the Minute Men, and especially when the men are led by an old fashioned drum and fife corps, as is the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., creates more enthusiasm and patriotic fervor than any other military display.

I was born in Hartford, and my boyhood memories revert with pleasure to the time when the Putnam Phalanx in their Continentals, representing the Americans, and the Governor's Foot Guard in their red coats, representing the British, marched down the main street; and it was a sight that would fill the callous heart of a New Yorker with the love of country.

As one who has reached the age to be Osslerized, I now wear the buff and blue as national recruiting officer of the Minute Men of Washington, D. C., and I am arranging to have all the companies of militia that wear the Continental uniform celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, by gathering at that place during the Jamestown celebration, Oct. 10, 1907.

A preliminary meeting will be held by delegates from those companies Oct. 19, 1905, at Fraunces's Tavern, New York city, as guests of the Minute Men of the Department of the East, Major E. T. Paull, Commander. Captain L. H. CORNISH,
National Recruiting Officer.

At the funeral of Hiram Cronk last survivor of the War of 1812, the members of the Sons of 1812 wore long blue cutaways with big bell buttons, brass[illegible] and all over the front tall varnished hats, each fastened by a gorgeous black and red pompon. Even more striking was the get up of the Minute Men. These had the costumes of Continental days on them. They sported knee breeches, high black leather riding boots, three cornered hats caught up on the sides with cockades, and blue coats faced with buff. They looked as if they had just ridden out of a Revolutionary story book.

The Minute Men acted as a guard of honor for Mrs. Donald McLean at the National S. A. R. Congress in Philadelphia, also at a reception tendered her at Sherry's by the N. Y. City Chapter D. A. R. At the unveiling of a memorial window at St. Luke's home under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution State of New York the Minute Men were represented by Major E. T. Paull, Capt. L. H. Cornish and Chaplain Rev. De Witt L. Pelton, Ph.D.

The Washington Continental Guards were represented by the following members at the Memorial Day celebration acting as a guard of honor to the G. A. R. stand on Riverside Drive.

Captain Walter B. Tuttle, Lieut. Chenowith, Lieut. Ferris, and Messrs. Robinson, Comfort, Wayne and Cornish.

In the afternoon a memorial service was held at Cypress Hills Cemetery over the grave of Hiram Cronk the veteran of 1812.

TO THE MEMBERS EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

The officers of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York never give up their positions but sometimes die.

The continuous Secretary of this society has failed for quite a sum and made his wife a preferred creditor.

Two years of the Secretary hip of the S. A. R. brought us to the verge of bankruptcy but we knew when we had had enough and are now paying for our experience.

Something over one year ago we retired from the Secretaryship of the Empire State S. A. R. as we did not feel that we could afford to give the time necessary to the work and because we could not appoint a proper assistant to do the work for us. Since that time we have attended strictly to business and have not paid any attention to society work. The man who was left in charge of headquarters has upon various occasions made statements that my friends have considered derogatory to me and while indignant at the remarks have in some instances apologized for me. There is no occasion for any one to do anything of the kind. My two years' record is down in black and white and I have nothing to be ashamed of. The following figures taken from the Treasurer's report will more than substantiate my claims. I was secretary in 1902 and 1903.

New members, 1902, 150; new members, 1903, 133; new members, 1904, 70.

Initiation fees, 1902, $765; initiation fees, 1903, $620; initiation fees, 1904, $365.

Membership, 1902, 1,261; membership, 1903, 1,304; membership, 1904, 1,257.

Delinquents in dues, 1902, 164; delinquents in dues, 1903, 184; delinquents in dues, 1904, 215.

Amount due for delinquent dues, 1902, $1,500; amount due for delinquent dues, 1903, $1,184.50; amount due for delinquent dues, 1904, $1,350.

There is no need of a headquarters for the Empire State Society. My two years' experience as Secretary qualify me to say this. The money spent for rent and assistant could be put to much better advantage in entertainments and memorials. The suggestion that I was at the bottom of the scratching of the Treasurer's name at the election does not do me justice. Had I a hand in it the total would have been 126 instead of 20 as when I undertake a job of that kind I show results.

The only banquet given by the Empire State Society that did not show a deficit to be made good by vote of the members was the one recently given at the Astoria when our President, Theodore Roosevelt, was present. This netted something over $100 to the good of the treasury. It was principally through the efforts of Wm. W. J. Warren that the banquet was a success and this through his personal visit to Washington with the invitation to the President which secured his presence.

The comment that suggested a member by the man in charge of headquarters in recognition of Warren's successful work, was that he hoped the next banquet committee would not have to pay so big a bill for travelling expenses as that presented by Warren.

It is these nasty comments that has taken the enthusiasm out of many of our good companions, and the sooner the present administration rids itself of the present incumbent, so soon will the society get back to its former era of prosperity.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II. MAY, 1905. No. 9.

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PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

May.

1, 1776—Massachusetts expunges name of king from legal proceedings.
1, 1778—Engagement at Crooked Billet, Pa.
4, 1775—Rhode Island renounces allegiance to the king.
5, 1775—Engagement at Martha's Vineyard.
6, 1780—Engagement at Lanneau's Ferry, S. C.
7, 1780—Battle at Fort Moultrie, S. C.
8, 1777—Engagement at Piscataway, N. J.
8, 1778—Battle of Bordentown, N. J.
8, 1780—Engagement at Sullivan's Island, S. C.
9, 1779—Engagement at Fort Nelson (Portsmouth), Va.
10, 1775—Capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen.
10, 1775—The second Continental Congress.
10, 1781—Camden S. C., burned by the British.
11, 1775—"Lexington Alarm" posted in Charleston, S. C.
11, 1779—Norfolk, Va., occupied by the British.
11, 1779—Engagement at Charleston Neck, S. C.
11, 1781—Engagement at Orangeburg, S. C.
12, 1775—Seth Warner takes Crown Point
12, 1780—Surrender of Charleston, S. C.
12, 1781—Engagement at Fort Motte, S. C.
13, 1783—Organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, at the Verplanck House, near Fishkill, N. Y.
14, 1775—Engagement at Fort St. John, Canada.
14, 1781—Engagement at Croton River, N. Y.
14, 1781—Engagement at Nelson's Ferry, S. C.
15, 1776—Virginia directs her delegates to vote for Independence.
15, 1778—Congress passes the measure for instituting government by the people.
15, 1778—Congress votes half pay for seven years to officers serving until end of the war.
15, 1781—Engagement at Fort Granby, S. C.
17, 1772—Rhode Island proposes a general congress.
17, 1776—National fast.
18, 1778—The Mischianza at Philadelphia.
19, 1777—Engagement at Amelia Island, Fla.
19, 1776—Battle of the Cedars, Canada.
20, 1774—Charter of Massachusetts annulled, and people declared rebels by Parliament.
20, 1775—Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Declaration of Independence.
20, 1778—Unsuccessful attempt of British to surround Lafayette's troops at Barren Hill.
21, 1775—Engagement at Grape Island, Mass.
21, 1781—Engagement at Silver Bluff, S. C.
21, 1781—Engagement at Fort Galpin (Ford Dreadnaught), Ga.
21, 1782—Engagement at Ogechee Road, near Savannah, Ga.
22, 1780—Battle of Johnstown, N. Y.
22, 1780—Engagement at Caughnawaga, N. Y.
22 to June 19, 1781—Siege of Ninety-six, S. C.
22, 1783—Washington at Newburgh, N. Y., receives a letter from Col. Nicola (claiming to represent others), urging the founding of a monarchy.
23, 1777—Capture of Sag Harbor, on Long Island, by Americans.
24, 1781—Engagement at Augusta, Ga. (Fort Cornwallis and Fort Grierson).
24, 1782—Engagement near Sharon, Ga.
26, 1776—Engagement at Vaudreuil, Canada.
27, 1775—Engagement at Hoer Island, Mass.
27, 1775—Engagement at Noddle's Island, Mass.
29, 1780—Engagement at Waxhaws, S. C.
29, 1790—Rhode Island ratified the Constitution.
31, 1778—Engagement at Tiverton, N. J.

COMPATRIOT TRICE, of Virginia, said he had missed some of the striking editorials with which The Spirit of '76 at one time regaled its readers. These editorials were probably written when we were filled with enthusiasm caused by having an appropriation from the National Congress S. A. R. to help let the world know there was such a thing in existence. For ten years the editor of this paper has forwarded the interest of the Sons of the American Revolution in every way that he knew how, much to the detriment of his pocketbook.

The few appropriations made did not at any time compensate the publisher for the space occupied by matter that was uninteresting to the many. These special editions were properly illustrated and contained nearly as much matter as is published in the year book, of which one thousand only are printed, at the same cost of the ten thousand copies that were sent to the entire membership of the S. A. R.

The original stockholders of the Spirit of '76 lost their enthusiasm after a year's trial. It has taken the present publisher ten years to lose his, but he has now lost it as far as being a working force in the S. A. R.

He has had the reputation of working the members, but if he has, its results are the loss of his house and a mortgage on his shop, that he is trying to lift by attending strictly to the business that will give him bread and butter rather than hot air.

We have so lived that we owe an apology to no one, nor do we need our friends to apologize for us. If through carelessness any one has paid for a National Register and has not received his book, he can do so, ei-

ther Vol. I or II, by addressing this office, where a few are on hand. The many who have received the books, but who have not paid for them may do so or they may keep the discord on their guilty conscience forever. In either case we give a receipt in full—those who send the money, by mail, those who don't, by silent treatment.

Speaking of the National Register of the S. A. R. it was undertaken as a help to the upbuilding of the S. A. R. by its then President General and the publisher of this paper. A few staunch friends helped the publisher get out a five dollar book to be sold for two dollars, but over one thousand of these books were left on the publisher's hands by members who subscribed and then repudiated their contract.

The compilation of the Register of names was undertaken by A. Howard Clark for a price of something over five hundred dollars. It was so carelessly done that the corrections on the book, known as author's corrections, cost over five hundred dollars to make, and on account of the errors in the Register many members refused to pay for the books. Many of those represented by illustration and especially those who were able to assist the work, were run in as deadheads, that no feeling should be engendered by the omission of their features from the work.

But enough of this. I have done my work for the S. A. R. and have nothing to be ashamed of. But my next ten years will be devoted to something more tangible than the efforts of the past.

The National Society have now a fund with which they can accomplish something. Will they?

The delegates were surprised when our old War Horse, W. W. J. Warren, was elected unanimously Vice-President-General and refused to serve. They had no idea that New York would not take all it could get and ask for more. It could have had more had it so desired.

What the Society needs above all other things is a paid secretary; one who can devote his entire time to the work, and one who is paid enough so he can do so.

For ten years the editor of The Spirit of '76 has been receiving newspaper clippings from a bureau and he knows what is going on in the S. A. R. and knows it is not much; a live secretary would for his own sake keep the society alive.

We might say here that we are not in the field for the position, but can name a good man for the place when the Society wants one.

Wilson MacDonald the sculptor has finished a bust of Abraham Lincoln as a companion to the one of George Washington that adorns our New York Public Schools.

His daughter, Miss Belle A. MacDonald, of 43 East 128th street, New York City, is meeting with success among the D. A. R. and nearby towns in getting the chapters to furnish the bust of Washington to the public schools in their neighborhood.

The Minute men are arranging to invade England, France, Germany, and Italy, in the near future, possibly next spring, and the historic buff and blue uniform will create a sensation in those foreign lands.

Think of celebrating Bunker Hill day in London with the Ancient and Honorables of that city. This is a possibility and if you are not a Minute man we can make you one in time for this excursion by writing to the editor of this paper, who is National Recruiting officer for the Minute men.



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILA., PA.

NOTES ON THE S. A. R. CONGRESS HELD AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1, 2 AND 3, 1905.

If the Congress held at St. Louis was a frost, the one in Philadelphia was a snow storm.

This Philadelphia treat will not prove popular to the delegates to National Congresses. If a man gives his time, carfare, and spends from $5 to $8 a day for hotel bills the least that can be given him would be a dinner.

Dr. Benjamin struck the right cord when he said that if the National Society were to run these meetings they should at least have arrangements made and a list of the functions printed and sent to all delegates or better yet to the entire membership that they might know what to prepare for. Personally we came with two suit cases, containing a Tuxedo evening dress suit, frock suit and uniform, not knowing what manner of pink teas or other society gatherings I would attend.

But the most essential things at these gatherings is to have a National Committee of Reception who know the members and greet the arrival with a hearty hand shake and a cordial word. This goes further than formal receptions and jag suppers and don't leave a bad taste in the mouth of the recipient.

I have attended so many pink teas that my blue blood has assumed a purple tinge, and when acting on the Entertainment Committee of our State Society have arranged for many affairs that were entertaining.

When it comes to politics we might mention to the jay delegates from the adjacent state that if they will read their annual year books since the Detroit Congress they will find that the Empire State Society were always

on the Band Wagon, and that this ticket was written Tuesday night at the St. James and it was known that it would win two to one, and it did:

For President, Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Massachusetts; for Vice-Presidents, Jude Morris B. Beardsley, of Connecticut; Nelson A. McClary, of Illinois; J. C. Lewis, of Kentucky; Benjamin Blake, LL. D. of Virginia; W. W. J. Warren, of New York; for Historian General, Prof. W. R. Wickes, of New York.

The other offices required exertion and therefore were not sought.

When an appropriation was made of thirty dollars to the Historical Bulletin to write up the Congress, Compatriot Warren, who has many times plead for an appropriation to The Spirit of '76, half apologized for having done so. He needn't because there was nothing to apologize for. When he was a stockholder it made a difference to his pocket, but as he is no longer such, his interest has waned. When the paper came into my hands one of the promised assets was $500 appropriated by a committee of the Cleveland Congress to help the work along as an official organ. This sum was repudiated by the Society, as was the money appropriated for the educational fund for Gen'l Thos. Anderson. The first appropriation The Spirit of '76 received was for four hundred dollars to print the minutes of the congress and send postpaid to every member a copy. This bill was not paid until the following April by the Society, and you will notice that for the past three years The Spirit has not suggested assistance from the S. A. R..

One of the most ungrateful acts of the Society was the turning down of our Historian-General Geo. W. Bates. Now Bates was a man that took his office seriously and did strenuous work for what he considered the Society good. The claim was made that he was too officious.

His reports were certainly long. I know that at the request of Genl. Logan, when I was on the executive committee he came on and delivered one of those reports and you can imagine with what applause he was greeted at the close of his paper, and had it not been for the delightful report provided us by the chief of the Arts Club, I would have been deposed as a purveyor of entertainment. Nevertheless when you get hold of an earnest worker hold on to him, as they are few and far between in the ranks of the S. A. R. and the old ones are dying off and the new ones do not enthuse over dead issues as of yore.

In the group of distinguished delegates, on our first page, will be seen the placid features of the Editor. He is well placed at the top near the cornice. It is the only time he has ever been on top in S. A. R. circles and his desire for high honors are now satisfied as he no longer has political aspirations.

The best thing we found in Philadelphia was the 7:33 A.M. train to New York, that comes through in two hours without stopping.

The reception at the Bellevue Stratford was made a brilliant success by the presence of the Minute Men from New York who were attired so attractively that the plain citizen had no chance to shine (moral, join the Minute Men). The banquet was a good one but not as well attended as was expected. The speeches were not up to the usual talent furnished on former occasions. The presence of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the D. A. R. and her brief but brilliant speech helped to make the otherwise doleful report passable. When she entered the gallery accompanied by a guard of honor of the Minute Men the orchestra struck up "My Maryland," which it had already done for the Northern contingent of women who had entered the galleries previously.

The virtuous Mayor of Philadelphia, with Teddy's teeth gave us the freedom of the town. A long poem, followed by a prayer that was lost on the concentrated goodness of the members opened the Congress. A gavel that was not made was presented in behalf of the Pennsylvania Society, and one that was a reality was presented by the Washington Delegation.

The reading of the various reports and the one by the Historian-General that was his death knell, consumed the most of the first day. An eloquent eulogy on John Whitehead by Judge J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, was appreciated, as was the oration by Hon. James Dubois, of Washington.

The disbandment of many useless committees was one thing accomplished by this Congress.

The excursion on the steamer by the ladies of the delegates was appreciated, but many of the men did not take the trip on the second boat.

To use a quotation from the Hon. James Dubois, author of "She Came," what defeated their candidate was "the ponderous but uncertain vote of Pennsylvania."

If Judge Hancock's ruling that the vote for offices be taken by states, each state represented on the floor by one or more delegate who could not cast the vote the state was entitled to holds good, it would not be necessary to hold a Congress, as a representative of the state could be sent to headquarters with the vote, or, as in the case of Colorado at this last election, it could be cast by a member of the reception committee of the Philadelphia Chapter.

An old friend who resides in Philadelphia found me out at Independence Hall and took me to lunch with him at the Union League. He explained why the Sons of the Revolution were so strong in the eastern part of the state and why the local S. A. R. chapter could not bring out the people as could the S. R. and that considering the conditions we should not unduly criticise the local committee.

These notes are from the pen of an unsubsidized organ and therefore unbiased. For ten cents you can get a subsidized account from the Historical Bulletin of Washington, D. C., which is fluttering around the flame that burned our wings.

When looking around Independence Hall for certain conveniences, we approached one who appeared to be clothed in authority and made known our wants. His reply was, "There is no place nowheres," so we didn't go.

In the old graveyard where lie the remains of Benjamin Franklin we discovered a tombstone inscribed to James Cornish, 1761, so it seems even so good a man as Franklin had to associate with a Cornish man.

VALLEY FORGE, PA.

There is always in the mind of a student of American History a wish to visit some Revolutionary battlefield, encampment or headquarters that is out of the general line of travel and this longing has been with the writer for so many years that a strenuous effort was made to satisfy this desire.

For that reason when the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution was held in Philadel-

phia, May 1st, we started a day ahead of time and spent that day in Valley Forge.

Valley Forge is reached from Philadelphia by the Reading division of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. and is distant twenty-four miles out on the River Schuylkill, about an hour's ride along the banks of this picturesque stream and you alight at the station which is about three minutes' walk from the headquarters house. This building was formerly the home of the Potts family, who gave it to Washington after the prayer episode in the forest. The owner, Potts, was a Quaker, and therefore a noncombatant, and when he saw Washington on his knees in the bushes he returned to his good wife and telling her of what he had seen they resolved to make as good a man as Washington comfortable. The house was built of stone about 1747, a large underground chamber from which a tunnel formerly led to the banks of the river for the use of the Potts family that they could get water without being seen by the Indians. The house to-day is filled with a collection of old furniture and relics of the Revolutionary War, the grounds are attractively laid out, and the caretaker, Mr. E. R. Hampton, is an agreeable and enthusiastic man to have charge of so valuable a relic. The State of Pennsylvania has purchased the greater part of the mountain where the intrenchments were made and a fine driveway has been constructed that follows the line of intrenchments, which are in a good state of preservation.

The day was a beautiful one when the good-looking Mr. Albert J. Squier and his charming wife took the trip with me. We were both loaded with cameras and as it was Sunday in Pennsylvania this was the only thing we could get loaded with. We climbed the heights back of the station, gathering the mountain flowers which were in bloom at least two weeks ahead of those in the region of New York City. We saw Fort Huntington and here was the grave of a revolutionary soldier marked with a G. A. R. bronze marker by Post No. 11. Another one was marked by Gen. S. K. Zook, Post G. A. R. No. 45. If the President of the Pennsylvania Society S. A. R. wants to do something worthy, he should see to it that these very conspicuous graves are marked by a S. A. R. grave marker and not left to the Civil War veterans to honor.

We rambled for three hours along the eastern line of intrenchments which showed the sagacity of Washington in selecting so safe a retreat for his demoralized army. Beautiful vistas are constantly changing. In the distance the monument erected by the Daughters of the Revolution rears its pure white spire to the heavens and the memorial chapel near by. At noon dinner was had at the Washington Inn and then another walk along the remaining entrenchments. On Mount Joy a slide down the hillside and we were at the site of the forge which gave the place the name of Valley Forge. This is on a creek between Mount Joy and Mount Misery; nearby is Washington spring. A short walk and we reach the abandoned buildings of the old settlement and take train for Philadelphia with the conscience that we have performed a duty and had one of the most enjoyable day's outings.

Another way of reaching the Washington Headquarters is via Pennsylvania R. R., to Borough Inn station. Here get a livery rig and drive over a distance of about five miles. If a party of twenty or twenty-five care to go, by telephoning to Craft's Livery Stable a four-horse drag will meet you at the station and drive you over the entire ground in half a day and the rig costs but $8 for the party.

THE MINUTE MEN.

Scattered throughout the United States are various organizations wearing the Continental uniform. None of them are in themselves large enough in numbers to make much of a show. The Minute Men of Washington are organized on a National basis and are at work trying to get together these companies under one strong National society.

It is proposed that each company keep its own individuality but that it affiliate with the Minute Men upon National occasions.

For instance, in my boyhood's days the pet company in New Haven, Conn., was known as the New Haven Grays, as a social organization, but as one company in the Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. In New York State there is the Seventh Regiment, but it is part of the National Guard of the State.

In New York City we have the Washington Continental Guards, an old company that goes back to 1790, with its associations and records. Such an organization would not care to give up its individuality nor would it be asked to do so, but it could affiliate as a battalion of the Minute Men and then the combination with the same uniform could make a brave showing where now either alone is lost because of the few of either command that participate.

Throughout the State it is proposed to organize squads of the Minute Men who will be assigned to either the First or Second Regiments.

Any white man of good moral character may join upon giving references of two prominent men in his town.

Section 1.—The object of the Minute Men is to bring together into a National Organization all who desire to perpetuate the principles that animated those patriots who, by their services and sacrifices, achieved and maintained the Independence of the United States of America, to keep before the public, who are now enjoying the benefits resulting from their achievements, the memory of their services; to participate, when possible, in all patriotic ceremonies, celebrations and anniversaries in Continental uniform, that this historic uniform may become a familiar sight throughout the land.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—Membership in the Minute Men shall be open to all patriotic citizens of the United States, eighteen years of age or over, of good moral character, who shall subscribe to the principles and purposes of the Minute Men.

Section 2.—Honorary and sustaining members may be admitted to membership under such rules and regulations as may be established for the government of the Minute Men.

The motto is. The Minute Men a living monument of the Spirit of '76.

The organization is democratic in that it requires no hereditary attainments to become a member; it is social in that it brings together annually on some historic battlefield of the Revolution the members for a patriotic celebration.

The requirements of membership are not necessarily those of a military organization but the rewards for continuous membership and recruiting members are just, and promotion comes to those who are active in the welfare of the Minute Men.

WOMEN LOBBYISTS HOLD UP CONGRESS.

"It's So Hard to Say 'No' to a Woman," Plead the Easy Legislators.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Women as lobbyists are entirely too successful, and Congress is going to quit listening to them. Every time a woman, or a committee of women, has come to Washington for legislation or favors they have gotten them, and now the men are going to array themselves against the women.

Mrs. Henry W. Lytton, wife of a wealthy Chicago man, is the head of a committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is in Washington trying to have Congress pension every genuine Daughter of the Revolution—that is, those whose fathers fought in the Revolutionary war. She estimates there are about 305 of them, and as they are old women many of them are in need.

"We want to pension the Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Lytton told Chairman Loudenslager, of the Committee on Pensions.

"Great Scott! we can't do it," he answered. "Why, there are thousands of them, and we can't increase the pension list."

The matter was explained to him and he did not have the nerve to refuse absolutely, but he rushed off to the Speaker and told him of the raid on the Treasury being planned by the women.

"So they're learning, too, are they?" said the Speaker. "We'll have to take a decided stand, Loudenslager. Now you go and tell those women we won't pension them."

"Can't you send 'em word, Mr. Speaker? You know I've got a great many Daughters of the American Revolution in my district and I don't want to retire just yet," Loudenslager answered.

Mrs. Lytton called in the Illinois delegation and read them the riot act and told them the genuine Daughters had to be pensioned.

"We are with you in this matter, Mrs. Lytton," the delegation said.

The Senate has had the same thing to contend with during the last year or two. Mrs. Lytton called on the Senators and insisted that something be done for the genuine Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now Congress is waiting for the Daughters of the War of 1812 to come along and demand a pension for those whose fathers fought in that war, and they also expect that the Daughters of the Mexican War will come along, and that by the time they are satisfied the Daughters of the Civil War will be up and ready for pensioning.

Congress is going to insist that men be sent down to advocate legislation, for it's much easier to say "No" to a man than it is to a woman.

BEWARE OF VIDDERS.

(Senator Dillingham introduced a bill giving a pension of $24 a month to Esther A. Damon, widow of Noah Damon, late of the Massachusetts troops, Revolutionary War. He said Mrs. Damon is the last surviving widow of the Revolutionary War.—Washington News.)

"Samuel, bevare of vidders."
That was good advice;
Uncle Sam in gloom considers
Veterans marry twice.

Twice? Alas, the danger thickens,
Some are six times wed;
Pension laws have played the Dickens;
Uncle Sam is bled.

Twelve times ten long years have dragged on
Pension-drawers thrive;
Widows of that war have legged on,
One is still alive.

Year 2018, maybe,
Ends the Spanish list.
1905's most recent baby
Will not then exist!

"Samivel, bevare of vidders;"
They're beyond control;
Veterans sought by woman bidders
Swell the pension roll!

J. A.

According to documents found in the archives of Genoa, the discovery of America by Columbus cost a little over $7,000. The fleet of Columbus was worth about $3,000. His salary was $300 a year.

THE CROWNING GLORY.

Note.—At the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington the common opinion of all beholders was that it was "the best dressed organization in the world."

Oh, Daughters, what care you for fame
That comes from battles gory?
What odds to you what patriot flame
Blazed on the path to glory?
What have your soft, white hands to do
With swords and hissing irons,
Or deeds of sanguinary hue
The crimson flood environs?
Such things are only meant for man;
To you they're incidental,
And for their kind you surely can
Not care a continental.
Another and more fitting fame
Has crowned your noble doing
To make the luster of your name
A guerdon worth pursuing.
The best dressed body in the world!
What loftier ambition
Can be attained? The Flag is furled
Before this prime condition.
Oh, D. A. R.—lings, language lags
Behind the pen's demanding—
The glory of the gladdest rags
Surpasseth understanding.

—WILLIAM J. LAMPTON.

GLORY.

"I understand that her mother is one of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

"Yes, but the thing that interests me is that the girl herself is the daughter of a millionaire."

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

"During one of my visits through the country districts," said the professor, "I happened to reach a small village where they were to have a flag raising at the school house. After the banner had been 'flung to the breeze' there was an exhibition of drawings which the pupils had made and of the work they had done during the year.

"The teacher recited to them the landing of the Pilgrims, and after she had finished, she requested each pupil to try to draw from his or her imagination a picture of Plymouth Rock.

"Most of them went to work at once, but one little fellow hesitated, and at length raised his hand.

"'Well, Willie, what is it?' asked the teacher.

"'Please, ma'am, do you want us to draw a hen or a rooster?'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE PURITANS AND THE JEWS.

(From an Address by Israel Zangwill.)

The men who were determined to lay the foundations of New England and place it beyond kingly and priestly despotism were Puritans, and Puritans are practically Jews.

The social life in New England was of the Hebraic pattern; the school house and the meeting house (which is the exact English for synagogue), were the centres of communal life. The Mosaic civil code influenced legislation. The Bible was the standard book. A day of feasting in the spring and Thanksgiving in the autumn corresponded with Jewish sacred days. Easter and Christmas were done away with. Sunday became Sabbath, and in Connecticut it even began in Jewish fashion at sundown on the evening before.

Jews were leading shareholders in the West India Company, that built up New York—the company that got its charter in that very year, 1621. The Hebraic spirit founded the United States of America.

"If I had a wife," said the very young man, "I certainly wouldn't want her to be at some woman's club discussing public affairs till midnight."

"Neither would you want her to discuss private affairs at home after midnight," rejoined the man with the absent look, "but it's pickles to fudge she would do it just the same."—Chicago News.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

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VERMONT.

The President for this state, Mrs. Clarence F. R Jenne, is a correspondent to the "Vermonter," also for the Antiquarian. She has contributed to the former an article on the National Officers of this society and to the latter, names old history regarding the soldiers in the War of 1812 from Windham County, Vermont. The March 13th meeting was held at the home of Mrs. L. H. Holden and was called "relic day." In one room, devoted to that purpose only, was an exhibition of relics of the Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican and Civil Wars. In addition there were relics from Waterloo and a gold sabre brought to this country in the Mayflower. In another room candy and flowers and fancy and useful articles were for sale. Miss Hattie Holden, Guy Jones, Wales Holden and Miss Ellen Sherman gave piano and violin solos. The tea table in the dining-room was presided over by Mrs. George S. Dowley of Brattleboro and Mrs. Carroll Moore of Bellows Falls. Bunting, flags, and cut flowers decorated the dining-room.

GEORGIA.

Miss Nina Hornady, the State President of Georgia, is arranging a series of historical talks for the John Lloyd Chapter of Atlanta. At the meeting of March fifteenth Mr. Harry Alexander gave an address on "Georgia's Part in the War of 1812." Mr. Alexander's ancestors have been so closely identified with the history of Georgia that it was a subject very dear to his heart and very eloquently given.

The society decorations were changed for this once and daffodils brought from the old Capitol of Milledgeville were substituted for the white carnations. A reception followed the address, and Mrs. James Thornton and Miss Mary Read presided at the tea table.

This society had offered a prize of a five dollar gold piece to the High School pupil who could pass the best examination on the War of 1812. In the words of the President, "Two hundred and fifty High School boys contested for the prize which means that two hundred and fifty boys have learned much history. Ten of the examination papers were presented for a final decision. These were latter of sublime." In January the High School principal invited Miss Hornady to present the prize to William Franklin Stanton, Jr., who in closing hearty congratulations over his well-earned prize. At the last meeting of the society following the presentation of prizes a second winner was asked to read his paper for the U. S. D., 1812, and again, to see the words of the President "In order to help him from feeling lonely had one of the younger girls to pass ten and chocolate. Though these are not yet debutantes they rose to the occasion," and gave evidence of what they would do in the future. This State will offer further prizes for similar contests every year hereafter.

Miss Hornady is accomplishing sound results after a discouraging beginning following Miss Arnold's resignation—the latter being obliged to give up on account of illness after such a success in organizing. We congratulate Georgia on her loyalty, efforts and success.

NEW JERSEY.

The February meeting of this State Society at the home of Mrs. John A. Staats. Mrs. M. Louise Edge, the President, presided, and contributed a carefully prepared paper on "The Resentments and Conditions Which Led Up to the War of 1812, or the Second War of Independence." The special guests of the day were Miss Moore of Elizabeth, and Miss Ayres of Menchen. Resolutions of sympathy were passed on the death of Mrs. Imlah Moore of Trenton, aged ninety-two and a Real Daughter, her father taking part in the Battle of Lundy's Lane. She was grandniece of David Brierley, one of the signers of the United States Constitution. A special greeting was sent to Mrs. E. M. Farrell, of Caldwell, New Jersey, who, on December nineteenth celebrated her one hundred and first birthday and is a Real Daughter. Taking into consideration that the New Jersey State President, Miss Edge, is also a Real Daughter, the differences in age are a coincidence—Miss Edge's mother being a later wife. It was voted to present to Public School Number Eleven an authentic copy of the Declaration of Independence.

After the close of the session a luncheon was served from dishes of the Colonial period in china and silver, heirlooms of the families of Plummer and Tewksbury, the ancestors of Mr. and Mrs. Staats.

Much interest is being aroused in New Jersey in the history of the period which this society represents. At the meeting of the Literature Department of the Woman's Club of Jersey City on February 13 a paper was read by Mrs. James R. Edwards, descriptive of the War of 1812, and one by Mrs. Florence Underwood on the Missouri Compromise. Miss John A. Walker is chairman of this department, and Mrs. Spencer Weart, one of the Daughters of 1812, is President of this Jersey City Women's Club.

DELAWARE.

The February meeting of the State of Delaware was held on the eighteenth in commemoration of the Treaty of Peace for 1815. A new office was created (as was recommended to the old constitution of the General Society) that of standard bearers. The two little folks selected for this were Master Malcolm Gardner Knowles, and Miss Susan Rodenfield Murphy. There two little folks are called the "Real Children," as they have been born into the society since it was organized.

The March meeting was held in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, Mrs. Millard F. Corkran, the president, presiding. An interesting paper on "The Early Spaniards in America" was read by Mrs. Wilmer Ellison. $115.00 was reported in the treasury, about $50 of which having been made at a chipping party held at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Woodward, in February. At the close of the business session tea was served by Mrs. Wilmer Ellison, Mrs. Charles Kennard, Mrs. William R. Duncan, and Miss Bessie Dare.

MICHIGAN

A lecture was given by Dr. Anice Newcomb McGee on Wednesday evening, February 15, in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association. Dr. McGee gave personal assistance in the Spanish-American war, and was appointed superviser of nurses with the rank of major in the Army during the war. Her lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. The object of the lecture was to add to the building fund toward the erection of a monument to Governor Cass. Miss Isabel McConnell read a letter written by Mr. Wood Kimball, the husband of the late Governor, our first President of Michigan, also the protector of this enterprise so dear to her heart when she died. Has written the following letter, which reads explains matters up to date:

The Michigan State Society of the patriotic society, called "The United States Daughters of 1812" have taken steps for a contemplated statue in this city and the park board has given a loca-

tion at the east end of Cadillac square, and congress has recently voted sufficient cannon for the statue. It remains to obtain money for the pedestal and for the casting of the bronze statue. A bill is pending before the legislature of the state for an appropriation, and I hope that your influential paper may advocate the passage of the bill. A resolution has been introduced into the common council that the city furnish the pedestal for the statue. ALFRED RUSSELL.

Detroit, March 10, 1905.

Effort for this was begun seven years ago. As Brigadier General Macomb won the decisive victory at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1814. He was also commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States till he died in 1830. And now the society is asking $5,000 from the State of Michigan, and has been favorably reported by the State Committee, and has passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously. The completed monument is to be a fine one, to cost not less than $12,000, and to be a credit to state and city. A model has been submitted by Carlo Romanelli, a well-known Detroit sculptor. Though not yet accepted, it is thought this may be the one elected. It is hoped that the city of Detroit will give the pedestal for the monument.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Dolly Madison Chapter of Pittsburg held its March meeting at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Robert T. Reinemann. Reports were given by the Registrar, Mrs. Wallace, and by the surgeon, Dr. Millie Chapman. The office of surgeon in this society means something. Dr. Chapman is a practising physician, who gives her time and services free to all those who need such service, among the poor and needy descendants of the War of 1812. The Chapter answers her request for the tangible things necessary to relieve these sufferers. This chapter is, therefore, doing practical work along the lines of the National organization, to which it is so loyal. After the report a paper was read by Mrs. Minnie Roberts on the War of 1812. Vocal solos were given by Miss McKinley. The names of six new members were proposed and recommended to the National Society for membership. One of these was eighty-eight years old, and a Real Daughter, her own father having been in the service. The question of where the State Annual meeting should be held was opened, and a decided preference was to Philadelphia. The date was that time in May when the Battleship Pennsylvania goes into commission. The case of a destitute daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812 was brought up by the surgeon, and the Chapter voted to care for her as long as she lives. The date for the Chapter's annual meeting was set for the second Monday in May, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Reinemann.

The Keyline Chapter of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, is another busy Chapter, working more in the literary and historic field. Mrs. Mabel Cronise, (Thomas McDowell) Jones, the Regent, gives a current event talk at each meeting. In December she told about meeting Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick in Toledo, in 1890, and finding her unattractive, non-intellectual and rather commonplace. But said she was the shrewdest woman she ever saw, with an undoubted hypnotic power. She also discussed the Russo-Japanese War; the St. Louis Exposition, the President's Message, and the menace of forest destruction. This being the fifth annual meeting of the Chapter, the election resulted in the entire board being re-elected, as follows:

Mrs. T. M. Jones, regent; Mrs. Mary Wallis Bucher, first vice regent; Miss Calder, second vice regent; Mrs. C. W. Lynch, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert A. Holmes, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George Bent, treasurer; Miss Egle, registrar; Mrs. Boggs, historian. Miss Fager was reappointed custodian of relics, and Miss Eby, chairman of the music committee.

The notice about the Real Daughters' pins, as presented by the National Society, was received with pleasure. Eleven new members were reported as having been received during the year. A most interesting paper was given by Mrs. W. C. Farnsworth on "Women, their Influence and the Social Life during the Early Days of the History of our Country." Mrs. Charles Etter followed with a discussion on the General Effects of the War of 1812. In addition, besides the singing of the National Airs, Miss Rayser played a Hunting Song and a Serenade, by Jeffries, and by Richard Miller, the boy soprano, who sang "Toyland," and by Victor Herbert, who sang the "Message of the Violets," from the Prince of Pilsen. Votes of thanks were passed to the entertainers and to Miss Eby, the hostess, who gave a luncheon to all at the close of the meeting. The January meeting of this Chapter was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles Kunkell. Immediately following the calling to order a memorial service was held for Mrs. Bucher, of Lewisburg, one of the organizers and first vice regent of the Chapter, who had passed on to her other home. A violin solo, touching and appropriate, was rendered by William C. Wanbaugh. The vacant office was filled by placing the second vice president, Miss Mary Calder, in Mrs. Bucher's place, and Mrs. Oscar Martell was elected to fill Miss Calder's place. About one-third the Chapter will attend the launching of the United States Battleship Pennsylvania in the Square, and witness the presentation of the loving cup which all the Chapters present on that occasion. The paper of the afternoon was by Mrs. Lillie Fager, on "Madison, Our War President." Mrs. Fager has been in correspondence with descendants of President Madison and Dolly Madison, and had with her a number of letters written by both the President and Dolly, and also one written by Alexander Hamilton to Dolly Madison a month or so before his duel with Burr. Mrs. Fager also had a slipper worn by Madison's sister just 115 years ago at her wedding, and pictures of Montpelier, the Madison's country home, and of the cemetery in which they are buried.

A hearty vote of thanks was given Mrs. Fager for her fine paper, which would be given here entire if space would permit. Vocal solos were given by Mrs. Moore, of Columbia, a niece of Miss Fannie Eby. Mrs. Jones gave other current event talk with added news of the war, excavations in Herculaneum, and the doings of the United States Congress for her subjects. The most interesting meeting ended with a luncheon given by the hostess.

No news is ever sent us from the Old Ironsides Chapter at Media, Pennsylvania. The Regent, Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, is the State Historian. We trust to have some items from the Chapter next month.

The "General Robert Patterson Chapter" of Philadelphia, recently organized, was reported in the last article. The installation of the officers took place in the rooms of the Historical Society. The Regent, Mrs. Sara P. Snowden Mitchell, is a granddaughter of General Robert Patterson. January 8 falling on Sunday, the organization took place on the next day, the ninth.

The Vice Regent is Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr. Secretary, Mrs. R. Howard Smith. Treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. LaLanne. Historian, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson.

Mrs. F. H. Getchell, daughter of Major Levi Twigg, and Mrs. Robert Thompson, whose father was also an active officer in the War of 1812, were presented with Real Daughters' pins by the National Society. There were present four granddaughters of General Patterson—the Regent, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. William E. Goodman, Miss Louise Hortense Snowden, and Mrs. William Stansfield. The installation exercises were presided over by Mrs. H. C. Marshall, of Media, Regent of the Old Ironsides Chapter, and First Vice President of the N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Pennsylvania. There is every promise of success, socially and patriotically, in this Chapter.

MAINE.

The February meeting of this state was held on Wednesday, the 1st, at the home of the President, Mrs. Charles A. Dyer, 55 Hampshire Street, Portland, Maine. There was a good attendance. The President presided. The society voted to subscribe for THE SPIRIT OF '76 for the coming year. Also, to place a picture relating to the War of 1812 in the new brick school building at Willard, Maine, to encourage patriotism, and as a compliment to one of the members, Miss Margaret Pillsbury, who is a most efficient teacher in that school. Mrs. Walker read an interesting article on the Privateer Dash of 1812, from reminiscences of the Captain's Wife, Mrs. Bacon, still living in Freeport, Maine. These reminiscences were suggested by the recent ninetieth birthday, at which time she gave this interesting story. After the adjournment the guests enjoyed a social hour and luncheon. The March meeting was held at the home of the ex-Vice-President, Mrs. George F. Walker, on the 1st. The president presided over a good attendance, and a gift welcome was given to one of the Counselors, Mrs. Frank J. Bobb, who had been ill all winter. The Real Daughters' pins were distributed, and many bits of history were given. The picture selected by the committee for the school house at Willard reported favorably on Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, and this will be presented at an early date. The president adds to her report: "Have enjoyed reading the report of the Annual Meeting of the National Society in the January SPIRIT OF '76. The National President wishes to state that her copy has been ready, as requested, on the twenty fifth of each month. There is some difficulty in the magazine itself, and its irregularity of issue that may compel the society to send its news elsewhere. The editor informs us, however, first those who subscribed have failed to send the amount of their subscriptions when notice to same was sent.

OHIO.

At the October meeting of 1904, at the request of the President, Mrs. S. L. V. Grove, it was resolved to find and mark all the graves of the soldiers of 1812. The Toledo Chapter is particularly interested in this work as there are a number of unmarked graves lying near Fort Meigs.

Mrs. Alexander Clark, of Cincinnati, entertained the State Society on the anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent. There was

parade and recitations, and elaborate refreshments. There were quite a number of invited guests, including the Regent and many members of the Cincinnati Chapter, D. A. R.

The meeting in January was held at the home of the President. Six applications for membership were presented. Mrs. Greve is spending the winter in Washington. During her absence the society is presided over by Miss John Minot Kennedy, Second Vice-President. Ohio has three Real Daughters.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The March meeting of this National Chapter was held at the Ebbitt House, on Tuesday afternoon, the fourteenth, the Regent, Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, presiding. A very encouraging report was read by Mrs. George Marsh, the Acting Secretary. Applications were received for six new members, and three were admitted.

The meeting of April 14 took the form of an evening reception, given to the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, of New York, at the Ebbitt House. It was largely attended by the members and their friends, and their husbands, representatives from the Army and Navy, and many of the visiting delegates to the D. A. R. congress, who were also members of the United States Daughters of 1812 from all over the country. A fine collation was served, and the decorations were the emblems of the society.

TEXAS.

This state, though the nineteenth to form in this organization, has made rapid growth under the able leadership of its President, Mrs. Z. T. Fulmore, who said, in her first address, "Connecticut was the native state of Mrs. Austin, in whose brain originated the Anglo-Americanization of her vast area. New Jersey furnished her first President, David G. Burnett. New Hampshire her first Treasurer, Joshua Fletcher. Maine, Timothy Pillsbury, and Pennsylvania, David Kaufman, her first two representatives to the United States Congress. Vermont, Ira Ingram, Speaker of her first House of Representatives, and Royal T. Wheeler, one of the Justices of her first Supreme Court, and Massachusetts her third President, Anson Jones (whose venerable wife still survives him). New York gave John L. Borden, first Commissioner of the General Land Office, Deaf Smith, her first scout, T. J. Pilgrim, her first School Teacher, and Thomas H. Borden, her first newspaper editor. Ohio gave Sidney Sherman her dashing cavalry leader of San Jacinto, and with three exceptions, viz.: Florida, Delaware and Rhode Island, every state was represented in her councils of peace and war."

The work now in hand is the printing of the State by-laws, after which a State banner will be purchased.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
President National.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers
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Mr. W. P. Adams.

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The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

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ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

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The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 14, 1905

YOUR SPIRIT OF '76 was taken by our father, who died on 21st of May, 1904. The SPIRIT OF '76 still continued to come, and we supposed that you would stop sending it when the time expired. We do not feel that we owe you for it when you did not send statement at expiration of time. Kindly discontinue the same. We are returning you the statement, enclosed with this.

Respectfully, W. H.

[We continue sending THE SPIRIT OF '76 for one year after subscription expires, unless notified to stop. A notice is always sent at expiration asking for a renewal.—ED.]

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City

DEAR SIR—I am very desirous of securing some form of receipt to send to our Life members. Have you a copy of the Empire State form, or some form that you can secure 100 copies for me?

I would like them as soon as convenient.

Yours truly, C. G. STONE,
Secretary.

[If the Secretary General of the S. A. R. had any initiative in him, he would prepare a form that could be used by all State Societies, and prove a source of income to the National treasury. —ED.]

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, April 19, 1905.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

DEAR SIR—I am anxious to secure a good engraving of General George Washington, but do not find any of them in the art stores here, or, so far as I have learned, in New York City.

I am under the impression there is a headquarters for the sale of revolutionary relics in some of the cities, where these pictures may be secured

Will you kindly, if possible, inform me where such headquarters or place is located.

Very truly, W. H. M.

[I cannot send this off without expressing a word of appreciation for THE SPIRIT OF '76. I have been a subscriber now for six years, and should be very sorry if from any cause Editor Cornish should give up its publication. T. V. E.

[Probably only death will stop him, as he has had ten years of starvation, and seems to thrive on it.—ED.]

DETROIT, MICH., March 15, 1905.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq., New York City:

My Dear Mr. Cornish—Enclosed I send you check for $1.00 as per the enclosed statement for the SPIRIT OF '76, which please sign and return to me. I am pleased to notice that you are still continuing the SPIRIT OF '76, and trust that at some time it may resume its former position as one of the leading patriotic papers of the country. Yours very truly,

GEORGE WILLIAM BATES.

[If to become a leading patriotic publication it is necessary to print the reports of the Historian General of the S. A. R. we feel that it never again will reach that dizzy eminence.—ED.]

DETROIT, March 15.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH:

Editor SPIRIT OF '76, New York City.

DEAR SIR—I have Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 of the National Register of the Sons of American Revolution. I desire to secure Vol. 3 if it has been printed.

Should I order it direct from you or through the office of the local secretary?

Kindly advise me.

I purchased Vol. 1 and Vol. 2 from Mr. Hyland MacGrath, who sent them to me subject to approval a few weeks ago

I have before me now two letters from him covering several pages, which I wish you could read—many lines are devoted to praise for the work you have done in maintaining the "SPIRIT OF '76, editing the National Register, and in other ways contributing to the success of the Society of the Sons of American Revolution. Respectfully,

LEON C. FINCK.

[A. Howard Clark, Registrar-General, is the one to apply to for the year book of the National S. A. R.—ED.]

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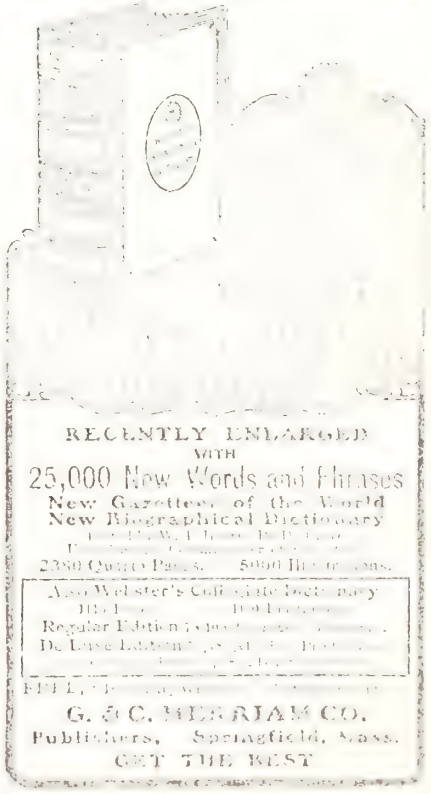
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VOL. XI. Edited and Published by Louis H. Cornish, New York City. Entered at N. Y. Post Office as Second Class Matter, Sept 1891. No. 11 Whole No. 132.

VIEWS OF THE TABLETS AND CANNON ERECTED BY THE FORT STANWIX CHAPTER D. A. R. AND THE GANSEVOORT-WILLETS CHAPTER S. A. R., AT ROME, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

JUNE.

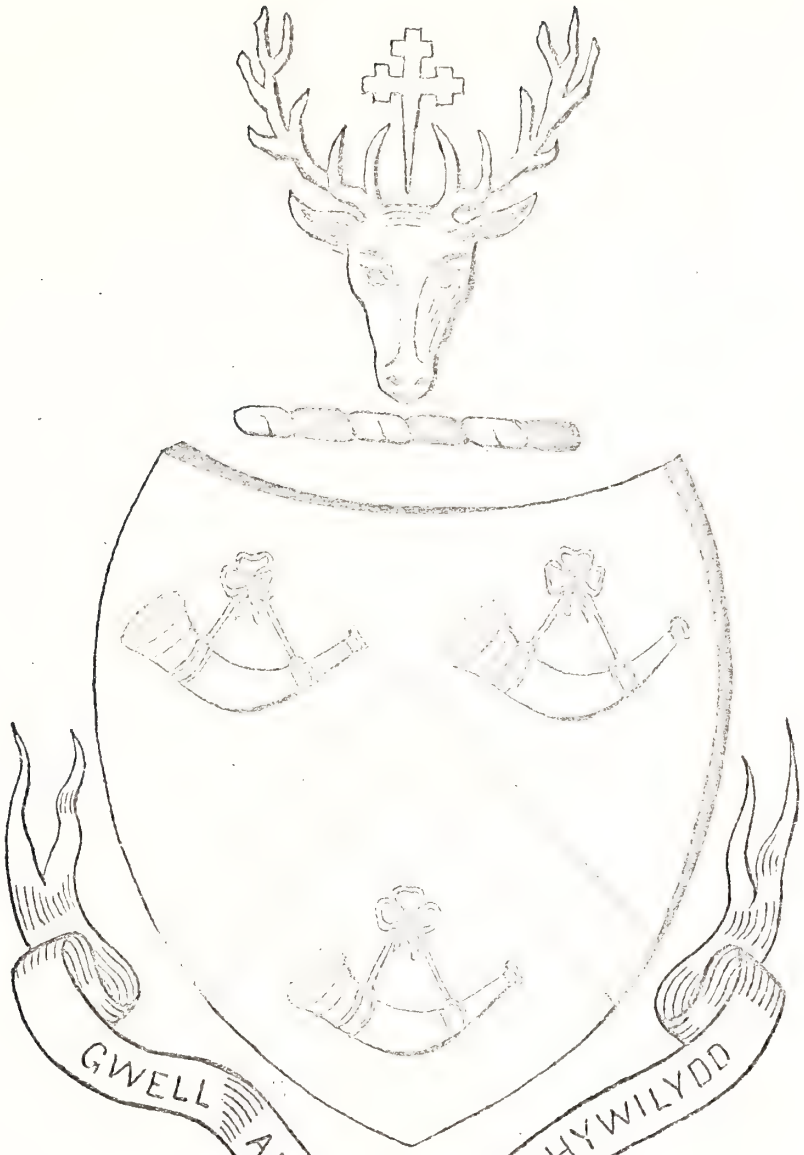
1, 1778—Engagement at Cobleskill, N. Y.
1, 1779—Engagement at Verplanck's Point, N. Y.
1, 1779—British capture Stony Point on the Hudson River.
5, 1781—Colonel Lee takes Augusta, Ga.
6, 1780—Engagement at Elizabethtown, N. J.
7, 1776—Resolutions that "these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," introduced in Congress.
7 to 23, 1780—Engagement at Connecticut Farms, N. J.
8, 1776—Engagement at Three Rivers, Canada.
10, 1772—British sloop Gaspee burned at Providence.
11, 1776—New York virtually declares for Independence.
12, 1775—The Margaretta seized at Machias, Me.
12, 1776—Virginia proclaims the rights of man.
14, 1776—Connecticut instructs her delegates for Independence.
14, 1777—National flag (stars and stripes) adopted.
15, 1775—Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief.
15, 1776—Delaware comes out for Independence.
15, 1776—New Hampshire declares for Independence.
16, 1776—Engagement at Chambly, Canada.
16, 1777—British retake Crown Point.
17, 1775—Battle of Bunker Hill.
17, 1775—to March, 1776—Siege of Boston.
17, 1777—Engagement at Millstone, N. J.
17, 1781—Congress votes medical officers half-pay for life.
18, 1778—British evacuate Philadelphia.
19, 1779—Battle at Greenwich, Conn.
20, 1779—Engagement at Stono Ferry, S. C.
20, 1780—Engagement at Ramsour's Mills, N. C.
21, 1788—New Hampshire ratifies the Constitution.
23, 1777—Act of Congress forming a "Corps of Invalids."
23, 1780—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
23, 1782—Engagement at Ebenezer, Ga.
24, 1776—Pennsylvania instructs for Independence.
24, 1776—Engagement at Isle aux Noix, Canada.
25, 1788—Virginia ratifies the Constitution.
26, 1777—Engagement at Short Hills, N. J.
26, 1781—Engagement at Rahway Meadow, N. J.
26, 1781—Engagement at Spencer's Tavern, Va.
27, 1788—New York ratifies the Constitution.
28, 1776—Maryland declares for Independence.
28, 1776—British repulsed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.
28 and 29, 1776—Battle at Fort Sullivan (Sullivan's Island) S. C.
28, 1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.
28, 1779—Engagement at Hickory Hill, Ga.
29, 1767—Act imposing duties on glass, paper, painters' colors and tea imported into the American Colonies.
30, 1777—Howe evacuates New Jersey.

JULY.

1 to 4, 1778—Battle at Wyoming, Pa.
2, 1776—Congress declares by vote for Independence.
2, 1779—Engagement at Bedford, N. Y.
2, 1779—Engagement at Poundridge, N. Y.
3, 1775—Washington takes command of the army at Cambridge.
3, 1778—Massacre at Wyoming, Pa.
3, 1781—Engagement at King's Bridge, N. Y.
4, 1776—Declaration of Independence first publicly announced.
5, 1778—Clark captures Kaskaskia, Ill., and the next day Cahokia, Ill.
5, 1777—Americans abandon Ticonderoga.
5, 1778—Battle at Vincennes, Ind.
5, 1779—Tryon's raid on New Haven.
6, 1775—Congress sets forth the necessity of taking up arms.
6, 1777—Crown Point, N. Y., evacuated by Americans.
6, 1777—British occupy Ticonderoga.
6, 1781—Engagement at Jamestown Ford, Va.
6, 1781—Engagement at Green Springs, Va.
6, 1785—Standard of American dollar established.
7, 1777—Engagement at Skenesborough, N. Y.
7, 1777—Sharp fight near Lake George between the Americans and Burgoyne's advance—Battle of Hubbardtown, Vt.
8, 1779—Fairfield, Conn., burned by British.
8, 1775—Engagement at Roxbury, Mass.
8 to 10, 1776—Engagement at Gwyn's Island, Chesapeake Bay.
8, 1777—Engagement at Fort Anne, N. Y.
9, 1776—Leaden statue of King George in Bowling Green, New York City, pulled down by the people and afterward cast into 42,000 bullets.
9, 1776—By order of Washington, the Declaration of Independence read at the head of each brigade.
9, 1781—Battle at Cantytown, N. Y.
10, 1777—Capture of British General Prescott at Bristol, R. I.
11, 1782—Savannah, Ga., evacuated by the British.
11, 1779—Detroit (and the Northwest) evacuated by the British.
12, 1776—Draft of Confederation brought into Congress.
12, 1779—Norwalk, Conn., burned.
12, 1780—Rochambeau and French fleet, lands at Newport.
12, 1780—Battle of Williamson's Plantation (Battonville) S. C.
13, 1780—Battle at Cedar Springs, N. C.
13, 1781—Ninety-six, S. C., evacuated by the British.
14, 1778—Engagement at Pacolet River, N. C.
15, 1776—Engagement at Rayborn Creek, S. C.
15, 1779—Wayne captures Stony Point, N. Y., about midnight and morning of 16th.
15, 1780—Engagement at Earle's Ford, N. C.
15, 1781—Engagement at Tarrytown, N. Y.
17, 1781—Engagement at Quinby's Bridge, S. C.
18, 1776—Americans capture Jersey City.
19, 1769—British armed sloop Liberty scuttled and sunk by the people of Newport, R. I.—the first overt act.
19, 1775—Provincial Congress of Massachusetts dissolved.
20, 1775—National fast day.
21, 1780—British fleet of 16 ships appear off Newport. Governor Heath asks Connecticut for 1,000 militia.
21, 1780—Battle at Bull's Ferry, N. J.
21, 1780—Engagement at Block House, Toni's River (Bergen), N. J.
21, 1781—Cornwallis receives orders to hold the Chesapeake.
22, 1776—Congress authorizes the exchanging of prisoners of war.
22, 1777—Americans abandon Fort Edward, N. Y.
22, 1779—Battle and massacre at Minnisink, N. Y.
24, 1776—Engagement at Sorrel River, Canada.
25, 1777—Congress votes a sword to Lieut. Col. William Barton, for the capture of Prescott.
27, 1765—Merchants of Boston vote that a partial repeal of the stamp tax will not answer.
27, 1775—General Gage at Boston surrenders command of army to General Howe and becomes Civil Governor.
27, 1777—Assassination of Jane McCrea by the Indians.
29, 1778—D'Estaing arrives at Newport with French fleet, forcing English to destroy ten of their war vessels, 212 guns.
30, 1780—Engagement at Fort Anderson (Thickety Fort), S. C.
30, 1780—Engagement at Rocky Mount, S. C.
31, 1777—Lafayette appointed a Major General.
31, 1790—First American patent issued.

AUGUST.

1, 1777—Engagement at Esseneca Town, S. C.
1, 1780—Battle of Green Springs, S. C.
2, 1776—Formal signing of Declaration of Independence on parchment by all except two who signed on Nov. 4, 1776 and in 1781.
2, 1777—Engagement at Dutch Island, R. I.
2, 1777—Engagement at Moses Kill, N. Y.
2, 1780—Battle of Mohawk Valley (Fort Plain) N. Y.
2, 1779—Chevalier de la Luzerne, French Minister, arrived in Boston, and was received with salutes, etc.
4-22, 1777—Battle at Fort Schuyler (Stanwix), N. Y.
4, 1781—Col. Isaac Hayne brutally hanged in Charleston by the British.
5, 1779—First battle at Morrisania, N. Y.
6, 1777—Engagement at Oriskany, N. Y.
6, 1778—French Minister presented to Congress.
6, 1780—British defeat at Hanging Rock, S. C. Andrew Jackson began his military career in this battle.
6, 1790—Congress grants pensions to those disabled by wounds.
7, 1776—Hancock, privateer, brought into Portsmouth, N. H., the Reward, a three-decker.
8, 1780—Engagement at Wofford's Iron Works, Cedar Springs, S. C.
10, 1776—Declaration of Independence read at Savannah, Ga.
10, 1778—British fleet of 34 sail, having appeared before Newport, the French fleet came out and gave chase; the English got away without a fight.
11, 1779—Resolutions of Congress granting half pay for life to officers serving until the end of the war.
13, 1775—British navy attack on Gloucester, Mass., beaten off.
13, 1779—Massachusetts fleet of 37 armed vessels, besieging British fort at mouth of Penobscot River, attacked and destroyed by enemy's fleet.
14, 1765—First opposition to ministerial plan for enslaving the Colonies.
15, 1780—Engagement at Ford of the Wateree, S. C.
16, 1777—Battle of Bennington, Vt.



Basset.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II. No. 12.

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16, 1780—First battle of Camden, S. C. Gates defeated.
16, 1780—Battle of Gum Swamp, S. C.
18, 1780—Engagement at Fishing Creek (Catawba Ford), S. C.
18, 1780—Engagement at Musgrove's Mills, S. C.
18, 1782—Battle of Blue Licks, Ky.
19, 1779—Major Lee captures the British Garrison at Paulus Hook, Weehawken.
20, 1776—Fight in the Hudson River between American fire ships and British men-of-war; the latter forced to retire.
20, 1780—Engagement at Great Savannah (Nelson's Ferry), S. C.
21 and 22, 1777—American raid from Jersey into Staten Island.
22 and 23, 1776—Engagement at Flatbu h, L. I.
22, 1777—British raise the siege at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
22, 1781—Engagement at Wawarsing, N. Y.
23, 1775—Citizens of New York City removed 21 cannon from the Battery, under fire of the Asia, British man-of-war.
25, 1777—British land at Elk River, Md.
26, 1776—Battle at Valley Grove, L. I.
27, 1776—Battle of Long Island.
27, 1783—Battle at Combahee Ferry, S. C. Last action of the War; 7 years, 4 months and 8 days after Lexington.
28, 1778—D'Estaing's fleet arrives in Boston.
29, 1775—Attack on New York.
29-30, 1776—Americans retreat from Long Island.
29, 1778—Engagement at Butts Hill, R. I.
29, 1778—Battle at Quaker Hill, R. I.
29, 1779—Tories and Indians defeated at Elmira, N. Y.
30, 1775—Schuyler invades Canada.
30, 1779—Battle at Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 will for a time be issued quarterly instead of monthly, as heretofore. It will, however, contain as much patriotic fervor, and present it in a more attractive manner.

The Genealogical Guide to the early Settlers of America will be continued until completion, which will take at least two more years. The material contained in this Guide cannot be purchased complete at present for less than seventy-five dollars, so that those subscribers who have saved their files will have made a good investment by continuing to the end.

Those who have not a complete set should apply for missing copies at once, as but a few complete files are available at five dollars the set to date.

Those of our subscribers who have continued with us for five or more years have the privilege of a brief sketch of their ancestors being published in our columns free of expense, and we hope they will take advantage of this offer at an early date.

We should be pleased also to have them suggest what would please them in the way of sketch and illustration, as we want a contented and cheerful list of subscribers.

We will stop our growling over personal grievances, but will continue to roast those who are derelict in their duty to the office they may hold, and also use plain English when we think it will help the cause of Patriotism.

As I have at various times mentioned the fact that I have lectured on Colonial Times to pleased audiences, it may have instilled a longing in the hearts of my readers to hear one of my discourses, and there is no reason why they cannot do so if they will only interest themselves enough to mention to the local committee in their town that they would be glad to have me appear on the regular Lyceum, Chautauqua or Y. M. C. A. course. A word of this kind from my readers would help me in my efforts to teach Patriotism and American History.

Those of my readers who live in Rhode Island can hear Colonial Times on December 4, when I appear at the Matthewson Street M. E. Church, under the auspices of the Atwell Entertainment Bureau.

We announce with regret the deaths of two notable men, both of whom were friends of the SPIRIT OF '76, and its efforts. The first to pass away was our Vice-President General S. A. R., Benjamin Blake Minor, of Virginia, an enthusiastic worker in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He lived a good life, and a long one, and his reward has come to him.

"Hezekiah Butterworth!" What memories it brings to us of boyhood's days, when we gathered a knowledge of American history, written in so pleasing a style that we did not know it was study. Then the patriotic fervor he could put into his stories, either poem or prose. His works will live for long, and the coming generations will miss his old-time enthusiasm. I knew him as a "soft spoken, cheerful and good man, and the world has been made better by his stay.

STAMFORD, CONN.

HORACE'S EPODES, ODE II.

By Rev. G. S. Plumley, D.D.

HAPPY the man who, far from business, found
The sea girt shore of old Long Island Sound.
He leaves Wall street, with all its din and row
To taste the cream of his pet Jersey cow.
He grafts his trees and trains his Concord vine,
And treats himself and friend to currant wine.
He, from the store the busy bee swarm makes,
Enjoys their honey on his buckwheat cakes.
Or, when red Autumn glowing verdure wears,
Feasts on the Seckle or the Bartlett pears.
Oft, fled the town, beneath a leafy vine,
He stretches out at his full length supine,
Sends from his pipe blue clouds and rings afar,
Or, frugal puffs from a Key West cigar.
Meanwhile bright waters glide with soothing sound,
And warbling birds re-echo music round.
Let others, 'mid November's wintry airs,
Scour through the woods for coots, and coons and bears,
He seeks at eve his home and social ties
To revel on his mince and pumpkin pies,
Amid these scenes are all his cares forgot,
While loving wife and children bless his lot.
His wife, as nearer speeds the homeward train,
Hastes forth to meet him down the shaded lane;
An open fireplace sheds its welcome flare,
The kettle sings its song, the toast is there.
This simple meal with her more praise will win
Than Blue Point oysters, game, or terrapin.
Not turbot which the foamy ocean's toss,
Not fat roast turkey with cranberry sauce,
He says, not grouse or woodcock can combine
To make a banquet so complete as mine:
When wife and children round the frugal board
Brings smiles and love, I envy not the hoard
Of Vanderbilt or Gould, be theirs the wealth,
Mine are the joys of innocence and health:
Even they, with all increase of cent per cent.,
If on real, solid satisfaction bent,
Will to Stamford town from stern business roam,
And only there find bliss in such a home.
Far from electric cars and stuffy flat,
Rats, mice, and bugs, mosquitoes and all that.
Then, week by week, a trifle I'll put by,
And from foul streets and fetid odors fly,
Own my own humble roof, with comfort blest,
Work in the town, but in the country rest.
Rejoice when moil and toil and labor end,
That the town's suburbs relaxation lend,
Save me from landlord's thrall and rent's annoy,
And give to every day sweet hours of joy.

Students of American naval history are so familiar with John Paul Jones as the warrior or "sea-wolf," that a description of him as the genial friend enjoying the quiet hospitality of a New England family puts him before the reader in a new light.

Yet it is this phase of his character that is best known in Portsmouth, Maine, where he gathered men for his crew while getting the Ranger ready for sea.

In the old town of Berwick, now known as South Berwick, (which is not far from Portsmouth), tales of the kindly nature of "Paul Jones" are among the cherished traditions handed down among the old families, and related to the children during the long winter evenings.

WHAT THE MINUTE MEN MAY EXPECT ON THEIR TOUR OF EUROPE.

(Paris *Herald*, Sunday, July 2.)

If Francis Scott Key could have heard the British soldiers sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as "The Ragged Continentals" heard the soldiers of the King sing "Yankee Doodle" last night, with all the fervor in which they later rendered "God Save the King," how incredible it would have seemed!

Yet not only did this happen when the Queen's Westminster Rifles welcomed the visiting delegates from the Seventh Regiment, New York, who have come over to compete with them for the Sir Howard Vincent Trophy, but the hosts actually sang the Yankee songs through a second time.

This had been a great evening for the Seventh. To begin with, there was a dinner given in their honor by Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., Honorary Col. of the Queen's Westminsters, at his residence in Grosvenor Square.

Among those invited to meet them were: Colonel Trollope, Lord Cheylesmore, Mayor of Westminster; General Sir Alfred Turner, General McKinnon and Colonel Tozer, of the Yorkshire Engineers. During the dinner Sir Howard's Welsh bard, a venerable harper, played Welsh airs. Sir Howard, towards the close, toasted the King and President. Afterwards the party drove to the Queen's Hall, Buckingham Gate.

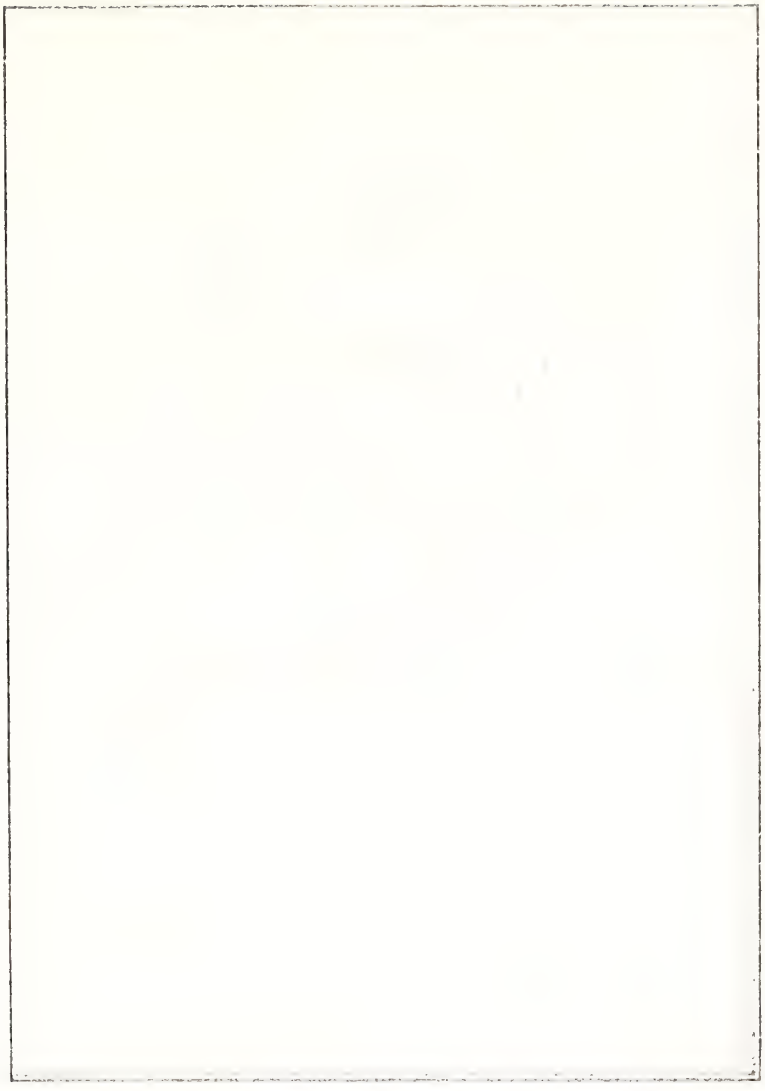
There was a reception in the officers' mess, after which the visitors were conducted into the drill hall, which was profusely decorated with British, American and Japanese flags. The men of the regiment lined the way and cheered lustily as the visitors passed. The latter took seats on the platform with the officers of the Westminsters and the representatives of the staff of the Royal Dragoons, the King's body guard, the Westminster Dragoons, the Scottish Volunteers, the Finsbury Rifles and a host of the volunteer organizations of the capital.

Major Beacom, the American military attaché, was also present. After the regimental band had played an American two-step, Sir Howard, in a speech which was punctuated by frequent cheering, expressed the most cordial sentiments for the visitors, the Seventh Regiment, and the American people, and finally toasted the latter and Mr. Roosevelt, amid the wildest enthusiasm.

Captain McLean responded, toasting the King and his people, and a loving cup was passed around. The band then struck up "Dixie," which the men of the Queen's Westminsters sang lustily.

During this Sergeant Short and Lieut. Barnard, of the Seventh, ventured off the platform, when they were caught up by the enthusiastic Britishers, and carried shoulder high about the hall. Capt. Adjt. Falls, of the Seventh, then toasted the hosts. He and his men gave three cheers, and the regimental yell, which astounded the Londoners. Then after "God Save the King," and a repetition of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," the visitors left the drill hall and were cheered as they departed.

For the first time in history a detachment of American militia men were reviewed by an English monarch when the Seventh were in England



GENERAL HORACE PORTER

Ex-Ambassador to France, Ex-President-General National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

Deserves credit for his personal efforts in returning to America the remains of John Paul Jones, sometime Commander of the American Navy.

General Horace Porter, who has served nearly eight years as ambassador to France, has been decorated with both the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and the medal of honor which the Congress of the United States awards to heroes of the battlefield. General Porter had an unusually brilliant military career. He was educated at Harvard University and West Point Military Academy, and entered the Union Army on the outbreak of the civil war. He was brevetted captain in 1863 for gallant services at the capture of Fort Pulaski, where he had command of the siege batteries. In the same year he was in the Tennessee campaign, being engaged in the advance on Tullahoma, the passage of the Elk River and the battle of Chickamauga. It was for gallantry in this battle, where he led regiments up to an important point and held it at a critical stage of the contest, that he was awarded the medal of honor. He won promotions rapidly, and was a brigadier general at the close of the war, though then only twenty-eight years old. It was in 1863 that his connection with General Grant began. He was ever afterward on the most intimate terms with Grant. He served as assistant secretary of war when the general was head of the department, and when the great military leader became president was his private secretary for a time. All through the remainder of Grant's life he was a close friend.

About three years ago Ambassador Porter paid a visit to the White House and met a colored functionary named Jerry Smith, who had been at the executive mansion since Grant's time. No one greeted the diplomat more warmly than old Jerry, who said to a bystander:

"Does I know Gin'al Horace Po'tah? Waal, I reckon dey ain't no one knows de gin'al better 'on ole Jerry. Why, honey, he was de pres'dint's secretary fo' de longest time, an' mos' de same as one of de family.

"Does I know Gin'al Po'tah? Waal, I reckon I ain't he'ped any man wif his ovahcoat as often as I done help Gin'al Po'tah. Such a boy to be a gin'al, too, but dey do say he was one of de bravest officers in de wah. An' I says, de pres'dint he sot a heap by him, an' de gin'al sot a heap by de pres'dint, and' de pres'dint knowed a brave man."

THE DISCOVERY OF THE HISTORIC HUDSON.

A. Elwood Corning.

Although other navigators visited our shores before that discoverer and hero, Christopher Columbus, yet he was the first to reveal the mysteries beyond the dark and gloomy waters, and to-day every race and country loves to recognize the broad horizon which bound his vision and the marvelous scope of his genius. He brought new life, new intelligence and new spirit into the times, and to-day those ideas and principles are centered in one grand and great Republic whose influence, power, prosperity, freedom and enlightenment are the wonder and esteem of the civilized world.

Likewise the noble Hendrick Hudson was the first one to point his ship, the "Half Moon," toward the mouth of one of the largest and noblest rivers in the United States, and began to ascend it in view of finding a passage and shorter route to the East Indies. And the incidents which brought him into the river and the wonderful bewilderment on the part of the savages as they beheld the great sea monster approaching them is more than a passing interest, though the tale has been thrice told. In a few years, when the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson is celebrated, the old scene of the famous voyage will be brought to the minds of the people, and they will, as it were, look back to that day and say, "But for the name and genius of Hudson the river would not have been discovered so early, and the province of New Netherland would never have been."

The Hudson is the only river which recalls the discoverer, yet many years have elapsed since our rivers were first discovered flowing through their grand but lonely courses.

When we go back to the very inchoation of our history, we find that Hendrick Hudson could not claim all the honors of the discoverer, though most of the garland of praise and honor belongs to him.

It seems that in the early spring of the year 1524, a ship bearing the name of "Dauphine," flying the colors of old France, and commanded by John da Verrazano, the Florentine, came sailing around the coast of the new continent from the north, and while resting the eye on the new panorama, with its wild people, with their dark complexions, and noting in particular the fine old forest and flowers which gave out their perfume, Verrazano came at last to a very hilly region.

He remained in New York harbor for some few days when a violent contrary wind, as the navigator describes it, blew in from the sea, and forced them to leave the beautiful region.

Verrazano gives us the first account, written by a European hand, of the beautiful and famous Hudson.

Had the navigator not been driven back by the storm which he speaks about, he might have ascended the river and thereby secured for himself the name and fame of the discoverer.

After he returned home he often spoke of the "River of the Steep Hills," and it was indeed a very descriptive name; for from its mouth to its source we find the abrupt cliffs of the Palisades and the high and noble regions of the Highlands, the Catskills and the Adirondack Mountains, which add much to the other beauties of the noble river.

Nearly a century passed by. The beautiful river, with its rising and falling tide, still continued to flow on. The red men, with their old-time, sacred Indian rites, still enjoyed their freedom on the banks of the "River of the Steep Hills." Year after year came and went, and no pale-face appeared in their waters.

But ere another century opened, there came the ever onward movement of civilization which has come down to us a blessed heritage, making America the grandest country the sun ever shown upon. It was eleven years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, that the "Half Moon," a Dutch ship, came sailing along the coast, and entered New York harbor in 1609.

Illustrious Hendrick Hudson, explorer and cavalier of the ocean, who in the service of his countrymen had twice tried to find a shorter route by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific than the one discovered by Magellan, which was around the southern part of our American continent!

Now in the employ of the Dutch Company, although himself an Englishman, he was making his third attempt. Who could become more fittingly the father of a colony in the new world than he? Nor where could the new colony be planted more beautifully than at the mouth of the broadest and noblest of American rivers, with its magnificent and picturesque hills and landscape.

It was in the late summer or early autumn when Hudson first put off anchor just within Sandy Hook, and saw, as stated in his note book, "Many salmon and mullets and rays very great." The next day was Friday, September 4, and as it was a very warm but pleasant day, they went more into the harbor, the ship being soon visited by canoes full of native warriors.

Hudson purchased from the savages oysters and beans, but they were not allowed to come on board.

The first Sunday, which fell on September 6, was a red-letter day for the explorers. It was not celebrated by an ovation, but was sadly marked by bloodshed.

As the narrative runs, two canoes of Indians, one with fourteen men, the other with twelve, attacked the boat's crew, and one man belonging to the "Half Moon" was shot in the throat by an arrow, killing him instantly. The dead seaman was buried on Sandy Hook. After that the savages were watched more closely.

About a week after this incident occurred, September 13, the "Half Moon" began slowly to ascend the nameless stream. The weather was clear but warm.

Hudson was in the river thirty-one days, and twenty-eight, as his journal stated, were clear and warm; two are not recorded, and only one, which was the last day, was stormy. On the 15th of September they passed through the Highlands, and there they found, "Very loving people, and a very old men, and were very well used." All along the route they were visited by canoes of Indians, who put out to intercept or at least gaze upon the "yacht" of the voyagers at a little nearer range.

One can fancy if they will the great sea monster as she sailed quietly up the broad river, and was seen for the first time in the full splendor of midday brightness. It must have presented a scene of strange and solemn beauty. The memories of those days, with its early inhabitants, its pine-clad rocks and its unparalleled history of achievement, all cluster around us to-day and remind us of long ago when our country was an unbroken wilderness, and when the savage roamed about undisturbed.

But the times and conditions are changed. Instead of the red man, we see the industrious and progressive American.

In place of the wild forests we behold the cultivated ground and beautiful abodes of the white man. All these things have changed with that ever desirable quality which we call knowledge.

After passing through the Highlands, with their

ever-changing scenery and the magnificent river-banks where grow in abundance those wild grapes which filled the air at that time of year with their spicy perfume. Hudson ascended still further up the river, and anchored one moonlight night near the flourishing city which now bears his name. And so day by day he pursued his journey until he reached the present city of Albany, the capital of New York State.

Here it was that the first recorded instance shows us that that fated poison, which has broken up families and degraded the human race and pulled many a man down from a high place and power to the very lowest walks of life and cause a stain upon his character which can never be removed, was given to the American Indian.

At a later day both the Dutch and English traders grew rich by selling the fatal fire-water to the Mohegans. The savage of this part of America had never tasted of any intoxicating liquors until they met the Europeans.

After reaching Albany he found that the river was so shallow that it was found necessary to explore a little higher up in a small boat, but finding no clue to the mystery he prepared to descend the beautiful nameless stream. At noon on Monday, September 23, the "Half Moon" started on her homeward way down the river. No doubt as attractive as the river and the country looked, Hudson must have been disappointed in not finding the desired route, but if he could have dreamed the vision of seeing the modern Flying Dutchman or a swift train sweeping up and down on either side of the river, it would have opened in his heart a joy profound in being the discoverer of the "River of the Steep Hills."

Twelve days after the "Half Moon" started down the river she came out of "the great mouth of the great river" and "steered off into the main sea, on a direct course toward England."

When the navigator reached Amsterdam, and in making his report of the voyage, he spoke of the mighty river that he had explored as the "Manhattes, from the name of the people who dwelt on its mouth."

The "Half Moon" never came back to the "River of the Steep Hills," for shortly after she was wrecked at the Island of Mauritius, nor did the Dutch make any more attempts to find a northwestern passage from ocean to ocean, but they did send ships to the beautiful country and noble river which Hudson had revealed to them.

In those early days the appearance of the river was very lonely; the waters flowing silently between the wooded banks save for a solitary trading boat or here and there an Indian's canoe was all that broke the stillness on a calm, clear day.

This voyage is very interesting, and especially to those who live under the stars and stripes.

A few years later Hudson discovered the Bay which bears his name, and there he was set adrift in an open boat by a mutinous crew and left alone to perish in the deep waters of the Bay.

His despairing cry was the Ancient Mariner's:

"Alone, alone, all, all alone;
Alone on a wide, wide sea!
And never a saint took pity on
My soul in agony.

* * * * * * *

So lonely 't, that God himself
Scarce seemed there to be."

Thus the name of Hendrick Hudson vanishes from the pages of history, but his fame as the exponent and explorer of the most important and beautiful river still lives on, presenting an interesting and delightful episode to the student of history.

THE BASSETT FAMILY.

By Eleanor Lexington.

LE BAS is a well-known French surname. The Anglo-Saxon form is Bass, Basse, Bassi, Bassus, Bassite or Bassett. Other variations of the name are Bassano, Basselin, Bassetville, Bassantien and Bassianus.

It is a popular tradition that the name being of French origin, came from the word bas, meaning, in this connection, short of stature. Before surnames were known, Henry, for example, was a youth six feet—that was an age of giants—therefore Henry was designated le bas. In time the name belonged to him, and to his descendants. Or the name may have originated with Basque. A native of the Basque provinces was spoken of as a Basque, which through corruption became Bass or Bassett. One of the Basque legends has to do with Bass-Andre, a land mermaid who sits in a cave combing her golden locks with a golden comb.

Bassett—the extra "t" was not added until the fifteenth century—is a name found on Battle Abbey roll. William the Conqueror's grand falconer, who accompanied him from Normandy, was Thurstine de Basset; from him are descended all who now bear the name. Cornwall and Devonshire have always been strongholds of the family, and the mines of Cornwall gave them princely incomes. Two distinguished members were Sir Francis Bassett, vice admiral, time of Charles I, and another Sir Francis, time of George III, who was made Baron Bassett as well as Baron of Dunstanville. In the time of Henry I, Osmund Bassett was judge of all Britain; so was his great-grandson, in the reign of Henry III. Sir Ralph Bassett attended Edward I in the Welsh wars. Our historian mentions the "Castelet or pile of Bassett" in Tehidy, Wales. This was Sir Ralph's.

Alan Bassett's name appears in Magna Charta among those of the King's counsellors; also his brother Thomas' name. Peter Bassett was bigrapher of Henry V, and his chamberlain and intimate friend. Fulk Bassett, bishop of London, is remembered in his records of St. Paul's cathedral on account of his gifts to that church. On the pavement of St. George's chapel, Windsor castle, is an epitaph to a Colonel Basset.

The first of the name in this country was William Basset, or Bassite, who came over on the Fortune in 1621. The story is that he intended joining the Mayflower pilgrims, but waited for his bride. He was an educated man and brought his box of books with him—a large library for those days. His name is on the earliest list of freemen that made in 1633. He was for six years representative to the old colony court; he helped lay out Duxbury, and was in the Pequot war—truly a man of affairs. Anson, grandson and great-grandson were named William, which is a favorite name in the family. William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, got his first name from the Basset family, to which his mother belonged. Ambassador Thomas F.

Bayard's mother was also a Bassett, a granddaughter of Richard Bassett, governor of Delaware, and member of the convention of 1787, which framed the United States constitution. He was the first to cast a vote for the removal of the capital from Philadelphia to Washington.

Another William Bassett, settler, was aged nine when he reached those shores in the good ship Abegail. John Bassett came from England to New Haven in 1643. Robert Bassett was another immigrant ancestor. Thomas Bassett came over in 1634 on the ship Christian, and settled in Connecticut. Another progenitor of the American family of Bassett was Joseph.

The Bassetts have always taken prominent parts in the nation's development. They helped to subdue both forests and Indians, and were to the fore in revolutionary times. Their war record goes back many centuries. Was not Sir Philip Bassett a doughty warrior, who, when called upon to surrender, declared that he would never yield so long as he could stand upright. His blood flows in the veins of the Marshal of England through his daughter, who married the Earl of Norfolk, in the time of Charles I. Sir Philip married for his second wife the daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, who was the widow of the Earl of Warwick.

One of the Revolutionary heroes was Abraham Bassett, who was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. Over one hundred and fifty Bassetts from Massachusetts alone were in the Revolution.

There is hardly a State in the Union that cannot boast of a Bassett within its borders, and when the family meet in annual conclave—usually at Boston—it is with the sublime satisfaction that there are so many of them, and that they are all so good-looking and well-behaved. This is a quotation from a speech at one of the meetings, where much that is flattering and nothing that is disagreeable enters into the programme for the day—but this is the way of family reunions. With George Eliot, we all agree that it is a fine thing for a child to grow up with the idea that the stars belong to his father's dooryard. One Bassett, who came to a meeting without a pedigree, or at least of so little account, as he said, that he brought it in his vest pocket, was made president of the associateion, so strong was this appeal for sympathy.

Many anecdotes are retailed at these meetings; one of the best is that concerning a forefather, who was so appreciative of his wife's skill in the culinary line that he is said to have inscribed upon her tombstone: "My wife Marthy, her picked-up dinners were a perfect success."

Domestic bliss was not the lot of Elizabeth Bassett, daughter of William, the first settler, but then she did not have the luck to marry a Bassett, but a Burgess, Thomas by name. After living together thirteen years they got a divorce, in 1661, the first on record, in the Plymouth colony. Elizabeth's sister, Sarah, married Peregrine White, the first child born of English parents in New England.

The badge worn by the family in reunion is of white satin, stamped with the crest in blue. The coat-of-arms is that borne by the falconer, Thurstine de Basset, and are argent, a chevron between three bugle horns, sable. Crest, a stag's head cabossed, between the attires, a cross fitchée, all argent. Motto, "Gwell Angau Na Chywilydd"—"Death before dishonor."

It would seem that the motto was a later addition by some of the Welsh members of the family. Another Bassett motto is "Pro Rege et Populo." The chevron in heraldry denotes stability. A stag's head cabossed, vigilance and celerity—that he upon whom the arms were first bestowed was not afraid to stand face to face with an enemy. The cross fitchee is a cross sharpened at the base—the kind of cross borne by crusaders, who placed it upright in the ground when making their daily devotions.

The first of the Bass family in this country was Samuel Bass, who settled in Massachusetts in 1630. The lineal descendants of John Bass, son of Samuel, the pilgrim, have a claim on the Mayflower, for John married Ruth, daughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, both Mayflower pilgrims. Their descendants may claim membership in the Mayflower Society—membership eagerly coveted. "Every lineal descendant eighteen years of age of any passenger on the voyage of the Mayflower, which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, or of a signer of the compact, shall be eligible to membership."

Another Mayflower pilgrim of personal interest is Richard Warren, whose daughter, Mary, married Robert Bass.

To go back a little, the marriage of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins took place in 1622 or 1623, and was the second or third marriage in the colony.

The popular legend connecting John, Priscilla and Miles Standish has been preserved by Longfellow in "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Whether all that is related occurred is doubtful, but perhaps some of the principal points are true—that Captain Standish did turn his eyes toward "the loveliest maid in Plymouth," after the death of his "beautiful Rose of love," is perhaps true. The marriage of Ruth, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, to John Bass, took place February 3, 1657. One of their daughters, Hannah, married Joseph Adams; their grandson was John Adams. Hannah Bass was, therefore, grandmother to one President and great-grandmother to another.

It is curious to note the recurrent connection of the Bass and Alden families. In 1657 we find that John Bass married Ruth Alden; in 1787 Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, Mass., married Sarah Bass, daughter of the patriot Colonel Jonathan Bass, and Deacon Alpheus Alden, of North Bridgewater, Mass., married for his third wife Alice Bass, of New Sharon, Me.

The Bass family have their war record. Moses Bass sent six sons to the Revolution. Henry Bass was one of the famous "Boston tea party." The Bass family was connected by marriage with those patriots, the Faneuils, who gave the hall called by their name, Faneuil Hall, or "the Cradle of Liberty," to Boston. Peter Bass III married Mary Phillips, daughter of Samuel Phillips, a prominent bookseller, of whom an old record states "he was the most beautiful man in Boston."

One of the "characters" of the family was Moses Bass—Moses, by the way, was a favorite name, and found in several generations. This particular Moses was of Braintree, Vt., and he never was known to give a direct answer to a question. A neighbor, who recklessly wagered a dollar that he could extort a direct reply from him, lost the bet, for to the query, "Moses, are you going to kill your pigs to-day?"—all preparations were made for the event—the wily youth did not commit himself further than to reply: "I've got to catch 'em first."

The Bass arms are gules, a chevron, argent, between three plates. Crest, a demi-lion gules, resting his paw on an oval shield, in cartouch or charged with a fleur-de-lis azure.

MISCELLANEOUS

That Liberty Bell is apt to develop some more cracks if it remains in Philadelphia.

An official report from Guam indicates that the society women of that land have no difficulty in dressing on less than $95 a year.

The Niagara Frontier Landmarks Association will soon begin work on the Indian Road Cemetery and will make it into a park. The old Seneca Mission House on Buffalo street, which was built in 1831, will be moved to the new park.

An interesting record has been compiled by Frank Smith of Dedham, Mass., comprising biographical sketches of the soldiers of Dover (formerly Springfield parish of Dedham). Forty-five families are named, and in several are stories of more than ordinary interest.

Dedication of the Indian Rock tower in Ethan L. Allen Park, Burlington, Vt., will be on August 16, which is "Battle of Bennington Day." The Board of Managers of the Sons of the American Revolution in that State has appointed various committees to perfect plans for this event.

There are 472 colleges in the United States. Eleven of them were founded before the American Revolution, and half of them have been founded since the Civil War. In 1902 there were 88,879 students, five-eights of whom were males. About one in each 900 of our population is a college student. One in each 1,500 of our population is in a professional school; one in each 125 in a high school, and one in each five of our population is in an elementary school.

There is at least one Daughter of the American Revolution who is of Indian blood. Mrs. Carrie F. Adams, of Fort Gibson, I. T., one of whose ancestors was for forty years chief of the Cherokee Nation. Her husband, Richard C. Adams, is a direct descendant of Captain White Eyes, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Adams is a Delaware Indian, and for some years has represented his people before the Department of the Interior and the Dawes Commission.

The distress occasioned by the thought that Ambassador Reid must pay more for house rent in London than he will receive in salary ought to be alleviated in some measure by the knowledge that Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary Col. John Hicks, of Oskosh, acquired more surplus from a four-years' term of diplomacy in Peru than he had been able to accumulate from forty years of journalism.

[We might state that our application for a consulship is in the State Department.—Ed.]

For the proposed monument to the memory of Captain William Turner of Boston, which the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts proposes to erect at Turner's Falls, a special committee has undertaken to carry out the plans. This is made up of Mr. Moses Greeley Parker, chairman; Walter Kendall Watkins, J. G. Moseley, Theodore L. Allen, Horace E. Ware and Edward W. Howe, with whom the secretary of the Society, Edward Webster McGlenen, is cooperating in determining upon a suitable inscription for the bronze tablet.

A flag raising took place at Stony Point July 15 in commemoration of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by the Continental troops led by Anthony Wayne.

The flag was presented to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by Col. H. H. Adams, who has presented a great many flags during the past ten years.

General Fred D. Grant made the presentation speech and it was accepted by Walter S. Logan, president of the Society.

E. Hagaman Hall, secretary of the Society, announced that the Andre lot at Tappan, including the monument erected by Cyrus W. Field, had been acquired by the Society.

MARKED GRAVE OF MOLLY PITCHER.

The Patriotic Order, Sons of America, has placed a cannon over the grave of Molly Pitcher, the heroine of the Battle of Monmouth, at Carlisle, Pa.

THE BIGGEST AMERICAN FLAG.

Denver will claim the distinction of owning the biggest American flag in the world. It will be used for the G. A. R. encampment. It will be 115 feet long and fifty-five feet deep. The union field will be 28 by 35 feet and the stripes will be nine feet two inches wide. The stars will be two feet high, and in its making 1,450 yards of bunting are to be used. The flag's weight of 450 pounds prevents it being swung from a pole or hung from a cable between buildings, so it has been arranged to spread it across the front of a five-story building on Stateenth street.

WHITELAW REID IN LONDON.

The value of Mr. Reid to us lies in his thorough equipment for his work. He has not been taken from a profession whose duties barred interest in the larger affairs of the world, nor from a business where specialized information prevailed. As the editor and conductor of a great newspaper he had been occupied with the very matters which, as an ambassador, he must now watch and consider. The ambassador grows out of the editor, and will be all the more efficient for the journalistic twist to his wrist. We have replaced Mr. Choate, therefore, with a man not only of talents, but of gifts applying particularly to the work in hand.—Washington Star.

TO PAY WAR OF 1812 DEBT.

All that New York State spent in equipping troops for the War of 1812 will be recovered with interest from the Federal Government.

The United States Treasury Department notified Attorney-General Mayer that an allowance of $118,585.84 had been allowed to the State. This is the $20,000 originally expended, with accumulated interest of nearly a century.

The allowance is made by authority of a special act passed by the last Congress, which affects in the same way all States that equipped men for the War of 1812. The money will go into the General State Treasury fund.

WEARS DRESS 160 YEARS OLD AT CLUB RECEPTION.

A feature of a Colonial reception which was held at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Sniffin at White Plains were the Colonial costumes of some of the society women who attended the affair. The reception was given to the members of the White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and among the guests was Mrs. Donald McLean, the president-general of the National organization.

Mrs. Susie Potter wore a dress 160 years old, while Mrs. Henry C. Henderson, wife of Colonel Henderson, was attired in a Colonial gown a hundred years old. Mrs. James H. Stafford's gown had passed the century mark, while Miss Amy R. Conklin wore a dress seventy years old, and ten other women wore dresses the combined age of which was over 400 years.

A PROPER DISTINCTION.

Here is a story that the Rev. Dr. Moxom, of Springfield, tells of John Fiske, which illustrates his frankness:

It seems that one day his wife had to report to him that their son had been guilty of calling Mrs. Jones, a neighbor, a fool, and Mr. Jones a much worse fool.

Prof. Fiske sent for his youngster, and when he appeared in the library said to him sternly: "My son, is it true that you said Mrs. Jones was a fool?"

Hanging his head the boy replied: "Yes, father, I did."

"And did you call Mr. Jones a worse fool?"

"Yes, father."

After a moment's reflection the famous historian said slowly: "Well, my son, that is just about the distinction I should make."—Boston Record.

SARATOGA BATTLE FIELD.

Senator Brackett of Saratoga has succeeded in having placed in the annual supply bill an appropriation of $20,000 for the purchase by the State of the famous Saratoga battle field, which is now owned by a private estate. The appropriation was urged by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who last year visited and investigated the possibility of securing the land.

The owners of the property at first placed a prohibitive valuation on it, but finally, in response to patriotic arguments, consented to reduce their price. It is proposed to restore some of the original land-scape features, which have been swept away by modern improvements, and to establish a museum for the revolutionary relics. It is expected that the money for establishing and maintaining this museum will be provided by private contributions.

[The Saratoga Pilgrimage of the S. A. R. had something to do with awakening interest in this project.—Ed.]

TO MARK THE GRAVE OF CHARLES MORGAN.

The Onondaga Historical Society is to place a suitable marker about the grave of Charles Morgan, a revolutionary soldier, discovered Thursday on the Moyer farm near Liverpool. Morgan is said to have been one of the spies who captured Andre and the original of Fenimore Cooper's renowned character of "The Spy." His wife was buried at Morgan Settlement. Twenty revolutionary soldiers were buried on the Moyer farm.

TO REBURY POCAHONTAS.

The Southern Historical Society and women's organizations are finding strong support for a movement they have started to have the remains of Pocahontas brought back from England and reinterred at Jamestown, Virginia women in Washington and Alexandria are supporting the movement, the plan for which has been approved by Old Dominion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The plan was to have the reinterment take place at the Jamestown Exposition, but it is not thought this can be done. The women are trying to raise funds for the location of the grave of Pocahontas.

It is said that when Pocahontas was dying she expressed an earnest desire to be taken back to Virginia and buried there. It is proposed to have the reburial near the old Jamestown Church, where she was baptized.

MRS. R. OGDEN DOREMUS DEAD.

Mrs. Robert Ogden Doremus died at her home, 80 Madison avenue, New York, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

Mrs. Doremus was Estelle Emma Skidmore and was born in New York City on May 6, 1830. Her father, Captain Hilliard Skidmore, had served as a gunner in the American Revolution. Mrs. Doremus was thus a Real Daughter of the American Revolution and the only one in the New York Chapter, of which she was at one time regent. She was brought up by her uncle, Charles Avery, the Pittsburg philanthropist. She attended Miss Mear's school, where Dr. Doremus frequently serenaded her, to the disturbance of the school. They were married in 1850. Mrs. Doremus had a wide acquaintance, particularly among musical people in this country and in Europe, Dr. Doremus being at one time president of the Philharmonic Society. Professional men, statesmen, artists, musicians, actors, and men of letters were always to be found at her parties. Among actors and musicians Dr. Doremus recalled yesterday Edwin Booth, Salvini, Vieuxtemps, Ole Bull, Patti, Tamberlik, Christine Nilsson, Clemence de Vere, Camilla Urso, Adelaide Phillips, and Campanini.

DEATH OF WILLIAM CLARK OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

In the death of Mr. Clark, the Kansas City Chapter Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars lost one of their most valued members.

He was born in Cleveland, O., April 15, 1848, and comes of a long line of patriotic ancestors. His grandfather, Stephen Bingham; was Ensign of 1st Co. 12th Regiment of Conn Militia in 1776, and Geo. Clark, his paternal ancestor, was Deputy to the Gen. Court of Conn. for over four years. In recognition of this latter service Mr. Clark was a member of The Society of Colonial Wars.

At the time of his death he was President of the United States Trust Company, and advisory member, for Missouri, of the Republican National Committee. He was a personal friend of President McKinley, Mark Hanna, Governor Myron T. Herrick and other prominent men of Ohio. His personal relations with these men were responsible for his selection as the Missouri member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee during the two McKinley campaigns. He accepted the same place during the Roosevelt campaign at the request of Mr. Roosevelt and George B. Cortelyou.

Mr. Clark organized the sound money league of Kansas City, which had 17,000 members.

He married Kate E. Rockwell, whose sister is the wife of Lieut. Gen. Chaffee of the U. S. Army.

The funeral of Mr. Clark was a large one, and was attended by members of S. R. and D. A. R. Societies, also the Masonic and Knight Templar fraternities.

The following resolutions were drawn up by Missouri's National D. A. R. Vice-President General, Mrs. John R. Walker:

"The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution extends to Mrs. William B. Clark tenderest sympathy in this her hour of supreme sorrow.

The keystone of the arch is broken, but memory will build up, renew, and sanctify—so harmonious, so complete was the life of William Bingham Clark. In his extensive and varied circle of business, political, charitable, social and religious interest, he was pronounced in type. By virtue and attainments, qualified in all the [illegible] for the good fight, he early reached [illegible] group was the noblest of our years—the well-trained man. He has attained it in the nobler land, that better land, in fulfillment of the promise given to those who walk uprightly: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

To you, his beloved wife, how comforting the assurance that you shall meet again; again walk and talk and [illegible]

To his sons, he has left an example that should in all things guide their feet into right paths, and serve as an incentive to noblest and highest effort; a priceless heritage.

RESOLVED: That [illegible] tenth memory of William Bingham Clark, be placed on the records of this Chapter, a copy sent to the family; to the press of the city; to the American monthly magazine and Spirit of '76."

EMMA S. WHITE,
Historian Elizabeth Benton Chapter, D. A. R.,

DEATH OF WILLIAM R. ALLING.

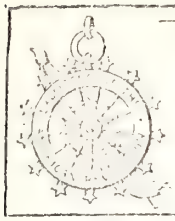
Mr. William R. Alling, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J., president of Alling Co., [illegible] factories, died at his home, Broad street, Newark, July 17. He is survived by his widow and two sons, John D. Alling and Madison Alling. William Robinson Alling was born June 10, 1827, at Madison, Ind., and came to Newark and entered the employ of his uncle. Afterward, in 1850 he entered the firm of Alling Bros., jewelers, Broadway and Cortlandt street, New York. He founded the Jewellers' Protective Union in 1877 and was its president until three years ago. Mr. Alling was a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, the New Jersey Historical Society and the Lawyers' Club of New York. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Newark. They came from Connecticut. He was married in Newark in 1850 to Emma Louise Downing.

William R. Alling was the son of the late John Alling, who graduated from Princeton College, 1817, studied law under Councillor Elias Van Arsdale and removed to Indiana. He was a direct descendant of Roger Alling, born in England, emigrated to New England, 1630, and settled in New Haven, 1639. Records show he at once took a lead in affairs of the Colonies, and November 29, 1641, was admitted a member of the bar. His first recorded act is found in his signature to the Fundamental Covenant, June 4, 1639. He was often called upon to appraise estates and damages, to act as arbiter in the settlement of disputes [illegible] many offices of trust, was a Custom House Officer, a Collector of the "Colledge Corne," a sergeant in the First Military Company, was the first and only elected Treasurer of the College until chosen a Deacon in the First Church in 1639, which office he held until his death. Lieutenant Samuel Alling, 2d, eldest son of Sergeant Samuel, 1st, and grandson of Roger 1st, born in New Haven, 1668; removed with family to Newark, 1701, and in 1703 Samuel Alling was "one of ye Judges for ye Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ye County of Essex, New Jersey." The residence of Lieutenant Samuel Alling became the Alling homestead, northwest corner Broad and Market streets, and originally contained six acres. On this corner five generations of Allings lived and died. It was known as "Lieutenant John Alling Corner" and later was owned by his granddaughter, Matilda Alling Crane. John Alling, an ancestor, was treasurer of Yale College, 1701 to time of his death, 1717; Rev. James Alling graduated at Harvard in 1670; Captain Daniel Alling fought at Bunker Hill. Cousin Joseph, Lieutenant John, Isaac, Lewis, Pruden and Samuel Alling were in the Continental army. John Alling, a minuteman, was in the Regiment of Artificers, commanded by J. Baldwin of Massachusetts, and the others were New Jersey minutemen and members of Wheeler's Company of Grenadiers. April 17, 1776, three months prior to the Declaration of Independence.

One cold winter's day, toward the close of the war, Lieutenant John, with some of his Company, gave a warm reception to a party of British soldiers who were on a foraging expedition. Just in front of the homestead the skirmish attracted the nonagenarian, Deacon Samuel, to a window, from which he shouted to his grandson: "Give it to 'em, John!" upon which one cried out: "Shoot the old devil!" but his honored head was spared, and at the age of ninety-five, his courageous soul was at rest, "adorned with every Christian grace." (See Alling Gen., pages 56-103.)

Captain Joseph Alling is referred to in a paper brought from Washington by the Hon. Wm. M. Pennington, which is now in the Newark Historical Library.

"This is to certify that Capt. Joseph Alling has delivered to an enlistment roll. Wm. Barrett, Nov. 13, 1775."



Daughters of the American Revolution.

Washington Heights Chapter, D. A. R., were entertained at a reception given by Mrs. Emily L. B. Fay, charter member and vice-regent of the Chapter, on Saturday afternoon, May 27, 1905, at the old family homestead on Summer Street, Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Fay was assisted in receiving by the Regent, Mrs. Kramer, Mrs. Hasbrouck, of Knickerbocker Chapter, and officers of Washington Heights Chapter.

Her cousins, Misses Mary Goodrich Fitch, Florence Fitch and Marion Scofield, also assisted the hostess. Mrs. Oviedo M. Bostwick and Mrs. Louis F. Berry presided at the tea table. A substantial collation was served. The table decorations were of bright red carnations and pink roses—flowers everywhere. The Rev. Chas. M. Selleck, D.D., of Norwalk, rector emeritus of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, pronounced peace unto this house in his usual fervid, earnest manner, his beautiful invocation, a sermon in itself. In the absence of Commodore James D. Smith, the vice regent, Mrs. Fay, presented the speakers. His Honor, Homer S. Cunnings, Mayor of Stamford, made a witty address of welcome to the D. A. R., gave the key of the city to Mrs. Fay, and regretted that he did not have more keys to give her. The Spirit of '76, always kind, witty and welcome, hovered like a bright spirit everywhere. Rev. Louis F. Berry, Hon. Walter S. Logan, Hon. Theodore Fitch, Rev. Charles M. Sellick, D.D., made addresses, which were much aprecriated. Mrs. Cunnings presided at the piano, and accompanied Miss Florence Samans on the violin. The violin obligato was beautifully rendered, showing both ladies to be accomplished musicians. After the reception many of the guests were invited by Mr. Charles Edey Fay to the dinner and dance at the Yacht Club, where Mr. Logan made a dinner speech. The following were a few of the guests present:

Rev. Chas. M. Selleck, D.D., Rev. Louis F. Berry, Hon. Walter S. Logan, New York, Spirit of '76; Hon. Theo. Fitch, Mr. Richard Jackson, Mr. Mellen, Mayor Homer S. Cunnings, Mr. Frederick Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Merrymon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hedges Liscom, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Liscom, Mr. Robt. Montgomery, Rear-Admiral Scofield, Mr. G. Coggeswell, Mr. Herbert Bowerman, Harry Scofield, Charles Edey Fay, Mrs. Stamler, Mrs. Lawrence D. Alexander, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Lambley, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Avery, Miss Myra Martin, Miss Muriella Kramer, Misses Van Voorhees, Lockwood, Ada and Frances Scofield, Miss Louie Cook, Misses Brackett, Vermilye Clark and Liscom Vance, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Minor Lincoln, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Clark, and others.

Memorial Continental Hall was gay with Alabama and Porto Rican palms, American flags and patriotic emblems when a Fourth of July "patriots' meeting" was held under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A large and distinguished audience was present. Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presided, seated in a throne-like chair draped in a silk American flag, and delivered an eloquent address. There was an address by Hon. William E. Andrews, auditor for the Treasury Department.

One of the most notable events of the day, and one which was not on the programme, was the presentation of a life mask of George Washington to the Daughters by Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs, who was the first woman press correspondent in this city, having served as such during the Civil War, and who was better known under her pen name, "Olivia." This mask was made nearly, if not quite, a century ago from the life mortix of Washington, which was made in 1785 by the French sculptor, Jean Antoine Houdon. The mask, which was presented by Mrs. Briggs, was for many years the treasured possession of the famous artist, Emmanuel Leutze, who painted "Westward Ho!" and who presented the mask to Mrs. Briggs' husband over a quarter of a century ago. Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston read the address of presentation of Mrs. Briggs, and Mrs. McLean, as president-general, made a graceful speech in acknowledgment of the precious relic. The marine band played patriotic airs and a committee of the local S. A. R. did the honors as ushers.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, while staying at her old home in Frederick, Maryland, appointed a committee who presented Admiral Sigsbee with a silk flag for the U. S. S. Brooklyn during the vessel's stay at Annapolis, after bringing home the remains of John Paul Jones. The committee were Mrs. Charles H. Terry, regent of New York State Society of the D. A. R.; Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, ex-Regent of New Mexico; Mrs. William K. Talbott, Mrs. George Bowron, Mrs. E. G. Ladaop, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. James H. [illegible]ch, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney, Mrs. Ovid A. Hyde, Mrs. Frederick L. Bradley, Miss Ingersoll, Mrs. M. George Ryttenberg, Mrs. John W. Vrooman and Mrs. Quimby.

A meeting was held to pay tribute to a woman whom every citizen of Frederick should be proud to welcome back to her birthplace because of the high honor which had come to her, not through intrigue, but because of universal recognition of her ability to fill the place to which she had been elected.

Rev. I. Nevitt Steele, rector of Old Trinity Church, New York, and president of the Maryland Society of New York, spoke at some length of the nature of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the importance of the position of its president, declaring that only one other person in the United States, President Roosevelt, had a larger or more influential following than Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. McLean was given a hearty ovation when she arose to respond to the compliments paid to her.

In an address full of feeling, she expressed her appreciation of the honor paid her, and declared that nothing in the way of distinction which had come to her was more prized by her than this demonstration of the regard of the people of her native place.

An orchestra rendered patriotic airs during the meeting. At its conclusion a number of persons called on Mrs. McLean at the home of her sisters, the Misses Ritchie, where an informal reception was held.

A new chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution was organized recently at the home of Mrs. Henry P. Bailey, 133 Prospect street, East Orange, N. J., by Miss Helen Mecum, of Salem, State Regent of the Order. A large number of representative women of the Oranges were present, and letters were received from many others, who, though unable to be present, were desirous of becoming members.

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Herbert Turrell, of Chestnut avenue, West Orange; Vice-Regent, Mrs. James Earle Chasman, of Arlington avenue, East Orange; Registrar, Mrs. Henry Suydam, William street, East Orange; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Etta Drayton, Springfield avenue, East Orange; Treasurer, Miss Edith Brockett, Prospect street, East Orange.

The newly organized Orange Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the second chapter of that Order in Orange, has for its leader a gifted woman, Mrs. Herbert Turrell. For three years Mrs. Turrell has been the representative of the New York City D. A. R. at the Gospel Mission, founded by Mother Bird. Wishing to help the young girls of the East Side, she inaugurated the Law Club and last winter delivered ten lectures.

"My sympathy goes out to the foreigner who comes to this country and has no one to tell him or her of the freedom and beauty of our land," said she to a reporter. "Sharper-witted birds of prey from their own country are ready to sow the seeds of anarchy. The women of this country who have had all the gifts which a Revolutionary ancestry can bestow should endeavor to give to the children of centuries of bondage the enlightenment which comes with culture.

"When a member has taken a whole course of lectures a gold pin is awarded. The pin bears the monogram of P. L. C.—Parliamentary Law Club,—and the insignia of the pin is similar to that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a spinning wheel and flax. The young people have been taught much [illegible] law. They have been taught hygiene, civics, many womanly arts which make home and personal life better."

Mrs. Turrell is a member of the Mayflower Society. Her Colonial ancestors qualified her for membership in the Colonial Dames of New Jersey, and she is a granddaughter of James Collins, the first man to publish the Bible in New Jersey. The Colonial Governors from which the new Regent is descended are Governor John Coggeshall and Governor John Coggeshall, Jr., John Easton, Nicholas Easton, Henry Bull and William Robinson. There may be many women in this vicinity descended from one or more of these Rhode Island men, and probably the ranks of the new organization will be recruited from their number.

A course of lectures in Italian will be given the Italian colony in Orange by the D. A. R. Chapter next fall, and the winter will be spent in poetical work.

Ravalli Chapter, D. A. R., of Hamilton, Montana, held its first public reception on Washington's Birthday.

The beautiful home of Mrs. McCracken, one of the State Vice Regents, was thrown open for the occasion.

The house had been appropriately and handsomely decorated with flags and patriotic colors. The members of the Chapter acted as hostesses, nearly all in costumes of "ye olden tyme." This Chapter is but two years old, but makes up in enthusiasm what it lacks in numbers.

A table in one of the parlors was filled with a collection of very interesting relics, many of them dating back to the Revolution. This was a surprise to some, as one does not look for many genuine Revolutionary relics in the heart of the Rockies, so far distant from the scenes of those stirring times.

In a "red, white and blue" dining room, delicious refreshments were served.

Several musical selections were given during the afternoon, at the close, all joining in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

About sixty ladies were entertained, and all reported a most enjoyable time.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Colonial Chapter, New York State, Daughters of the Revolution, celebrated Flag Day by a trip to Hillburn, N. Y., where the members were entertained by Mrs. Robert J. Davidson. The perfect day brought out a large representation. Mrs. Percival Van Orden, of Suffern, read a paper on "Historic Spots in the Neighborhood." Miss Jessie Mook sang several songs. Luncheon was served, to the accompaniment of patriotic airs by a string orchestra, after which the party drove through Tuxedo Park, passing over the road taken by Washington on his march from West Point to Valley Forge. Visits were made to the Memorial Tablet erected by the Ramapo Valley Chapter, D. A. R., to Lookout Point, and to the Augusta Forge, where the chain which was stretched across the Hudson in the Revolution was made.

Mrs. William H. Hotchkiss is regent of the Chapter. The committee on arrangements consisted of Mrs. John O. Barnes, Miss Josephine Wandell, and Mrs. Henry Wm. Heifer..

The State Regent, Mrs. John H. Abeel, was one of the party.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, at the April meeting appointed a committee consisting of Allen Burdick, Frederick G. Bauer and Calvin Lord to consider the question of publication by the chapter of a "Boston Chapter Book," with instructions to report at the October meeting. This committee was further instructed to report concerning these following matters: First, as to material available; second, as to probable cost of volume. As it is essential that each member of the chapter should aid the committee in every way possible, that it may not be delayed in its work, members are asked to send the chairman of the committee, Allen Burdick, at his residence, 772A Dudley street, Dorchester, certain helpful and necessary information at an early date; not later than September, and earlier if possible. This information concerns, first, all historical papers, family letters, diaries and other manuscripts relating particularly to the revolutionary period, that the members may have on hand, or that they may know of such material in the possession of others; and also if these papers and manuscripts have ever been published or given to the public in any form. The committee also asks for a brief story of the life and services of the revolutionary ancester or ancestors from whom the chapter members claim descent. It is considered important that these accounts should include details not given in the records published by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. For instance, there should be the parentage and name of the immigrant ancestor, the place of settlement, the date of marriage and names of the children, etc. It may be that the chapter will decide not to incorporate genealogical material in the volume, but the committee wishes to have it on hand in case it is needed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ZAMBOANGA, July 11, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Cornish.—I received your welcome letter of March 29th, and was very glad to hear from you again.

I was pretty well fagged at that time, and during the latter part of May, and the most of June I was just able to get around; but I kept pegging away, and now feel so much better that I hope to be able to stay out my tour and not have to apply to be ordered home.

I have reported that service here is attended with such a loss of vigor of body and mind that the usefulness of medical officers and corps men is greatly impaired after a long tour, and they should be returned to the United States, as the line are, after two years' service in the islands.

Colonel Eadie Reed, 23rd Infantry, has returned home with his regiment, which will be stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. He visited us several times, and is a hustler. He has has raised tomato plants from the seed of canned tomatoes, and cherry trees from the pits in canned cherries, and performed other remarkable stunts. Just before he left he assisted in organizing, or, more strictly speaking, he organized "The Military Order of Moro Campaigns," which started with quite a large charter membership.

I could find only one Mack's postal card, and that I sent you. Zamboanga photographer was going to print me some from my view, but he committed suicide by putting a bullet into his brain, and jumping into the Straits of Basilan.

Please give my best regards to Mrs. Cornish, and remember me to all my friends of the S. A. R.

Yours very sincerely, WM. H. CORLETSHER.

MOBILE, ALA., August 3, 1905.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, New York.

Dear Sir.—Please send me 25 S. A. R. buttons, and the bill, and I will remit at once. Very truly,

J. W. WHITING.
Pres. Ala. S. A. R. Chapter.

[What has happened to the Secretary General that applications come to the SPIRIT OF '76 for supplies? Supplies for the S. A. R. are to be had from A. Howard Clark, Secretary-General National Society, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C. Ed.]

BARTOW, FLA., August 4, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Secretary,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—Please send me blank application for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, also three supplemental applications, and information about qualifications for, and election to, membership in the society.

Yours very truly.

For membership in the Florida S. A. R. apply to Mr. W. O. H. Sheppard, Secretary, Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. Louis H. Cornish, COLUMBUS, O., July 24, 1905.
Editor "Spirit of '76."

Dear Compatriot:—Herewith please find draft on New York for $1.00 to pay subscription. You are a chronic complainer, Captain. Don't growl so much. Grin and bear it. We all have our ups and downs. I once heard the publisher of a great city daily say he never employed an editorial writer who had a grievance, for it was sure to crop out.

You are young yet—a mere boy, I may say—and who knows what may turn up in thirty or forty years. So pitch in. An old farmer once remarked, "There's no tellin' the luck of a lousy calf." Fraternally yours, JAMES H. ANDERSON,
President Benj. Franklin Chapter,
of the Ohio Society S. A. R.
Vice-President General of the National Society, S. A. R., 1899-1900.

NORFOLK, VA., August 8, 1905.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish, New York.

My Dear Mr. Cornish:—Please find here enclosed my check for $2.00 to cover subscription to the "SPIRIT OF '76" for two years.

It has been my intention to write you on the subject of the last issue, but being quite busy, I have put it off from time to time.

The editorials of that issue were indeed refreshing, and were greatly enjoyed by both Mrs. Trice and myself, and let me suggest that you repeat the effort, as I take for granted that you have several hundred other subscribers as equally anxious to hear from you through that channel as I am.

I hope that you will take advantage of the first opportunity to come down to Norfolk, assuring you of a hearty welcome.

I am, Yours very truly, H. H. TRICE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 26, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Cornish:—We held a very interesting memorial service on Sunday evening, 18th inst. An eloquent oration was delivered by Prof. Wm. K. Wickes, Historical Genl. Appropriate music, including "The Sword of Bunker Hill," was rendered. I should have mentioned the introductory address of Rev. Mr. John Depew, which was very appropriate. The graves of the Revolutionary patriots had been decorated that morning with the "Betsy Ross" flags in all our city cemeteries, and also those of Fairfield and Stratford. I enclose programme, also clipping, relative to the service. Yours,

H. F. NORCROSS.

Please send me prospectus of your Lectures. N.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

CHARTER TRUSTEES.

Mrs. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
Mrs. GEO. B. WOODWARD,
Mrs. JACOB GEORGE ULLERY,
Mrs. BOWMAN A. McCALLA,
Mrs. EDWARD ROBY, Chairman.

New York, President National.

MRS. WM. GERRY SLADE,

Mrs. B. C. Whitney, Michigan, 1st Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, Pennsylvania, 2d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, Massachusetts, 3d Vice-Pres. National.
Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General, Director National.
Mrs. Willard F. Corkran, Delaware, Rec. Sec. National.
Miss M. Louise Edge, New Jersey, Cor. Sec. National.
Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, Vermont, Treasurer National.
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Mrs. John B. Richardson, Louisiana, Historian National.
Mrs. Edward Roby, Illinois, Charter Trustee National.
Mrs. George A. Ludin, New York, Special Secretary National.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Executive Board of the National Society was held at the residence of the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, on Thursday, April 6, 1905,—instead of on April 14—the necessary formality of four votes, and the President's signature, as required by the Constitution, having been complied with in order to make this change legal. The request was signed by Mrs. Sullivan Johnson (1st V. P.), Mrs. Flora Adams Darling (Dir.), Mrs. Millard F. Corkran (Rec. Sec.), Miss M. Louise Edge (Cor. Sec.), Mrs. George A. Ludin (Spec. Sec.), and the President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade (Con. Art. IV. Sec. 3, Pars. 5 and 6). The principal business was regarding National and State charters, and their relations to each other, the pins for the "Real Daughters," and the many letters of pleasure and commendation received regarding these; the acceptance of the by-laws and pledges from Kentucky as the newly organized State; preparations for the National Meeting of 1906 to be held in New Orleans, either just before or just after the Mardi Gras, as the local board may decide; the ratifying of the appointment of Mrs. William Mudd Jordan as Organizing President of Alabama; Mrs. Samuel Green's appointment as Organizing President for the State of Washington; Mrs. Charles D. Fraser's appointment as Corresponding Secretary of the National Membership Board, and several details of routine business.

The President National, Mrs. Slade, assisted by the Vice-President National, Mrs. Whitney, called together an informal reception of as many members as could be reached on short notice in the parlors of the New Willard in Washington, D. C., on April 18, from 5 to 6 P. M.. Nearly one hundred attended from all parts of the country, including Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, President of Ohio, and Mrs. Western Bascome, President of Missouri. Representatives were present from New York, Wisconsin, Vermont, New Jersey, Deleware, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Iowa, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Kentucky, Alabama, Washington, Oregon and Tennessee.

A letter of fraternal greeting was sent from the society to the newly-elected President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York (expressing wishes for a continuance of the present cordial and kindly relations between the two societies), signed by the President National and the First Vice-President National. The letter has been verbally acknowledged and confirmed in the same fraternal spirit by Mrs. McLean.

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Thomas Brooks Dudley, of Santa Monica, has been appointed Organizing President for the State of California. Among the members there are Mrs. Bowman A. McCalla—who is doing such grand work for the navy at Vallajo—Mrs. Cabell Maddox, Mrs. Blakeman, Mrs. Fremont, and others.

MISSISSIPPI.

A very pleasing introduction to the President of this State has come to the headquarters of the society in the form of photographs of herself and of her home; and with these come a letter of hope for the future growth of the society in this State. Miss Lovell, of Natchez, State Regent of the D. A. R.'s for Mississippi, may soon start a chapter in that city. It is uphill work for this patriotic woman to do this work. Kind sisters! give them all the help you can.

LOUISIANA.

The meeting of March 4 was held at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Sherrouse. This meeting had a double purpose. Besides the regular routine was first, the ceremony of conferring the gift of the National Society—the pins for the "Real Daughters"—the daughters whose own fathers were in the War of 1812. This State Society is especially proud of the fact of having among its members three who are eligible to this honor, viz.: Mrs. Felicia Gaynor Tennant, Mrs. V. Fowler and Mrs. L. M. Harper. The presentation was made by the State President, Mrs. John B. Richardson. The second important object was the consideration of the arrangements for the meeting of the National Society in New Orleans in 1906. The care of the Chalmette monument is never neglected at any of the meetings of this State. It is hoped to complete the same, and both State and National governments will be urged to help in this cause. Another pleasant feature at this meeting was the celebration of the birthday of General Jackson. The President read a short biography, and several members gave interesting accounts of the visit of the General and his wife to this city. They were entertained in old-time splendor, and to them was given a grand hospitality. These stories were authentic, coming to us from our grandparents, whose fund of historical memories seems never to have run short. After adjournment Mrs. Sherrouse entertained in her usual hospitable way.

The next meeting was held on the afternoon of April 14, at the residence of Mrs. Dora K. Miller. There was but little business to transact. A communication was read inviting the members of the society to endorse the movement in favor of high liquor license. After discussion it was unanimously resolved that this would be a method of elevating the morals of the city. Arrangements were made for the May meeting, which is usually in the form of a family picnic to Chalmette, lasting all day—the special feature being a sumptuous lunch in the open air under the old oaks, with their spreading branches laden with the beautiful gray Spanish moss. This meeting always results in much enthusiasm. Mrs. Miller entertained very handsomely, and after adjournment gave a musical treat, consisting of whistling solos and excellent vocal selections.

[Mrs. George Wood Stem.
Historian for the State of Louisiana.

The May meeting was held on Saturday May 6, under the moss-covered spreading oaks of Chalmette, where the renowned Battle of New Orleans was fought. Each member carried her own luncheon, and while in the midst of the repast were joined by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan, and First Vice-President of the National Society. The desirable date for the National meeting was discussed. Mrs. Whitney was escorted by Mrs. George A. Williams, Miss Sophie Wright and Miss Helen Pitkin, and made an eloquent address. The arrangement for this yearly custom of holding the May meeting at Chalmette was carried out as usual. Tallyhoes were taken to the grounds. Mrs. John B. Richardson, the President, presided, and the usual routine business was transacted.

OHIO.

A meeting was held in April at the home of Miss Bedell, in Cincinnati, to make arrangements for the State Annual Meeting. It was decided that it should be held at the Gibson House on May 16. This programme was carried out on the above date, the State President, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, presiding. Toasts were

given by Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Reynolds, and Mrs. C. A. R. Devereaux. The election resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. T. L. A. Greve, Cincinnati.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Helen W. S. Damock, Toledo.
Second Vice-President, Miss Joan Minor Kennedy, Cincinnati.
Secretary, Mrs. William T. Simpson, College Hill.
Treasurer, Mrs. David T. Disney, Avondale.
Registrar, Mrs. Alexander Clark, Avondale.
Historian, Mrs. Zella Margaret Freeman, Cincinnati.

A resolution of commendation of the action of the National Society with regard to holding the National meetings in the different organized States in the order of their organization was passed. A very interesting report was read from the Peter Navarre Chapter of Toledo.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A meeting of the Massachusetts State Society was held in Exeter State Chambers, on April 10. Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, ex-State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, made an address, and Mrs. Elizabeth Porter Gould recited a poem entitled "Old Ironsides." Mr. John S. Barrows read a paper on "The Launching of the Constitution." A notice is given in the "Newburyport News" of the pin which the National Society is presenting to the "Real Daughters," and states, after a description of the pin, that the State number is on the back. This is an error. The number on the back of the pin is the number of the "Real Daughter" in the order of her application for the pin, after her right to the same has been proven.

MICHIGAN.

Added reports come of the work of this State Society, toward the completion of the monument to General Alexander Macomb, and it is hoped that the dedication services of the same may take place at the time of the National Meeting of 1907. A brief sketch of this noted General is of interest. Born in Detroit, April 3, 1782, his education was commenced in Newark, N. J., in 1790, removing there with his brother-in-law till 1796. In 1798 he joined a militia company in New York, and in 1801 was sent by General Hamilton to study the methods of the British troops stationed at Montreal, was made Second Lieutenant of the U. S. troops of Dragoons, under appointment of President Jefferson, and did recruiting service at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In 1802 he was sent as Commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in Georgia, made a typographical map of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, and was subsequently appointed into the U. S. Engineer Corps and made instructor at West Point. Later was made Captain in the Engineer Corps, and constructed the harbor at Portsmouth, N. H., and the works upon the Catawba, S. C. Published a work on the court martial as then enforced. Was advanced to Major—then to Lieu.-Colonel of Engineers. In the beginning of the War of 1812 was appointed Colonel of the Third Regiment of Artillery, crossed the St. Lawrence in company with Col. Winfield Scott, and carried on the campaign of 1813. Was appointed Brigadier-General in 1814, with headquarters at Plattsburgh, N. Y. Canada sent there the veteran corps of Wellington. Macomb was joined by the "Green Mountain Boys" and the militia of New York, and defeated there sixteen hundred of "Wellington's Invincibles" with an army of only fifteen hundred men. Every honor was subsequently shown him. Governor Tompkins presented him with a superb sword, now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D. C. New York City presented him the freedom of the city in a gold box, through Mayor DeWitt Clinton, and his portrait was ordered painted. Congress gave him a vote of thanks, and had a gold medal struck which was presented to him by the President, when he conferred upon him the rank of Brevet Major-General. He was then ordered to make his headquarters at Detroit (after an absence of twenty-five years), in command of the Fifth Army Corps. He established the posts of Fort Gratioc, Chicago, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, St. Peters and St. Marys. Was here till 1821, then took command of the Engineer Department at Washington, D. C. In 1827 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and died in Washington in 1842.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of this State Society was held on May 9, in the gallery of the Plastic Club, 43 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. The President, Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, having been detained by a bereavement in her family, the morning exercises were presided over by Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall—the First Vice-President of the State. Almost the first announcement that came after the opening of the meeting was the following telegram: "National Society United States Daughters 1812, State of Pennsylvania. Greetings. Regrets that on account of the sudden death of Lieutenant Ross I cannot attend meeting. Positively decline to be candidate for any office. Lelia Johnson." A telegram of sympathy was sent in reply. The usual reports were then read, and were very gratifying. Thirty new members had been added during the year. A loving cup has been presented to the Cruiser Pennsylvania. Valuable work among the prisoners has been done by the Surgeon of the State, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, and fifty dollars was voted for the continuance of the work. The society then proceeded to the election with the following result:

President, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Philadelphia.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, Media.
Second Vice-President, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, Harrisburg.
Third Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Marsh, Pittsburgh.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman, Pittsburgh.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Catherine Egle, Harrisburg.
Registrar, Mrs. William H. House, Pittsburgh.
Treasurer, Mrs. James T. Harrity, Philadelphia.
Historian, Mrs. Charles Delany, Media.
Surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, Pittsburgh.

The newly-elected President was asked to take the chair immediately after the election, and in a few well-chosen words expressed her appreciation of the honor, her hope for the loyalty of the members, and her desire to be faithful to the trust imposed upon her. The first business was the appointment of two from each chapter to look over and correct the by-laws, as was voted at the last annual meeting. A recess was then taken, and the delegates adjourned to the Roosevelt for luncheon, where they were joined by the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade. The opening of the afternoon business session at the Plastic Club was delayed by the Committee on By-Laws not having had time to complete their work. The afternoon session was called to order about 3 o'clock. The proposed amendments were submitted by Miss Catherine Egle—the Corresponding Secretary. The National President took occasion to show where these did not accord with the National Constitution, and they were finally adopted, subject to the correction of the National Society. The National President was then asked to address the meeting, and gave an outline of the scope and purposes and possibilities of the Society, with a greeting to each one, and a welcome of co-operation to the newly-elected President. So many were to take trains that the meeting was adjourned at 4.30 P. M. The rooms were decorated with the National Emblem, and with potted plants and cut flowers, the latter being presented to Mrs. Slade at the close of the meeting. Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, the retiring President, was given the compliment of an election as Honorary State President for life—an honor which she has subsequently declined, as she wished to remain a worker. The by-laws have been revised and corrected by the National Society, and now stand for the executive work of the State.

Dolly Madison Chapter, of Pittsburgh, held a meeting on April 1. Six new members were admitted. The Chapter was entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman. The holding of the State annual meeting in Philadelphia was endorsed, and the annual meeting of the Chapter appointed for the second Monday in May. The surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, made an affecting appeal for the daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812, who is in destitute circumstances, and the Chapter at once assumed the financial responsibility for this daughter as long as she lives. This is holy work. The meeting was opened by the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by the Lord's Prayer, and a paper was given by Mrs. Minnie Quray Roberts on the "Events of the War of 1812." Miss McKinley sang several solos. Tea was served by the hostess at the close of the session. The annual meeting of this Chapter was held as above scheduled, at the home of the Regent. The election resulted as follows:

Regent, Mrs. Robert E. Reineman. Vice-Regent, Mrs. William W. Wishart. Recording Secretary, Miss Bertha Fisher. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Samuel B. Griffith. Treasurer, Mrs. John M. Anderson. Registrar, Mrs. Frank B. Wallace. Historian, Miss Mary Rickey. Surgeon, Dr. Millie J. Chapman.

A telegram of greeting was voted to be sent to the State Annual when in session, and a request that the State would co-operate with the Chapter in the effort to place a monument to the American soldiers at Lundy's Lane. A luncheon was given by this Chapter on May 18, at the Country Club. The Regent, Mrs. Reineman, presided, and thirty-eight attended. The Committee of Arrangement were Mrs. Wishart, Mrs. George T. Clarkson, Mrs. Walter Gates and Miss Fisher. Among those who attended were Mrs. Mary C. Duncan, a "Real Daughter," and Mrs. Frank H. Murdoch, an ex-Regent.

The Keystone Chapter, of Harrisburg, held its April meeting at the home of Miss Calder, when the "Real Daughters" were presented with the pins which are the gift of the National So-

ciety. Six received these, all of whom but one, Mrs. F. C. Harrison, of Lewisburg, were present to accept them. They were Mrs. John Kistler, of Carlisle; Mrs. George Bent; Mrs. Samuel Almond, of Selinsgrove, Mrs. Charles Reinick (not yet thirty years of age), and Mrs. E. B. Waugh. In making the presentation, Miss Catherine Egle, the Registrar, read an account of the services of the ancestor of each recipient. The Chapter was presented with a mahogany gavel (made out of the doors of the old Pennsylvania Senate Chamber), by Mrs. William E. Yoder. Miss Egle presented a beautiful piece of woodwork of historic value. Mrs. Harvey Smith read a paper entitled "The Condition of Continental Europe in 1812." The Regent, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, gave her always interesting talk on current events, reading Robert Chambers's last poem, "The Kings," showing similar conditions in Europe to-day. She gave an account of the San Domingo and Venezuelan complications, the German Morocco difficulty, the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the Russian crisis. "Springtime" was sung by Miss Worley, and "Shoogy-shoo" by Miss Grace Mayhew. A will of Richard Somers Hayes was read by Mrs. Boggs, giving relics of the War of 1812 to historical societies. A social entertainment was given by Miss Calder at the close of the meeting. Sixteen from this Chapter attended the State Annual. These were Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones (the Regent), Miss Calder, Mrs. C. W. Lynch, Mrs Robert Holmes, Miss Egle, Miss Boggs, Mrs. Charles A. Kunkel, Mrs. R. A. Lamberton, Mrs. Lillian Farnsworth, Mrs. W. D. French, Mrs. Loveland, Mrs. M. W. McAlarney, Miss McAlarney, Miss Hannah Holbrook and Miss Frayer.

The old Ironsides Chapter, of Media, entertained the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade during her entire stay at the State Annual of May 9 and 10—on the first of these dates at the Idlewild, at Media, and on the tenth at the house of Mrs. James T. Harrity, in Philadelphia. The Idlewild is beautifully situated and managed, and one could not but be happy. Mrs. Frank W. Downing entertained Mrs. Slade at dinner on the evening of the tenth, Miss Nannie Stellwagen being the other guest. A luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Slade on the tenth at the Idlewild, and was a charming affair. The halls and parlors were artistically decorated with boughs of dogwood and lilacs. Mrs. Slade's flowers being American Beauty roses and pansies—the gift of Mrs. Harrity. Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, the Regent of this Chapter, and the First Vice-President of the State, received the guests. The tables were trimmed in green and white, and in the centre of each was a bouquet of white carnations. There was a fine menu, and everything was done to make each one happy. Among the guests were Mrs. Charles Delany, Mrs. James Harrity, Mrs. Richard Peters, Mrs. Murry, Mrs. Getchel, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Zartman, of Shamokin; Miss Holman, of Harrisburg; Mrs. Hawkes, of Stratford; Mrs Shelly, of Ambler; Mrs. Henry Clay Marshall, Mrs. Frank W. Downing, Mrs. Walter T. Roach, Mrs. Thomas Sheldon Wilson, Miss Nannie Stellwagen, Miss Helen Ball, of Media; Mrs. James Watts Mercur, of Wallingford; Mrs. John B. Roach, of Chester; Mrs. J. Frank Kitts, of Ridley Park.

Mrs. Slade returned to Philadelphia that night with Mrs. James T. Harrity, to the hospitality of her home and the kindness of her interesting family, and after a drive to many points of interest, left the next day for Baltimore.

The Robert Patterson Chapter was organized on January 9, 1905, in the Council Chamber of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1300 Locust Street. The officers of the Historical Society, knowing that the new Chapter was to be named for General Robert Patterson, popularly known in Philadelphia as the hero of Three Wars, placed at our disposal the use of their hall. As all Philadelphians know, this building was the home of General Patterson from 1835 until his death, in 1881.

The Chapter was formed by the following eleven members:

Mrs. H. C. Knight, Miss Josephine Knight, Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr, Mrs. Charles P. La Lanne, Mrs. S. Howard Smith, Real Daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell, Miss Louise Hortense Snowden, Real Daughter Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, Mrs Patrick Gordon Ried.

In the absence of Mrs. Sullivan Johnson, President of the State Society, Mrs. Henry C. Marshall, First Vice-President, presided, and formally authorized our formation. Nominations for officers were made from the floor, and there being but one nominee for each office, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the following officers, who were declared to be elected:

Regent, Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell.
Vice-Regent, Mrs. Samuel T. Kerr.
Secretary, Miss Louise Hortense Snowden.
Treasurer, Mrs. Charles P. La Lanne.
Registrar, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson.

It was then in order to decide upon the name of the Chapter, and it was voted that the name should be the Robert Patterson Chapter of Philadelphia. This was carried unanimously.

On May 9 just four months since we organized, we have twenty-three accepted members. Papers have been sent out to six others whom we hope to welcome in the autumn. Most of us have worked together in other organizations, we form a strong and united band, and feel that we can do better work if we keep to our original plan of having only those with us who are personally known to at least two of our members.

We hope to publish records from time to time of the deeds of our heroic ancestors, so that their lives may be a stimulating impulse to the youth of our land to emulate their example.

As Regent of the youngest Chapter I know I am expressing the sentiment of each and every member of the Robert Patterson Chapter when I say we are very proud to have the Pennsylvania State Society of the N. S. U. S. D. 1812 meet in Philadelphia. We are glad to welcome the Dolly Madison Chapter as the namesake of that gracious lady who, when our National Capital was threatened by the flames of our invading foe in August, 1814, saved from destruction many valuable treasures. We are glad to welcome the Old Ironsides Chapter as the namesake of that invincible vessel that never knew defeat, and even after the War was over, when attacked by two British boats, captured them both after a spirited action of forty minutes.

May we be pardoned for mentioning the fact that the Commanders of the Constitution, Hull, Bainbridge and Stewart, were Philadelphians, and they are all buried here?

We bid a hearty welcome also to the Chapter from Harrisburg, with a name that is full of meaning to all of us. What would become of the grand arch of States without a Keystone?

With the Keystone to represent our State Organization, with Dolly Madison to represent the patriotism of our American Women, Old Ironsides to represent our Navy, and Robert Patterson to represent our Army, may we not hope for a realization of our National motto: Liberty and Fraternity.

SARA PATTERSON SNOWDEN MITCHELL,
Regent of the Robert Patterson Chapter of Philadelphia, National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, State of Pensylvania.

This Chapter gave a luncheon to all the visiting delegates at the Roosevelt, on May 9, the National President, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, being an honored guest.

NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of this State Society was held at Delmonico's, in New York City, on May 2. There was a large attendance. The annual reports were read, conferences held regarding the work and prospects and future policy of the Society, and arrangements made that the first meeting in November should take the form of a reception tendered to the President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, at Binghamton, N. Y., at the time of the State Federation meeting in November next. Mrs. Carpenter is an honored member of this Society. It was the expressed wish of the Society that the body of John Paul Jones should be laid in New York, since he said when leaving, "Some time I will come back to you." Arrangements were made for any part we might be permitted to take in the ceremonies should there be any on the occasion of the arrival of the body in New York City. The results of the election were as follows:

Third Vice-President, Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins.
Historian, Mrs. John Albert Baker, of Brooklyn.
Librarian, Mrs. William Warner Penfield, Wakefield, N. Y.
Directors: Mrs. Edward Addison Greely, Manhattan, N. Y. City; Mrs. William Austin Casler, Cape Vincent; Mrs. George Frederick Ralph, Utica.

By a recent amendment to the State By-Laws, officers of the Greater New York City Chapter cannot be officers in the State Society while the headquarters of both are in New York City. This does not affect election as Director or Trustee on either board. The State of New York was officially represented at the funeral services of Hiram Cronk, the (till then) only survivor of the War of 1812, who had just passed away subsequent to his one hundredth and fifth birthday anniversary on April 29. A hastily formed committee from among the State officers, and consisting of Mrs. George A. Ludin, Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins, Miss M. Elizabeth Lester and Mrs. William Gerry Slade, met the family on their arrival at the Grand Central Depot on the morning of Wednesday, May 17. Mrs. Sarah Rowley, the daughter who had been so long her father's comforter and faithful and loving nurse, now over seventy years of age, the last brothers, Philander, William and John Cronk, and the last son, Frank. By agreement with Commander Butt the New York Society of United States Daughters of 1812, State of New York, were to care for Mrs. Rowley during her stay in the city, as she was their honorary member, to whom the National Society had recently presented the "Real Daughter's" pin. Now, at

Commander Butt's request, rooms were engaged for the sons and grandson at the same hotel, The Empire, Sixty-third Street and Broadway, and were made the special care of the committee of this Society while here. The State also sent a beautiful floral piece made in the form of the insignia of the Society. This was placed at the foot of the casket while the body was lying in state at City Hall, and at its head, when he was finally laid at rest in Cypress Hills. At the request of Commander Butt the State President accompanied Mrs. Rowley as her personal attendant on the occasion of the last ceremonies of Thursday, May 18. The family were sorrowful mourners, as sorrowful as if he had been cut down in his prime. "My dear old father," said the daughter, "who never spoke an unkind word, whose life was just a true Christian life—simple and unassuming—had become to me just as the child is to the mother. He looked up to me in trust and faith, and I loved him so, and I am so lonely. What shall I do without him?" It is to be hoped that at least a portion of the pension will be continued to her, for she is lame from her care. For many years she has not been in bed one night. Her father slept during the day; but at night he was restless and needed her constant care. So she has slept in a chair beside his bed, rising at every movement of his. To this unnatural position she attributes the present condition of lameness.

The first annual meeting of the Greater New York City Chapter took place on Monday, April 10, at Delmonico's. The Chapter made a fine showing for so young an organization, and the reports were well worth listening to. The election resulted as follows:

Regent, Mrs. George A. Ludin; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr.; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Leroy Sunderland Smith; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Benjamin F. Hillery; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Washington L. Mann; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William R. Hooper; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison; Auditor, Mrs. Thomas Henry Whitney; Treasurer, Mrs. Edgar Parker Holdridge; Historian, Mrs. Emma Frances Rice; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph J. Casey; Assistant Registrar, Mrs. William F. Coxford; Chairman for Scrapbook, Mrs. Roswell Lockwood Hallstran; Trustees, Mrs. Edward Addison Greely, Mrs. J. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Louis J. Allen, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Charles Y. Martin, Mrs. Edward B. Williams, Mrs. Richard Leland Sweezy.

On May 9, the last Trustees' meeting for this season, a luncheon was given to the members of the Chapter's Board by the Regent, at her home. Plans were made for the coming season, and a patriotic fund established with a present nucleus of twenty-five dollars. The Niagara Frontier Chapter, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which Mrs. John Miller Horton is Regent, held a meeting at her home on March 22 to talk over plans for an entertainment to be given some time in June for the patriotic work of the Chapter.

IOWA.

New members are being added to this State daily, and it will probably be the next State organized under the able management of Miss Mary Claiborne Key, of Council Bluffs.

MAINE.

A sorrow has come to this Society in the death of Mrs. Caroline Kimball Came (a Real Daughter), on April 26. She was a most lovable woman, one of the best of members, and very much interested in the Society. Was one of the councillors last year. The Maine State President adds: "We shall miss her more than I can write." The annual meeting of the State was held on April 5 at the home of the President. There was a good attendance to hear the reports of the committees. The May meeting was held at the home of the Registrar, Mrs. Louise J. McKenney. Arrangements were made for field day, also Memorial Day. On May 16 this State Society presented to the Willard School, of Portland, a picture of Commodore Perry's Victory on Lake Erie. The exercises were most interesting, and largely attended, being wholly patriotic in their nature. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. C. A. Dyer, Maine State President. The picture is a reproduction of the large painting on the wall of the Capitol at Washington, D. C. It was received by one of the pupils, and remarks were made by Mrs. Young, James Otis Kaler and the Rev. Mr. Gilmore. The latter conducted the religious exercises of this State Society on June 18, preaching a sermon on the War of 1812, and its results and influences. Among the patriotic exercises connected with the presentation of the picture were the following:

Singing, "Star-Spangled Banner," Alice E. Dame.

Recitations, "Stonewall Jackson's Death," Carl T. Eldridge; "Origin of Independence Bell," by Clarence Ashworth; "The National Flag," by Joseph Zang; "Origin of Mad Anthony's Charge," by Walter E. Griffen; "Origin of Old Ironsides," by Laura A. Gurney, and "Old Ironsides," by Irving Graham. Also the singing of many other National songs. Who can measure the results of this work among the young? This is what patriotic societies are doing, the best of work among the young.

WISCONSIN.

This State has just had its By-Laws printed, with great credit to itself and its officers, and a copy is sent for filing to the headquarters of the National Society. A sorrow has come into the home of the first member of this Society in the sudden death of the father of the first member in the State, one who has been the efficient Corresponding Secretary and capable Registrar since the organization—Miss Mary Beckman Sabin. The sympathies of every member of the Society who has met her are with her.

ILLINOIS.

The December meeting of this State Society took the form of a reception given by the President, at her home, in honor of the Society, to its members and a large number of invited guests. Professor Edwin Earle Sparks, of the Historical Department of the University of Chicago, gave a most interesting address on the historical period which the Society commemorates. This was followed by songs of that far-away time, rendered by Mr. Lester Bartlett Jones, who closed with singing "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The rooms were decorated with the French, English and American Flags, and with holly and other Christmas greens. Refreshments were served.

The annual meeting occurred in January, when reports for the year were given by all officers. Also it was decided to make the immediate work of the Society the locating of the graves of soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812 buried in Illinois, the verification of their service, and the marking of their graves with the official bronze markers of the Society. As the Illinois Society has but thirty-two members, its funds are necessarily very limited, and therefore it was thought necessary at first to concentrate effort upon one county. McDonough County was decided upon, and Mrs. J. C. Burns, of Macomb, the county seat, was placed in charge of the local work.

As a result, a meeting of the United States Daughters of 1812 in the State of Illinois was held at Macomb upon Decoration Day, Tuesday, May 30. At that time the Society permanently marked the graves of twelve soldiers of the War of 1812 with the official bronze markers of the Society. The exercises of the day were in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, as is usual, the oration being given by Lieutenant-Governor Sherman. By invitation of the Grand Army, the President of the Illinois State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, Mrs. Robert Hall Niles, of Chicago, delivered an address upon placing these markers on the long-forgotten graves of the nation's heroes, and then committed them to the care of the citizens of McDonough County.

The service in the War of 1812 of the men whose graves were marked has in every case been verified from the official National records, and their graves have been determined from records and family statements. This has been a work of no small magnitude, for the graves and the services of these men are being rapidly forgotten, and already it is often most difficult to verify family traditions in regard to them. This difficulty but emphasizes the immediate importance of the work. Nothing is better worth while than keeping alive in the hearts of the people, and especially of the children, the deeds of devotion and heroism by which the heritage of freedom has been won for this country. The cost of liberty in the past teaches its priceless value, and the ever-present duty of cherishing it, and transmitting it undiminished to posterity.

The young Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 may be congratulated that it has been able to accomplish something of value, both historically and patriotically, in rescuing from oblivion these graves of defenders of the nation's life and honor. The work is but begun, for the fact that twelve graves have been found in one county alone indicates with certainty that there must be a large number in the State. The Society will continue the work of identifying and marking them as rapidly as its limited funds will permit. No grave will be marked until service has been proved from National records.

Many interesting points have been observed in the historical research undertaken. Some of them especially illustrate Illinois history; for instance, the great westward movement of the people by which Illinois, in 1812, very thinly populated, soon became one of the leading States of the country. Not one of the soldiers whose history has been investigated, and whose bodies now rest in Illinois soil, enlisted in Illinois. As they were soldiers in time of war, so they were pioneers in time of peace, and the State owes honor to their later victories of peace as well as to the earlier ones of war. Five came from Virginia, two each

from Ohio and Maryland, and one each from Kentucky, Tennessee and New York.

The names of these soldiers of 1812, with the dates of their births and deaths, and the States from which they enlisted, are as follows:

Thomas Vivian Brooking, 1770-1850, Virginia.
Thomas Alexander Brooking, 1795-1858, Virginia.
Abraham Fulkerson, 1790-1847, Tennessee.
George Hire, 1790-1881, Virginia.
George Ironmonger, 1792-1867, Maryland.
William K. McKee, 1753-1870, Ohio.
James I. Sarles, 1790-1860, New York.
William Shryock, (?), Maryland.
Thomas Smithers, 1778-1865, Virginia.
John Walker, 1790-1870, Virginia.
Jerry Whitten, 1794-1857, Kentucky.
William Wood, 1795-1854, Ohio.

Descendants of James Walker have in their possession the original land warrant granted him upon application for a pension by the Government, the warrant being signed by Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Jerry Whitten fought in the Battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson.

William Shryack helped repulse the attack of the British on Fort McHenry, a battle ever memorable, because Francis Scott Key, then detained by force on one of the attacking vessels of the enemy, watched the struggle from the deck, and as the morning broke wrote then and there our National song, dear to every patriot: "The Star-Spangled Banner." He and his comrades of the War of 1812 stood "Between our loved homes and the war's desolation." Let us ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

Signed, ALICE BRADFORD WILLIS,
State President.

GEORGIA.

A meeting was held at the home of the President, Miss Nina Hornady, in May, when a fine programme was furnished. An article was read on the War of 1812 by a senior student of the Boys' High School. The singing by Mrs. Albert Spaulding and Mrs. Robert Jones was most enjoyable. Refreshments were served by Miss McCandess and Miss Mary Bond Smith.

MARYLAND.

A particularly fine musicale was given by this State Society on the evening of May 11, in the banquet room of the Hotel Stafford, in Baltimore. The room was decorated with flags and flowers, and about one hundred were in attendance. The programme was very fine, the artists being Mrs. Eyster, Miss Florence Sadtler and Mr. Harry Primrose. Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President of the National Society, and Mrs. Millard F. Corkran, Recording Secretary National, were the Guests of Honor, and were entertained with true Southern hospitality by the Maryland Society and its President, Mrs. Robert C. Barry. Each carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley -the gift of Mrs. Barry, who presided with her usual grace and dignity and affection, carrying the hearts of all the members and guests with her. After the musical programme a greeting was given by Mrs. Barry. By request a short address was given by the Guests of Honor, and by the Secretary of the Men's Society in the State of Maryland, Mr. Carr. A fine collation was then served, after which all parted reluctantly, as this was the last meeting of the season.

The following day Mrs. Slade and Mrs. Corkran were entertained by Mrs. Barry at a luncheon given in their honor at the Country Club. Covers were laid for eight. Mrs. Poe, Mrs. Martine, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. William C. Brown were the other guests.

MISSOURI.

Owing to illness in the family of the President, Mrs. Western Bascom's reports from this State have not been sent to headquarters. A meeting was held on May 18, when three new names were proposed for membership. The usual routine business was transacted, and an article on Hiram Cronk was read.

COLORADO.

At a recent meeting of this State a resolution was passed to send to Hiram Cronk a silver mounted pipe and a brass tobacco jar as a token of interest. But the next morning's papers gave notice of his death, and the members only regretted that it had not been thought of long ago. But as no good thoughts are lost, this one will take its place somewhere as a mission.

NEW JERSEY.

This State, through its President, Miss M. Louise Edge, of Jersey City, sent one hundred and five white carnations (the flower of the Society) - one carnation for each year of his life - to Hiram Cronk on the occasion of his one hundred and fifth birthday. His daughter says that his disposition was such that New Jersey could not have found a more fitting emblem to send.

DELAWARE.

The meeting on May 16, presided over by the President, Mrs. Millard F. Corkran, was a successful one. After the routine business Mr. William E. Duncan read a paper on "The Ante-bellum Days of Georgia," prepared by Mrs. Grady T. Sibley. Mrs. Charles T. King read an account of the death of Hiram Cronk and the ceremonies of his funeral. An American General once said of him: "Had I one regiment of such men as Hiram Cronk I would have ventured into Canada and whipped the English on their own ground" - of such intrepid bravery was Hiram Cronk. The hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. Thomas Sadtler, Mrs. E. M. Wood, Mrs. G. T. Sibley and Mrs. Julia Taylor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHAPTER.

The annual meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter, N. S. U. S. D., 1812, was held at the Ebbitt House, Monday, May 15, with good attendance. Annual reports were given showing increase in membership and satisfactory condition of the treasury. Three officers were re-elected, their respective terms having expired, viz.: Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. George W. Baird; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Miss Millicent G. James; Auditor, Mrs. Howard D. Feast. Upon motion by Mrs. Marsh, seconded by Miss Goddard, the Chapter voted to pay to the National Society fifty cents per year, instead of twenty-five cents, as heretofore. Mrs. Marsh expressed the thanks of the National President Mrs. William Gerry Slade, for the reception given in her honor April 14, 1905.

Mrs. Baird, seconded by Miss Goddard, moved "that the Chapter give the Regent, Mrs. Henry a rising vote of thanks for her faithful attendance, and great interest given to our Chapter during the year, as shown by the large number added to our Chapter." This was carried unanimously. The Chapter then adjourned until October 14, 1905, each one wishing all a pleasant summer and happy return.

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE,
National President.

SOCIETY WAR, 1812

The annual meeting of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Connecticut was held at East Haddam, June 6th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT,
Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford

VICE-PRESIDENTS,
John E. Heaton, of New Haven; Gen. Wm. W. Skiddy, of Stamford; Col. Henry W. Wessells, of Litchfield; Chas. P. Coe, of Bridgeport; Wm. T. Andrews, of Norton Heights.

Secretary Treasurer,
Jas. B. Bowen, of Putnam.

Registrar,
Walter St. G. Harris, of Hartford.

Historian,
Origen Storrs Seymour, of New York.

Chaplain,
Rev. Alex. Hamilton, of Norwalk.

Executive Committee.
Capt. Louis J. Allen, U. S. N., San Francisco; Eli Whitney, New Haven; Edgerton Swartwout, New York; John H. Swartwout, Stamford; Hanford L. Curtis, New Britain; John A. Peck, New York; Louis Mc. French, Norton; John C. Turner, Norwich; Dr. Geo. J. Holmes, New Britain; John W. Brown, Hartford.

Delegates to the General Society.
Hon. M. G. Bulkeley, ex-officio; John M. Holcombe; Cyrus S. Bradley, Col. Henry W. Wessell; Henry J. Warren; Col. Geo. Bliss Sanford.

FOR EXCHANGE

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I want an old-fashioned long snare drum, also an old-fashioned barrel bass drum, old furniture or something else you may have that you will swap for what I offer. Address the Editor, SPIRIT OF '76, New York.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

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First Vice-President.....Mr. M. Umbenstock
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Third Vice-President.....Hon. George Comstock Baker
Treasurer.....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary.....Mr. William Porter Adams,
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar.....Mr. Edward Nevers
Historian.....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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Treasurer.....Charles Cromwell
Registrar.....Edward Nevers
Historian.....Frederick K. Lawrence
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We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

"COLONIAL LIFE,"

SYNOPSIS OF NEW LECTURE

BY LOUIS H. CORNISH,
Editor "Spirit of '76," New York.

The Puritans, the Dutch and the Cavaliers.

The following original, beautifully colored lantern slides will be used:

THE PURITAN.

The Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor. Palisado Green. Windsor, Conn.; Puritans on Way to Church, Map of Windsor in 1650.

Congregational Church, three dissolving views, with music, organ and choir.

Ancient graveyard containing remains of ancestors of General Grant, General Sherman, Admiral Dewey, Oldest Gravestone in Connecticut, 1644, Governor Roger Wolcott's Tomb, Fireplace of Olden Times, Log Cabin House, built in 1753, Misses Stiles' House, built 1750, Doctor Chaffee House, Old Gambrel Roof House, Old House with Lean-to, Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth House, Ferry Site to East Windsor, Connecticut River at Windsor, Farmington River, A Typical New England Street, Hiram Adams' House, Winter, Old Barn by Moonlight.

Music. Husking Bee Dance.

Hired Man, Horse and Dog, Reservoir and Cider Mill, Sheep in Pasture, Deestrict School, Scotland Graveyard, Isaac Eno House, Capt. Wm. Adams' Tavern, built 1750. View through the Hills, Old Wooden Watering Trough, Trout Brook, Country Mail Carrier, Milking Cow among the Daisies, Abandoned Homestead. View from Talcott Mountains looking towards Copper Hill, Old Newgate Prison, View of Simsbury and Barndoor Hills, Old Bridge over River, King Philip's Mountain, Bacon House, used as block house in Early Days, Commission as Train Band Captain.

Music, Bugle Calls, several views of Red Coats, Fife and Drum, Yankee Doodle, several views of Continentals, Satan's Kingdom.

THE DUTCH AROUND MANHATTAN.

Map of Neederlandt, Landing of Hudson, Purchase of Manhattan from the Indians, Governor's House and First Stone Church in Fort, Canal in Broad Street, Views of Capt. Kidd's House, Governor Stuyvesant's House, Governor Stuyvesant, Grave of Stuyvesant, St. Mark's Church, Old Dutch House on Manhattan, The Bronx, Sheepshead Bay, Oyster Boat, Typical Dutch House and Red Mill, Red Mill run by Tide Water, The Steamer, House at Greenpoint, House on the Marsh, Near view of Same, Old Barn, Group of Dutch Farm Buildings, Inlet at Flushing, Dutch Coat-of-Arms on Church Wall, The Palisades.

THE CAVALIERS.

Music, Minuet, Several Views in Color of the Costumes of the Cavaliers in Virginia in Colonial Times.

Map of the Virginia Peninsula, Site of the Capitol at Williamsburg, Va., Duke of Gloucester Street, State House designed by Sir Christopher Wren & Powder House, 1690, Debtors' Prison, Bruton Church, Scene in Graveyard, Coat-of-Arms on Gravestone, Custis House, Good Fishing Stream, Deer in Woods by Moonlight.

Music, Fox Hunt.

Several Views of the Chase for the Fox, Birthplace of George Washington, George Washington, a Portrait, A Virginia Lyre, House of Six Chimneys, Christ Church, Alexandria, Interior of Same.

Music, Banjo Solo.

Several views of Southern scenes of to-day.

Home of a Modern Cavalier, Governor Warfield's place, "Oakdale," Maryland, The Quarters, Oakdale, Governor Warfield on Horseback.

Prospect Hall, Maryland, Birthplace of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Recent Appearances.

New York Board of Education, 5 years.
Delmonico's, for Mayflower Society.
Sherry's, Founders and Patriots of America.
Sherry's, Empire State Sons of the American Revolution.
Sherry's, New York City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, twice.
National Arts Club, Sons of the American Revolution.
Westminster Presbyterian Church, N. Y. City, twice.
St. Augustine's Chapel, New York City.
Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
St. Ann's R. C. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
Public Library, Jersey City, N. J.
Cuba Temperance Assembly, Cuba, N. Y.
Unity Hall, D. A. R., Hartford, Conn.
Casino, D. A. R., Simsbury, Conn.
Casino, Stamford, Conn.
Y. M. C. A., 125th Street Branch, New York City.
Young Men's Institute, Bowery, New York City.
Hebrew Alliance, East Broadway, New York City.
Morris High School, New York City.
High School, Long Island City.
High School, Jamaica, L. I.
High School, Far Rockaway, L. I.
High School, Richmond Hill, L. I.
And many other places in and around New York.

Below are a few Endorsements of the Lecture.

SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York, May 23, 1900.

Mr. Louis H. Cornish,

DEAR SIR:—

At the regular meeting of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, held at Delmonico's last evening, it was "RESOLVED, That the thanks of the members be extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, for the interesting Illustrated lecture with which he had entertained them."

Yours respectfully,
JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Secretary.

Louis H. Cornish, of New York, Editor of "The Spirit of '76," lectured twice in Unity Hall, yesterday, afternoon and evening, on "Colonial Life among the Puritans," under the auspices of the Ruth Wylly's Chapter, D. A. R. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides, which were especially good. A quaint idea which took very well was that, several times, when a view of an old church was shown, the operator of the stereopticon changed the light so as to cast a shadow on the white church, and then the phonograph behind the scenes produced the singing of the congregation, accompanied by an organ. It was very realistic. * * *

After loud applause the people went out pleased with the evening's entertainment.

HARTFORD DAILY COURANT.

"Mr. Cornish proved to be an interesting speaker and thoroughly conversant with his topic. The lecture was illustrated by numerous admirable stereopticon views. * * *

"While the pictures were being shown Mr. Cornish kept up a running fire of description, stories of the olden time and its people, and in the case of the tombstones, quoted a number of amusing epitaphs. The whole was extremely interesting."

HARTFORD EVENING POST.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, S. A. R.

The following Resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management, held on the evening of the 6th inst.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Board of Management of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., be and are hereby extended to Compatriot Louis H. Cornish for his most entertaining and instructive lecture delivered before the Society, at its meeting held on the evening of March 27th, 1900, and that the industry and zeal of our Compatriot in gathering so much interesting information concerning the Connecticut Ancestry of many of our Compatriots, demands particular commendation, recognition and encouragement, and that the lecture be commended to all societies interested in the ancestry of their members.

Yours very truly,
EDWIN VAN D. GAZZAM, Sec'y-Treas...

FROM REV. ARTHUR C. KIMBER, S. T. D.

Vicar, St. Augustine's, Trinity Parish, New York.

Since seeing you I have heard very many praises for your lecture from people there.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, ORDER OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, it was unanimously "VOTED: That the hearty thanks of this Society are hereby extended to Mr. Louis H. Cornish, Editor of the Spirit of '76, for his very instructive, original and entertaining lecture delivered before the Society on the evening of March 30th, 1900, and that we most cordially recommend the lecture to the historical and patriotic Societies of the Country."

Yours very truly,
EDWARD HAGEMAN HALL, Secretary.

Comments.

"I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of your very interesting talk on 'Colonial Times' with the beautiful stereopticon views which you favored us with on the 18th inst., at the National Arts Gallery."

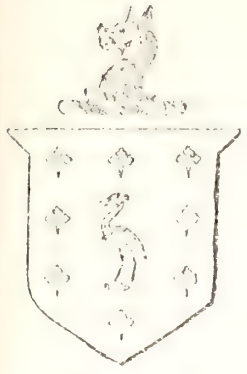
MRS. MALCOLM A. PETERS.

"Mr. Cornish is an able and fluent speaker."—*Daily Saratogian*, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

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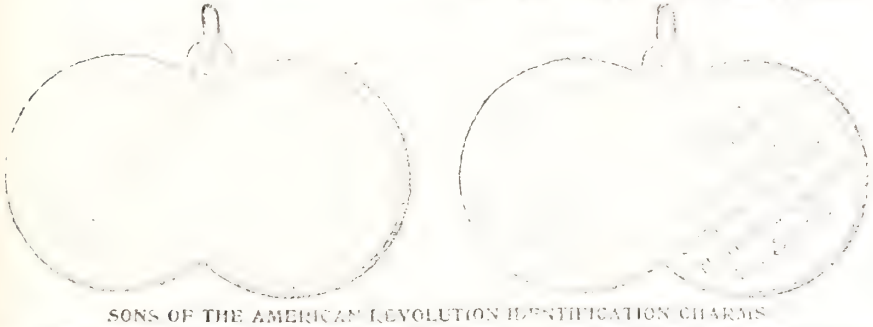
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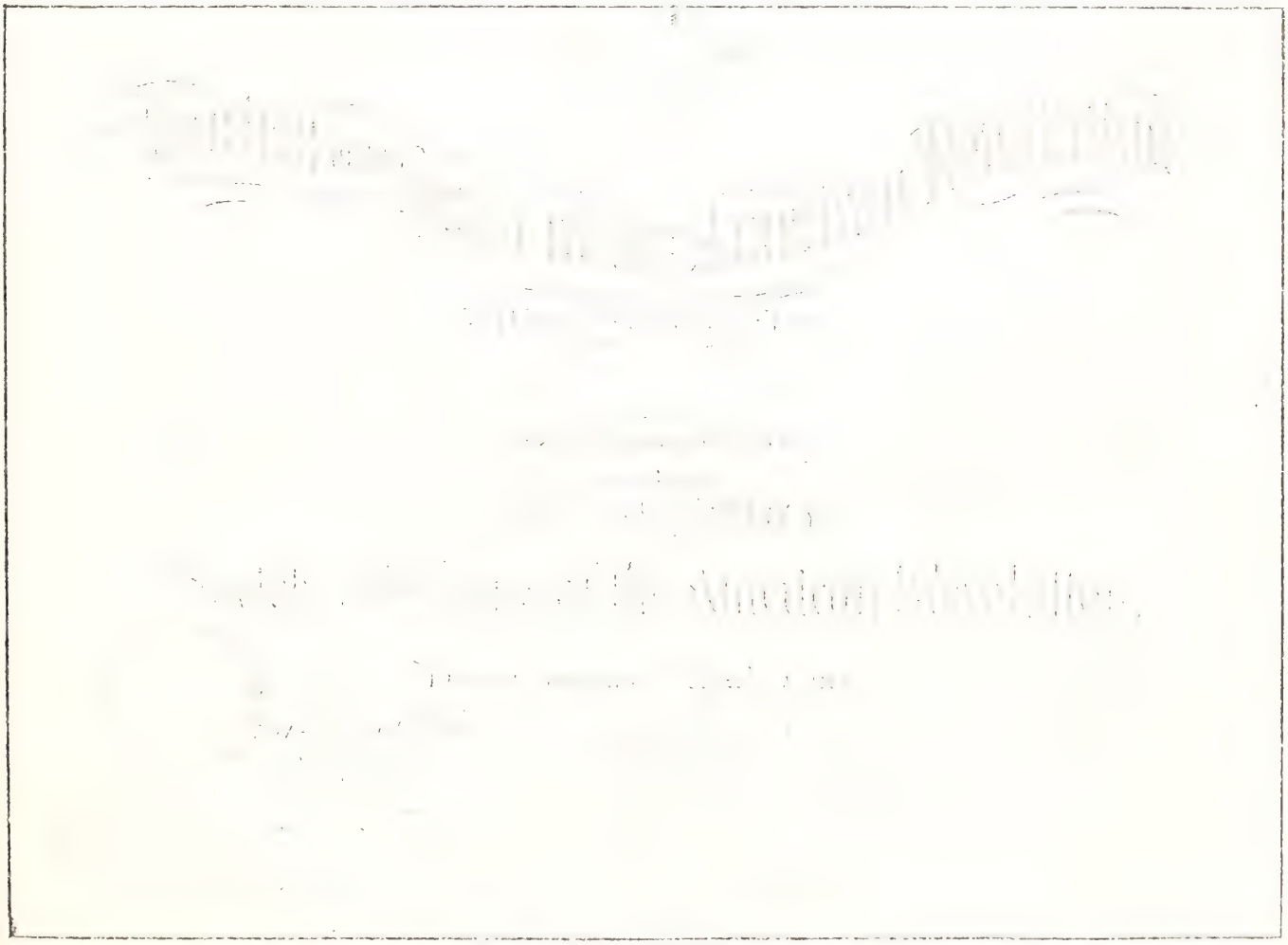
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SOCIETY WAR OF 1812
G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION No. 1

LEON C. FINK
Member Michigan Society, S. A. R.

Mr. Finck considers it enough glory to be a plain composite American, with Scotch, Irish, English and German red blood in his veins. He traces back through several long lines of ancestors to a number of pioneer families who were among the early settlers in New York State and New England. Mr. Finck is a member of the Board of Managers Michigan Society Sons of American Revolution, also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, and intends to become a member of the New York Society of the War of 1812. He is also a member of the Montgomery and Herkimer County (N. Y.) Historical Societies."

ISAAC W. BIRDSEYE
Treasurer-General National S. A. R.

Colonial Lectures.

A large and appreciative audience filled the Public Library hall Thursday evening and listened with rapt attention to the colonial lecture, with allusions to the Pilgrims, Dutch and Cavaliers, by Editor L. H. Cornish of "The Spirit of '76" which with the beautiful pictures in profusion thrown on the screen of old historic buildings, place and scenes of the long ago, with the illustrative music proved highly entertaining and instructive. The lecture was given by the General Silliman Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, the officers of the Library kindly co-operating. The lecturer was introduced by Hon. I. W. Birdseye in his happy way in a few appropriate words.

The "Betsey Ross Flag" of the Branch waved (by artificial means) at the right of the platform.

The Branch is in a flourishing condition under the head of it President Charles B. Buckingham. Two members were admitted to its roll at the business meeting preceding the lecture viz., Dr. Frederick Hinckley and Mr. Wm. K. Mix.

There is a wish expressed among the members of reviving the Continental Guard, which is likely to occur in the near future.—Bridgeport Farmer, Nov. 10



SCENE FROM COLONIAL LIFE AMONG THE CAVALIERS.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. II. DECEMBER No. 12.

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The Spirit of '76 has made arrangements whereby it will come out promptly the first of each month.

Mr. A. Elwood Corning will edit the paper and devote his time to making it an attractive publication.

On account of the misunderstanding of our last issue, we will extend all subscriptions three months free to those who renew with this number. There were no papers printed for June, July and August, the September issue taking the place of the three, so those having May and then September have missed no copies.

AT a meeting held recently by some D. F. Women (D. F. might stand for Decidedly Frank, but this definition was not intended in this instance), it was advocated to restrict the output of children from indigent families.

That hits us just where we are at home, and our experience may enlighten these dense female intellects on the subject in question.

One of these elderly chickless hens made the remark that they could drown a plethoric family of cats, but that the riddance of children by this method was illegal as the law was at present constituted, and that remedial legislation should be sought.

Now we know that women who get such ideas in their noddles have never known motherhood, and therefore have not yet tasted the fullness of life, and we can only pity them for what they have missed.

Personally we are of the indigent families that should be restricted, but as the legislature had not enacted such a law the result has been seven wholesome children. Putting it at a low estimate they have cost us five thousand dollars each, and as values double in about ten years, they are worth to-day a total of $70,000.

We have been offered one hundred thousand dollars for our disposition, which has been perfected by ever family ties, so that, apparently, we are much better off in this world's goods than is credited to us by either Dun or Bradstreet.

Our accumulations in addition consist of a clear conscience, which enables us to enjoy our own company, and which will pay us eternal dividends in the sweet subsequently.

As an ancestor, think of the great benefit we will have been to the Mayflower Society, The Society of Colonial Wars, The Founders and Patriots, and The Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and kindred societies a hundred years from now, if the seven offsprings do as well as their parents in propagating descendants of these orders.

AT the Philadelphia Congress, S. A. R., May 1, the Minute Men were represented by four men in the uniform of buff and blue at a banquet of the Empire State Society, held at the Waldorf-Astoria, November 25. There were twenty-six men thus attired, including a fife and drum corps.

This fife and drum corps of the Minute Men will make Stamford as famous as Pabst's Milwaukee beer has rendered that town prominent. We have played second fiddle until we have made up our mind we would lead a band of our own, and we are now in the market with such an organization which will lead our trip to Europe, to celebrate the Battle of Bunker Hill in London.

That we are arranging to land on British soil unmolested is shown by the following letter sent us in answer to a note offering to act as a guard of honor to Prince Louis on his recent visit:

HALIFAX, N. S., 21 Oct., '05.

H. M. S. "Drake," Second Cruiser Squadron.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I appreciate very highly the offer you convey in your letter of the 18th inst., and should the opportunity present itself during my forthcoming visit to New York, I shall be most proud to avail myself of it.

It would be contrary to international custom for me to propose to your government any ceremony on shore, that is, on United States territory, which would entail the employment of any of my men under arms, so I am precluded from making any definite suggestion to you, but as I said, your kind offer will not be forgotten—even if it should never become effective.

Believe me to be,

Yours faithfully,

LOUIS BATTENBERG.

Rear Admiral.

AS a lecturer a man gains a lot of experience from the people he comes in contact with, and the majority of them do not seem to understand what to do to with the man who talks when he comes to them.

The best is none too good for him, for his life on the road, away from home, is not to his liking; but a cordial welcome is more to him than terrapin or lobster a la Newburgh.

In my journeys I have stopped at the Hotel Van Ness in Vermont, the United State in Saratoga, the Ten Eyck in Albany, the Hotel Schenly in Pittsburgh, the Russell House in Detroit, the Grand Hotel in Cincinnati, the New Willard, Ebbitt, and Rigg's in Washington, Lake Mohonk Mountain House, Hotel Chamberlain, the St. James in Philadelphia, and other houses of like repute. I have also been put up at the Union League of Philadelphia, the Cosmos of Washington, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Lotus, Reform, Colonial and National Arts of New York, and yet there is a hard mattress with a depression in that fits my form, and gives me more pleasant sleep in "Ye yello house" at Stamford than all the luxuries these hotels and clubs can afford.

I have eaten terrapin in Maryland, but must confess my plebeian taste prefers picked up codfish with cream and eggs.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 was refused entry at second class rates by the Post Office Department on account of the insertion of the Genealogical Guide to the early settlers of America, although this feature has been running since 1898 without protest.

This issue, therefore, is sent out under stamp postage, but entry will be applied for with our next issue, which will not contain the Guide; those wishing the Guide sent them will receive it under a separate wrapper, and the publisher asks those that are interested in this feature to notify him, and he will supply the Guide until its completion.

We are all interested in the completion of the Memorial Continental Hall, at Washington, D. C. The Daughters of the American Revolution have labored long and zealously. They deserve not only the best wishes but the help and support of all loyal patriots.

Each society of D. A. R.'s should endeavor to raise money toward helping to complete that beautiful edifice which when done will be an efficient reminder of the possibilities that lay within the resources of earnest workers.

When finished it will be a source of joy and pride and appreciation that the completion has come at last.

The Globe Literary Bureau of New York are introducing a course of lectures consisting of Mr. Will Carleton, who needs no introduction to an American audience; Mr. Louis H. Cornish, who lectures on "Colonial Life," and Mr. A. Elwood Corning, who speaks on the life and character of that ever lovable President, William McKinley.

The above course can be secured very reasonably upon application to THE SPIRIT OF '76.

The Next of Kin.

Edith M. Thomas, in the November Century.

One night they spake of me—my kin,
  Wide-wandered from the earth!
The dew that fell was from her eyes,
  Who here did give me birth;
My father's voice was in the wind:
  "I sowed, but there is dearth,
Or bitterness, as of the ash
  The gale lifts from my hearth!"

My little sister (flown in Spring)
  Leaned past the evening star:
"Till now I waited for thee here
  Beside the crystal bar;
But that which thou hast done, alas!
  From thee removes me far;
And in the wreath I made for thee
  The flowers all weeping are!"

They spake of me, of me—my kin,
  In lengthened line arrayed:
From one to other passed the word,
  On blanching lips effrayed;
They mounted for—an ancient host,
  By scorn or pity swayed!
Of me they all together spake,
  Yet none would give me aid.

Then from the lessening line, came one
  With mine own form and face:
"Thy grand-sire's grandsire knew me not,
  Yet am I of thy race;
Thy good—thy ill—and all thou art,
  To me mayst surely trace;
And, next of kin, I'll stand by thee,
  In the dread Judgment Place!

"I best can say how that wild blood,
Which ruled thine erring will,
Ran, undiverted, from my spring,
Thy fragile cup to fill;
And, when the rest thy doom invoke,
From Heaven's midnight hill,
Thy next of kin for thee will plead,
And they shall hold them still!"

The Taking of Stony Point.

By A. Elwood Corning.

On a high rocky promontory, on the west shore of the Hudson, near the southern gate of the Highlands, one of the most picturesque parts of the river, occurred a battle which thrilled and inspired those who had taken up arms in the defence of their country. This battle was Stony Point. It is without a doubt one of the most brilliant as well as important assaults found on the pages of military history, and so complete was the victory that "Mad Anthony Wayne," as his loving soldiers named him in recognition of his dauntless bravery, proved himself to be, with the exception of Washington and Greene, the best general that the Americans produced in their hard fought struggle.

His fidelity was unquestioned, and his bravery and courage were above reproach. He never shrank from danger, nor was he afraid to fight and conquer the enemy.

Washington, that leader of men and a student of human nature, was quick to perceive and recognize in Wayne a soldier and a leader to whom could be intrusted the burden and responsibility of making the attack.

The meaning of the word "stony," as the point was called in those days, meant rocky, rather than as the word is now used, thus making it most difficult to make an attack effectual. The two promontories, Verplanck's and Stony Point, which being opposite make the river at this point quite narrow, and any fortifications which were placed there either by the Americans or the enemy would command the ascent of the channel by any ship. As long as the British held the forts the Americans could not cross the river at King's Ferry, which was the principal crossing place between New England and the southern States.

Washington realized the need to capture this stronghold, but to march against the seemingly invincible fortress by daylight was impracticable, since it was guarded so closely by British ships lying in the river. Therefore he planned an attack which could be ensured under the cover of night. He placed in command "Mad Anthony," then at his home in Pennsylvania, who was noted for his daring valor. The thought delighted Wayne at once, and he saw that he must work if he would win. Starting with nine hundred men one afternoon about the middle of July, Wayne led his troops in single file over the crossways and through marshes until he reached the marsh at the foot of the point, on which the fort was located. This was about eight o'clock in the evening, and darkness was approaching. He now divided his troops into two columns, one to advance on either end of the point. The right column Wayne commanded himself personally, while the left was in command of Colonel De Fleury, a gallant Frenchman. Silence prevailed over the whole scene. About eleven-thirty the columns advanced toward the fort. A negro slave, who was in the habit of selling strawberries to the British, and who was owned by a Captain Lamb, who lived in that neighborhood, took the lead. He obtained the countersign, "The fort is our's," and while chatting with the guard, the latter was suddenly caught and gagged. At the time the Americans were creeping up the side of the hill with their muskets unloaded but their bayonets fixed; not a gun was to be fired. Just as they were nearing the walls, within pistol shot of the sentinels, the cry went up, "To arms! to arms!" and the British opened a heavy fire, the drums beating, and the roar of musketry and cannon was deafening. The patriots were well disciplined, never wavering, but pressed onward at the point of the bayonet. Their muskets were not even loaded, for Wayne had said that all the fighting must be done with the bayonet.

Wayne was wounded in the head by a musket ball, but he commanded two of his officers, Fishbourne and Archer, to raise him to his feet and carry him through the works. As he arose, he said, "March on! carry me into the fort, for I will die at the head of my column!" A rumor was circulated around that their commander was dead, but this only made the Americans push onward more fearlessly toward the zenith of the hilltop.

The British finding that they were between two fires of bayonets which were closing in upon them, cried out lustily for mercy. The attack consumed only about twenty minutes, and by two o'clock a. m. the entire fortress had been taken, and Wayne informed General Washington at once in a letter as follows:

"Stony Point, 16th July, 1779, 2 o'clock a. m.

"Dear General: The fort and garrison with Colonel Johnson are ours. Our officers and men behaved like men determined to be free.

"Most sincerely,
"Anthony Wayne."

The Americans highly rejoiced over their success, and Wayne speedily recovered from his wound, so that he was able to join in the shouts of joy that arose when the two columns met at the same time within the fort triumphantly.

Sixty three of the enemy fell in the struggle, and many wounded, while the remainder were taken prisoners.

General Wayne lost only fifteen, and eighty-three were wounded. Not a life being lost after the flag was hauled down.

Soon after the surrender the guns of the captured fortress were turned against Verplanck's Point, the fort on the opposite shore.

In the days that followed Wayne secured the ordnance and stores, which were valued at more than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In honor of this brave exploit Congress presented a gold medal to General Wayne, and money rewards for the other leaders who fought so courageously.

Washington was aware that on account of the large force that Clinton had sent from New York, Stony Point could not be held with so few men; he was contended, therefore, to evacuate it, and leave it in total destruction, which was successfully accomplished.

On the night of July 18th, Wayne took his final departure.

The British, however, returned on the twentieth and took possession of the old fort and repaired it. After finding that General Washington would not be tempted into risking a disadvantageous battle, they returned to New York, leaving the fort stronger than ever.

The Stony Point victory proved one of the most romantic tales in American history, and its significance was far-reaching. It stopped the plans of the British ravaging Connecticut, and kept them from dividing the colonies by their occupation of the ground and Hudson.

Of all the battles of the world no night attack was ever performed with greater boldness or skill. And as one stands to-day upon that harrowed ground, made sacred by the tread of the brave men of '76, his mind wanders back over the years that have elapsed, and he seems to see in a vision the beacon fires which blazed over those mountain tops. He see that courageous general and his men struggling for supremacy in that battle of endurance which was as efficacious in shaping out the destiny of our nation as almost any engagement during the Revolutionary war.

Mottoes.

Agnoscar—Let me be known by the issue.
Armis et animus—By arms and courage.
Arma pacis fulera—Arms are the supporters of peace.
Conabimur—We will attempt.
Carde et manu
Carde manuque
—With heart and hand.
Defensio, non offensio—Defense, not offence.
Ense et animo—With sword and courage.
Et custos et pugnax—Both a keeper and a champion.
Et mano et carde—With hand and heart.
Facta, non verba—Deeds, not words.
Fide et vigilantia—With fidelity and vigilance.
Fit via vi—The way is made by force.
Fructo arbor cognoscitur—The tree is known by its fruit.
Ferio, tego—I strike and defend.
Haec manus ob patriam—This hand for my country.
Immobile—Steadfast.
Invenian aut faciem—I shall find a way or make one.
Mente et manu—With the mind and the hand.
Mente, manuque praesto—I am ready with mind and hand.
Mihi parta tueri—To protect what is provided for me.
Mihi jussa capessere—To execute what is laid on me.
Nil nisi patriae—Nothing but one's country.
Non mihi sed patriae—Not by myself, but for my country.
Nous maintiendrons—We will maintain.
Ostendo, non ostento—I show, not boast.
Per orbem—Throughout the globe.
Qua fecimus ipsi—What we ourselves have performed.
Quo me cungus vocat patria—Wherever my country calls me.
Res, non verba—Deeds, not words.
Semper praecinctus—Always girt.
Spectemur agendo—Let us be judged by our actions.
Tuebor—I will defend.
Tuemur—We will defend.
Tutemur—Let us defend.
Via una, cor unum—One way, one heart.

Gathered by Colonel Philip Reade, U. S. A., for THE SPIRIT OF '76.

A Living Monument to the Spirit of '76.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

M. A. Winter, Colonel.
Armory Building, Fifth and L Streets, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1905.

CAPTAIN LOUIS H. CORNISH,
15 Vandewater St., New York City, N. Y.

SIR:—I am directed to communicate with you with reference to establishing correspondential relations. It is the purpose of this Regiment to keep alive the "Spirit of '76" in this District, and for this reason we consider it well to keep in touch with the other [illegible] that are making.

We believe that this object will be best served by furnishing you from month to month with news and notes of this Regiment to be published in your journal. Our activities are sometimes very large, and we think we could keep you interested with a running line of items that would be welcomed by your readers.

The National Headquarters of the D. A. R. is in this city, and we are affiliated with them.

Please suggest some plan and idea as to how you wish these notes written.

By order of the Commanding Officer,
CHAS. A. SIDMAN,
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

Address me care of
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT MINUTE MEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1905.

Special Order No. 88.

SIR:—The time is at hand for taking up our work for the coming season. Many important changes have been made, and others, now in contemplation, will soon be ready for announcement.

It is with pleasure the Colonel announces that, through the co-operation of the National Capital Rifle and Revolver Association, arrangements have been made for installing a first-class indoor Rifle Range in the Armory. This Rifle Club is composed of nearly all of the best marksmen and sharpshooters that reside in the District of Columbia, and each member will become either an active or an honorary member of the Regiment. The Armory will be used several times each week for rifle practice and competitions.

It is believed that the Minute Men will soon have a rifle team that will be able to give a good account of itself in all contests.

That all the officers may be prepared to take hold of the new order of things with intelligent energy, you are directed to report at the Colonel's headquarters to attend an Officers' Meeting at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 23d day of November.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.
C. A. SIDMAN,
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

Minute Men.

At the unveiling of the American Revolution Monument at Baltimore, October 19, 1901, Minute Men were the guests of the city, and personally, of the Governor of Maryland.

The unveiling of the bronze memorial of the Battle of Fort Washington at New York, November 10, 1901. On this occasion the line of parade was halted to enable the Minute Men to avail themselves of an invitation by the Governor and Mayor of the city to luncheon especially prepared for the Minute Men. At night General Logan invited the Minute Men to a banquet given in honor of the Minute Men.

December 20, 1901, the Minute Men were invited to be the honored guests of the Governor of New Jersey, and the Mayor of Trenton, at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Trenton. For two days and nights the Minute Men were feted—in carriages by day and banquets and receptions at night, nor were the Min-

ute Men permitted to pay for anything,—the best rooms in the best hotels were reserved for the Minute Men.

The Minute Men were selected as Guard of Honor to the LIBERTY BELL at Washington City, when it was en route from Charleston, S. C., to Philadelphia, on which occasion 6,000 school children of the National Capital marched past it, receiving an object lesson of Patriotism.

The Minute Men were Guard of Honor at the Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the occasion of the Grand Reunion and Memorial Services by the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Minute Men have a standing invitation from the President-General of the D. A. R. to act as Guard of Honor at all their Congresses, and at their receptions. They acted in that capacity at the Congress held in Washington, D. C., during the administration of Mrs. Fairbanks, President-General, also at her grand reception at the National Museum. At the conclusion of one of these receptions the Minute Men were presented with a magnificent stand of colors, of rich silk, edged with heavy bullion fringe, and mounted on an ebony staff, topped with a golden spread eagle and heavy golden cord and tassels, the staff bearing a silver plate appropriately engraved.

At the unveiling of the de Rochambeau statue in La Fayette Square, at Washington, D. C., one of the important international events of the age—contrary to all precedent in the history of such events, instead of inviting the officers of the United States Army and Navy, the officers of the Minute Men were especially requested to act as Guard of Honor and escort to the President of the United States, the Commander-in-chief of the French Army, General Bougere, the Admiral commanding the French Navy, the Members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps from the President's mansion, or White House, to the unveiling stand, and thence across Pennsylvania avenue to the reviewing stand, past which the United States Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, the National Guards of District Columbia, the United States Marines, and the French Marines marched in review. The selection of the Minute Men was made by the *United States Government*, not by any individual. Our instructions were of such a nature as to render our duties and responsibilities *superlatively important*.

A special invitation was extended to the Minute Men by the pastor of St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church at Washington, D. C., to be present in uniform during the celebration of Military High Mass on *Corpus Christi* day.

The Minute Men were especially invited by the Old Guard of New York City to participate in the reception of the London Artillery Company on the occasion of that military body's visit to America. This is the only military organization commanded in person by the Kings of England from Henry VIII. to the present King Edward VII. While guests of the Old Guard a special night was designated as Minute Men night, during the Old Guard Fair, on which occasion the Minute Men put up an excellent drill, after the manner of Baron Steuben tactics, with the old flint lock musket of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York Chapter D. A. R., invited the Minute Men to be her escort and Guard of Honor at her grand reception at Sherry's.

The Minute Men were invited to occupy private boxes at the theatre during the play of "Paul Revere," a military drama of the period of the Revolution. The present President-General of the D. A. R., Mrs. Donald McLean, was in the orchestra chairs, with fifty or sixty members of the D. A. R. She, with several of her officers, came in our boxes during an act of the drama.

On the return to England of the London Artillery we received a letter from the Right Hon. Earl Denbigh, who represented King Edward in command while visiting this country, thanking the Minute Men for our participation in and contribution to their enjoyment.

I mention these circumstances that you may understand the status of the *Minute Men*. Wherever we attend we are honored by every graceful attention. We are always invited to the inaugural balls of the Governor of Connecticut, to the Old Guard's ball, and to unveiling of monuments, and all patriotic functions.

While we appreciate all such courtesies, it is not always that we can accept all invitations.

1 Jan. 4, 1904—Inaugural ball to Governor Chamberlain, of Connecticut, at Hartford. Guard of Honor and special military guests.

2 Feb. 10, 1904—*Special guests of honor* at Military reception given by 22d Regiment Engineers, N. Y. S. G.

3 Feb. 11, 1904—Grand Military Ball and Reception to Governor Bachelder and Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, of New Hampshire, by the Horse Guards, at Hartford, Conn. Minute Men were special military guests.

4 Feb. 22, 1904—Guard of Honor at the display of the *Peace Flags*, which are to wave over the *Peace Temple* or *Court of International Arbitration*, for the building of which Carnegie gave a million and a half dollars. This function was under the auspices of the D. A. R., and held at Sherry's, New York City.

5 Feb. 22, 1904—Invitation to a General George Washington Memorial Service at St. Thomas' P. E. Church, on Fifth Avenue, New York City.

6 April 19, 1904—Meeting of the *Minute Men* at a smoker at *Fraunces Tavern* (General Washington's Headquarters), New York City, to commemorate the Battle of Lexington, at which speeches, poems, vocal and instrumental music were rendered severally by Major Commanding E. T. Paull, Chaplain T. DeWitt Pelton, Acting Surgeon General J. E. Smith, and others of the Minute Men and visitors.

7 Jan. 26, 1905—Invitation to Old Guard Ball.

8 March 4, 1905—Guard of Honor at The Court of History at the Inauguration of President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.

9 May 1 and 2, 1905—Guard of Honor at Congress of S. A. R.

11 May 6, 1905—Grand reception of President-General Mrs. Donald McLean at Sherry's, New York City.

12 May 17, 1905—Guard of Honor at the Unveiling of the D. A. R. Memorial Window at St. Luke's Home for Aged Women.

13 May 18, 1905—Guard of Honor at funeral of *Hiram Cronk*, last of the Veterans of the War of 1812. Laid in state at City Hall, New York City. One of the largest funerals of the age.

14 Oct. 14, 1905—Unveiling of the Paine Monument at New Rochelle, New York. Guard of Honor at dedication ceremonies. Rev. Dr. DeWitt Pelton, Chaplain, and Major E. T. Paull, Commander, were invited to speak. Minute Men were complimentarily recognized at the banquet following.

Men in Buff and Blue to the Number of 26 Participated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1905.

MR. LOUIS H. CORNISH, New York City.

DEAR SIR AND COMPATRIOT:—Acting upon the valuable suggestions you made, the Banquet Committee have decided to present General Porter with an engrossed copy of resolutions, expressing the high regard the Sons of the American Revolution have for the great service General Porter has rendered the cause of patriotism.

The Banquet Committee also approve of having a detachment of Minute Men appear at the banquet in uniform, they, of course, to provide their own tickets, and your offer that the Minute Men would provide a drum and fife corps, free, was also approved of, and it was voted that three (3) tickets be provided by the Sons of the American Revolution for the drum and fife corps.

Mr. Comfort was made chairman of the Sub-committee of Escorts, and he will consult you in regard to the representatives from the Continental Guard and the Minute Men.

Yours very truly,

LOUIS ANNIN AMES.

---

331 West 86th Street,
NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1905.

DEAR SIR:—You are respectfully invited to join with the Washington Continental Guard and Veteran Artillery Corps, *in uniform*, as honorary escort to a banquet to be given by the Sons of the American Revolution in honor of General Horace Porter at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on November 25, at 7 P. M.

The price of banquet tickets has been placed at $5, and may be obtained from Mr. Richard T. Davies, 143 Liberty street.

(The writer suggests that those desiring to obtain tickets do so without delay, as a limited number only are left.)

For the benefit of those desiring to change their clothing at the hotel, a room has been reserved for this purpose.

General Porter's active service in recovering the body of John Paul Jones deems it proper and pleasing that as many Continentals pay their tribute by appearing in uniform on this occasion as possible.

An invitation has also been extended to the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

General Porter is an honorary member of the Washington Continental Guard, and the Guard takes especial pleasure in requesting your presence and assistance.

For those who do not desire to obtain banquet tickets, the Guard offers the use of their box for the uniformed gentlemen attending.

Trusting we may be favored with your presence, I am,

Respectfully yours,
FREDERIC P. COMFORT,
Chairman Committee on Escort,
Empire State Society, S. A. R.
Also
Commandant Washington Continental
Guard and Veteran Artillery Corps.

Headquarters, 846 Seventh Avenue, New York.
NOVEMBER 13, 1905.

DEAR SIR:—The membership ticket was duly elected on Tuesday, November 7th.

A special meeting of the Washington Continental Guard will be held on Friday evening, November 17th, at 8 o'clock, at 846 Seventh Avenue.

"To discuss details in relation to the 'Guard Escort' for the S. A. R. Banquet to be held on November 25th, at 7 P. M., in honor of our member, General Horace Porter, at the Waldorf; and general business pertinent to the welfare of the Guard."

FREDERIC P. COMFORT,
Commandant.

OFFICIAL.
GRANT WAYNE,
First Sergeant.

A full attendance is earnestly requested of the members.

Ticket elected November 7, 1905, Washington Continental Guard:

Captain, Frederic P. Comfort; 1st Lieutenant, Alexander C. Chenowith; 2d Lieutenant, Withington Robinson; 1st Sergeant, Grant Wayne; Treasurer, James C. Miller, Jr.; Registrar, Rufus I. Shea; Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Logan Ward; Chaplain, Rev. Livingston R. Schuyler, Ph.D.; Historian, Spencer P. Mead, LL.B.

Trustees: Alexander C. Chenowith, John J. Claney, Frederic P. Comfort, James C. Miller, Jr., Rev. Livingston R. Schuyler, Ph.D., Rufus I. Shea, Walter B. Tufts, Henry D. Tyler, Sylvester L. H. Ward, Grant Wayne.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1905.

MAJOR E. T. PAULL,
46 West 28th St., New York.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be good enough to have your contingent of Minute Men and Continental Guards report at 12.40 P. M., at the Governor's Island Dock, on the New York side, ready to receive General Grant's three companies of the 8th Regiment Regulars, who will arrive at the New York Dock from Governor's Island at the Battery at 1 *o'clock sharp*. The head of the column will be the New York City police, followed by General Grant and his staff in carriages, then will follow the special escort of the Minute Men and Continental Guard contingent, and then will follow the 8th Regiment U. S. A. Band. Next in order will come the three companies of Regulars. You will proceed to City Hall Park, and take a position facing the Hall on the south side of the building, and await the coming of the city officials, and the contingent of the two companies of blue jackets from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Right face, countermarch to Broadway, then company front south to Wall street, and then to Nassau street. Halt at east wing of Sub-Treasury Building, facing Treasury Building. Backward march to south curb stone of Wall street. All troops right dress on you. Your company will then march to steps of Treasury Building in rear of Speakers' stand.

Yours very truly,
H. H. ADAMS.

ORDER OF FORMATION.

FIRST—Two hundred City Police at the right of the Column.

SECOND—Will come the carriages containing General Grant and the City officials.

THIRD—Will be the escort of the Minute Men and Continental Guards.

FOURTH—Will come the 8th Regiment Band of Regulars.

FIFTH—Will come the three companies of Regulars of the 8th Regiment.

SIXTH—Will come the Marine Band.

SEVENTH—Will come the two companies of Blue Jackets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a plan on foot to preserve the old frigate "Ironsides" from going to pieces. It is sincerely hoped that our Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bonaparte, will do all in his power to have the plan carried out with full authority of Congress.

A bronze tablet marking the site of Langdon's shipyard at Badger's Island, Kittery, Me., where Captain John Paul Jones' ship, the "Ranger," was built in 1777, was dedicated on September 23. The tablet is the gift of the John Paul Jones Club of Portsmouth.

On September 22, The Daughters of America, whose object is to promote the interests of Americans, was incorporated. The principal office is in Syracuse.

An album was presented recently to Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mohegan Chapter. It contains the signatures of a large number of the New York State D. A. R.

At the congress of the Daughters of the Revolution, Mrs. Murphy of Ohio offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the president-general appoint a special committee to promote the introduction into the public schools of the United States of the system of a "school city." The idea is to promote the teaching of good citizenship in the public schools and induce children to govern themselves in their schools.

On August 16, the tower erected on Indian Rock, in memory of Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain boy of the Revolution, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Vice-President Fairbanks was the principal speaker.

The tower is patterned after the towers of old feudal castles. It is 40 feet high, 24 feet square at the base and 20 feet at the narrow part. It is built of a red colored stone called Mallet's Bay marble.

On June 30 last, Mrs. Phebe Gainford, a real daughter of the American Revolution, celebrated her 100th birthday. She is a daughter of Jabez Rockwell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has appointed Miss Margaret B. Harvey historian of the Merion Chapter. Miss Harvey is the only Pennsylvanian appointed to serve in this capacity.

The city of Portsmouth is the only one in New England, it is believed, that still maintains a liberty pole. At the place, once known as Swing Bridge, on January 9, 1766, the first "no-stamp" flag was raised in what is now the United States. After that the bridge was renamed Liberty Bridge, a name it still retains.

That a liberty pole has had a continuous existence in this town for nearly 140 years is something that the citizens point to with pride.

Another one of the few real Daughters of the American Revolution is Mrs. Drusilla Hall Johnson, a resident of the village of Florence, Mass. She reached the century mark on July 30 last.

Calvin E. Fritts, a jeweler of Sag Harbor, L. I., has just come into possession of an interesting memento of the fight between Paul Jones' ship, "Bon Homme Richard," and the English frigate, "Serapis." It consists of a finely made pair of dueling pistols, supposed to have been taken by Commodore Jones at the capture of the English ship. The pistols, which are of English make, are the flint lock pattern.

They are in a mahogany case, upon the cover of which is pasted a scrap of paper with the following lines:

"Old Queen Ann pistols, from the British frigate Serapis, captured by Paul Jones, July 23, 1779."

The names of Grant and Lee, by a singular coincidence, are associated in the appointment of military aids by the President. The President has the grandson of General Grant and the grandnephew of General Lee, and also the son of Phil Sheridan on his staff.

Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, has sent two volumes of "Public Papers of George Clinton." Volumes 7 and 8, always reliable history, a valuable addition to any library, and for which thanks are given to Mr. Hastings.

Warner M. Van Norden, President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank of New York, has purchased the historic Jay mansion, on the Boston post road, Rye, and will make it his summer home. The mansion is one of the finest specimens of the colonial type between New York and Boston.

Exeter Chapter, D. A. R., of New Hampshire, has acquired a permanent home, which is one of the oldest in the town, being built back in 1650. When Gov. Wentworth was in office, in 1772, a pretentious wing was added. Here it is that the Chapter will have their headquarters. Daniel Webster lodged in this old house when he attended Exeter Academy, in 1790.

After Mrs. Donald McLean's election to the President-Generalship of the National Society, D. A. R., her Chapter in New York City presented to her, its founder and only regent, the sum of $1,000 toward Continental Hall.

In a private letter Mr. Witte expressed the following opinion of President Roosevelt:

"From a moral standpoint, the president is a statesman of large caliber. He owes his high position, which he fills more worthily every day, exclusively to his personal qualities as revealed in actions requiring decision, tact and clear vision. The world recognizes this. When one speaks with President Roosevelt he charms through the elevation of his thought and through that transparent philosophy which permeates his judgment. He has an ideal and strives for higher aims than a commonplace existence presents. In the stubborn struggles of our day men like Mr. Roosevelt have no leisure, for they are soldiers who can not be relieved from the danger line."

The grave of William Huryr, who on July 4, 1776, rang on the old liberty bell the peal that proclaimed liberty throughout the land, has been found in the burial ground of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Five hundred descendants of the Fairbanks family gathered in reunion at Dedham, on August 24 last. They appealed for funds to preserve the house built in 1636. They are proud of their record for patriotism. There having enlisted in the Civil War 13 commissioned officers, 65 non-commissioned officers and 500 private soldiers, who fought under that name.

The children of the American Revolution are finishing a room in Memorial Continental Hall. Many states have selected rooms and are to have them named for them.

A new chapter has been organized in Albuquerque, N. M., called the Lew. Wallace. It is not allowable to name a chapter after a living hero.

The D. A. R. of the District of Columbia contributes $20 annually to be used for medals to be given for excellence in American history in the George Washington University.

The annual Pennsylvania State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution took place in October. Mrs. Donald McLean was the guest of honor.

Dorothy Brewer, Chapter D. A. R., has been made the recipient of a pair of spurs worn in the Revolution. The chapter already has acquired many valuable historical relics and may some time have a historical museum.

Age has so weakened the tree under which Washington took command of the American Army on July 3, 1775, that the life of the historic elm, it is believed, is nearly ended. The best that could be done has not prevented the gradual wasting away of its substance. It is estimated that the elm is more than 350 years old.

Through the instrumentality of Robert J. Collier of New York, the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln is to be preserved and restored. Mr. Collier purchased it for $3,600. He thinks it ought to be turned over to the national government and the farm maintained as a park.

In September last, "Corporal" James Tanner, of New York, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., at Denver. Minneapolis was chosen as the meeting place for 1909.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STAMFORD, CONN., July 6, 1905.

Dear Mr. Cornish.—I send you a few particulars of my receptions, names, etc, etc. Have written to Mrs. McLean about the grand march composed by my friend. Mme. Sconzia, whose mother was Harriet Wheeler, of Baltimore, and whose uncle, William Wheeler, was a friend of the Bonapartes. As Mme. Sconzia is an American, and a true one at that, I feel that she should have recognition. Mme. Sconzia's sister, who is a fine pianiste, will meet in any public room which Mrs. McLean designates, and play the "Last Good-Bye" for her and her friends. May you live long and well, just as happy as you seem to be.

Faithfully your friend,

EMILY L. B. FAY.

DETROIT, MICH., July 18, 1905.

Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York.

Gentlemen.—I think I shall have to ask you to discontinue my subscription. So many dollars going out just now that I will have to cut off some of the unnecessaries.

Yours respectfully, D. W. S.

July 9, 1905.

Publisher of "Spirit of '76."

Dear Sir.—Your reminder received. I had concluded that you had ceased the publication of the SPIRIT, as my files show that my last number was for March, and that I have *two* of them. I would think from my experience with the so-called Sons of the American Revolution that you could not depend upon them for support in your enterprise. With us, I find they are willing to get their names enrolled, and then they do not care what becomes of the Society, but few caring if they are expelled for non-payment of dues, and a number did not even contribute their membership fee at the organization of the Society. They pay no attention to notices calling their attention to their shortcomings. There are a very few who can be depended upon to keep their membership good. The others may be proud of their Revolutionary Ancestor, but I think the Ancestor would not reciprocate the feeling. It is singular how cheap some people are. They sell their honor for the small sum of $2.00 dues per year, or for $3.00 Membership Fee, in addition. If they were even *men*, just plain, common, everyday men, without any S. A. R. tag on them, it would be pitiful, but—well, words fail to cover the case. Why can't they pay up and resign their membership? We expelled a number of them, and reported in time to keep their names out of the Register, but notwithstanding our protest, they were given in full. *Numbers* are what are desired, not *quality*.

I enclose $1.00 for renewal.

Cordially yours, C. G. T.

CINCINNATI, O., July 20, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Enclosed find $1.00 in payment for the SPIRIT OF '76, for the past year. Should have been sent sooner, but was simply neglected. I think you should be amply compensated for your reports of the National Congress. My recollection is, I made a motion either in Detroit or New York to give you several hundred dollars, for at that time your SPIRIT OF '76 was the *recognized organ* of our Society, and we had *full reports from everywhere of our work*, but you have now taken up all the patriotic societies, and don't, or rather, you can't, give satisfaction to all of them, but I suppose you are doing the best you can, and I don't want to blame you. One thing is a mistake, your magazine is largely filled with the "Genealogical Guide." That only interests *one in a thousand*. For my part I don't care a D. where an ancester comes from, *Europe, Asia, or Africa*, the only thing that I want to know—were they Revolutionary soldier, sailor or patriot in the struggle for Independence.

I was interested in your remarks about the frost in St. Louis and snowstorm in Philadelphia. I searched the Philadelphia paper to find a report of the Proceedings, and could not find a word. Think of it! I was nominated a delegate for both meetings, but did not go. I was at Detroit and New York. What a fine time we had, and were not asked to pay *for our dinners*. Let the next National Congress come to Ohio, and I will guarantee you will get a *free lunch*. Excuse this letter, I mean you no harm, and with my best wishes for you and all our compatriots, I am, Yours truly,

JOHN W. HARPER.

November 21, 1905.

LOUIS H. CORNISH,

15 Vandewater street.

I plead guilty to the charge, p. 128, col. 2, of THE SPIRIT OF '76, Vol. XI, No. 11, and want for use on stationery employed by the Military Order of Moro Campaigns, reproduction in inexpensive style, on paper of this size, something that maybe some of your advertisers can furnish,—I providing the insignia pattern. Blazonry not essential; just a half a ream, or so, of writing paper with a wood cut or zinc etching picture in the corner showing the Military Order of Moro Campaigns insignia.

I began my military career something near forty years ago, out in Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado Territory, etc., and when I quit the land of Mindanao with its Dattos, Ponglimas, Sultans, etc., etc., I made blue streaks for the Ouananicha of Maine. My fighting weight is now 180: I'll just organize one more military society and then quit the business.

Seriously: less is known about the Mindanao-Sulu khans than was known by Livingstone or Stanley of the interior of Africa before they went into the business. As a member of many societies, I read your quarterly, like your spunk, and will dash a line or two occasionally to prove that I'd rather dig worms with you than go fly-fishing with your enemies,—if you have any.

PHILIP READE.

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns.

DEAR SIR:

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns was organized at Malabang, Mindanao, April 22, 1905, with 106 charter members.

Its purpose is "to record the history and perpetuate the memory of the events of the campaigns against the Moro tribes, from the American occupation of Mindanao and Jolo, May 18, 1899, until hostilities shall cease."

It aims to record an accurate history of the service of every organization in Mindanao and the Jolo Archipelago, as well as the service of each individual officer or enlisted man, showing also any recommendations received therefor.

It is not a mere badge-wearing society, but is a practical organization for historical purposes. With the co-operation of its members and all others interested in such an object, the Order will be enabled to maintain a more complete and interesting historical record of the Moro campaigns than can be found in the records of the War Department.

The entrance fee is $3.00, which includes the cost of insignia. Annual dues, $1.00. Cost of joining, $4.00, which includes entrance fee and annual dues. Life membership, $13.00.

JOPLIN, MO., October 24, 1905.

MR. L. H. CORNISH, N. Y. City.

DEAR SIR:—Received your postal card. Am obliged for your information. I did not know what had happened. I have *not yet* received the 3-in-1 issue of June-July-Aug. But suppose that it will come. Should it not soon do so, will write you. Be sure and see that it gets to me. Am sorry that THE SPIRIT OF '76 is not better patronized. I find it a good paper and I would pay more, should it be deemed necessary.

Hoping soon to see that June-July-Aug. No., I remain,

Yours truly, KENNEDY BROOKS,

Joplin, Mo., R. F. D., No. 2.

August 10, 1905.

My Dear Mr. Cornish.—"True patriotism" is not in *paying* quantity about here. It does not surprise me that there were no renewals of the subscriptions to "THE SPIRIT OF '76." It doesn't surprise me that you are tired of the whole crowd. They would make anybody tired. The fact of the matter is, that books and reading matter are a drug to the rich and to "the climbers." Nearly all "the Sons" appear to be in one class or the other. In literature, history, biography, and the like, people are equally lukewarm. Again: Many men make great pretense of doing something, and get a name for their wonderful activity, etc., etc., yet are narrow and selfish to the core, will not spend a *dollar* (talk being cheaper), and actually *block* development while posing as developers. I know such fellows inside out.

As a quarterly THE SPIRIT should go on indefinitely, and publication once in three months is vastly different from once a month. If you had some "enthusiast" to read proofs and arrange the matter (without charge—for the honor), it would be much easier for you.

The completion of the Genealogical Record is a great and noble service you are rendering the country. Yet Bowman, of the "Mayflower Descendant," told me that he wished you would discontinue it, as it was full of errors. He could not see that the errors were readily corrected, while the service rendered was of high value, and far-reaching.

Sincerely, HYLANDE MACGRATH.

Foote Family.

Nathaniel Foote, born probably in 1593, came to this country from England; married, about 1615, Elizabeth Deming, born probably in 1595, and died January, 1683. She was a sister of John Deming, who married Honor Treat. In 1634, Mr. Foote was a freeman at Watertown, Mass., and in 1636, became one of the original settlers of Weathersfield, Conn. His name appears as one of the patentees of the Connecticut Charter. He became a magistrate, and in 1641 was chosen a representative to the General Court, which position he continued to hold until his death, in 1644. *Mr. Foote was a descendant of James Foote to whom was given a coat-of-arms* by King James, which is described as follows: "A shield divided by a chevron, with quarterings of clover leaves"; crest, an "oak tree"; motto, "loyalty and truth." The facts connected with the bestowal are given in these words: "In a war between the English and the Scots, King James was in imminent danger of being destroyed when James Foote, a trusty officer, escorted the king to a certain wood where was a large oak tree, the trunk whereof was hollow, and there concealed him unknown to any one, until he obtained a safe retreat." Mr. Foote's children were all born in the old country except the youngest. His descendants have become numerous and many of them quite distinguished. Among those bearing the Foote name may be mentioned Andrew H. Foote, late Admiral in the U. S. Navy; Samuel A. Foote, Gov. of Conn., in 1834, and U. S. Senator from that State; Hon. John A. Foote, of Cleveland, Ohio (a brother of the Admiral) and Hon. Samuel A. Foote, father of both John A. and Andrew H. Foote; also Judge Horace Foote, of Cleveland, who is descended from Nathaniel through a different line. Nathaniel Foote and Elizabeth (Deming) Foote had seven children:

I. Elizabeth Foote, b. abt. 1616; m. 1638, Josiah Churchill.
II. Nathaniel Foote, b. 1621; m. 1646, Elizabeth Smith.
III. Mary Foote, b. abt. 1623; m. 1642, John Stoddard and then John Goodrich.
IV. Robert Foote, b. 1627; m. Sarah ——. He d. 1681.
V. Francis Foote, b. abt. 1629; m. 1648, John Dickenson and then Francis Barnard.
VI. Sarah Foote, b. abt. 1632; m. 1652, Jeremiah Judson.
VII. Rebecca Foote, b. abt. 1634; m. 1657, Lieut. Philip Smith and then Maj. Aaron Cooke.

Possesses Royal Blood.

Bradford Smiths and Bagleys of Kingly Origin.

Dr. Hylande MacGrath, Gotham Expert in Heraldry, Is Looking into Detroit Family Trees.

A past master in the interesting science of heraldry, Dr. Hylande MacGrath, of New York, has come to Detroit to explore the family trees of those who suspect ancient and honorable blood in their descent. He has made a happy discovery for the Bradford Smith family, and on November 15, when Bradford Smith celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday, he will be presented by his son with a very attractive and interesting genealogical chart tracing his descent from William the Conqueror, through some distinguished barons and people of quality in later centuries.

The chart, which is illumined and emblazoned with armorial bearings, shows Bradford Smith to be descended through the Drakes, the Grenvilles and the Courtenays from De Bohun, one of the Magna Charta barons. De Bohun was descended from Edward I. Bradford Smith is the son of Capt. Bradford Smith, who served in the War of 1812, who in turn was descended from Barax Smith, who married Betsy Drake. From the Drakes it was easy to trace the descent through the Grenvilles to royalty itself. Dr. MacGrath explains the fascinating study by telling of the heraldic visitations compiled by the crown in the early centuries, and of the modern researches in England which have brought the information up to date.

"I have found the Bagleys to be of royal descent, too," he says. "Contrary to popular opinion, very few people can trace their descent to distinguished personages or to royalty, so that it is quite a find when one is discovered. Naturally, great pride attaches to such discoveries.

"These charts are something practically new in America, exhibiting at a glance one's entire genealogy, all lineages, as in the old heraldic pedigrees and visitations; and being illuminated and ornamented with coats of arms, will constitute valuable heirlooms to the families of noble or royal ancestry entitled to them."—From The Detroit News Tribune, November 5, 1905.

The value of a good name, even though it is that of a great-grandfather, is shown in the lenity extended to a young army officer, descendant of a distinguished patriot of the American Revolution, who transcended the army regulations and was sentenced by a court-martial to dismissal, which meant disgrace. Lieut. Hamilton absented himself without leave, an offense which, in an enlisted man, would constitute desertion, and failed to return on a certain morning to sign his company's report. He was also charged with making a false return to his commander concerning the date upon which he took leave. President Roosevelt took exception on the latter specification, and commutes the Lieutenant's sentence to a reduction of thirty numbers on the list of first lieutenants of infantry. This will be a lesson to other young men of good lineage, and a reminder of their duty to keep up the honor of the faimly name.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

Pamphlet on War Defences.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has published in pamphlet form a historic sketch of certain defences of New York City during the War of 1812-'15, together with an account of the unveiling of a tablet erected by the auxiliary—the latter printed from the Tribune's report of the function, June 7, 1904. Much interesting information concerning the early forts, towers and other military defences of the city is here gathered together. In response to the call of Nicholas Fish, the Free Masons worked on the defences in Brooklyn. In August, when the weather got very hot, many asked to be allowed to work by the light of the moon, and so the "Moonrise Workers" were organized. Each day, when their term of duty expired, their picks and shovels were taken and used by the "Sunrise Workers." The master butchers, it seems, were not behind the Masons, but worked and held public rallies, carrying about with them as they went a large flag, with an ox prepared for slaughter, and the words, "Skin me well and dress me neat and send me on board the Federal fleet." The part the Columbia boys played in the patriotic activities of the day is well known.

French Treaty.—It Arrives in Portland 127 Years Ago.

EXCEPT MAYFLOWER, MOST IMPORTANT ARRIVAL IN OUR HISTORY.

April 13 is the anniversary of the most important arrival in the history of the United States, possibly with the exception of that of the Mayflower in 1620. This particularly concerns us, for on April 13, 1778, 127 years ago, the French frigate La Sensible, 30 guns, 35 days from France, commanded by Chevalier Renard D. Marigny, flying the white flag of that country, sailed into Portland harbor, bringing the treaty with France, signed at Paris, February 6, 1778, giving life to the struggle then going on for our independence.

General Lafayette came in July, 1777, and had been wounded in the leg at Brandywine. The surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga was known in Paris, December 4, 1777. The next day after this notable arrival the forts around the harbor saluted the French frigate and also three other armed vessels. She returned the salute.

The prospect could not have been very cheering to those on this vessel when they entered our harbor. The town had not been rebuilt or had there been any attempt to make any repairs on the houses that had been burned by Captain Mowat a little over three years before. There were but about one hundred houses standing intact and they mostly of the poorest of those that were formerly the habitations of the people of Falmouth Neck, as the town was then called. The rest were the half burned wharves and the blackened ruins of a burned town. It was at best a disconsolate sight that greeted their eyes when they entered into the harbor on that eventful day. It showed them the meaning of that war to us.

This treaty was delivered to Congress at Yorktown, Pa., about May 1, and it was within a day or two known by General Washington, then at Valley Forge. It was celebrated by the half-frozen and half-starved army there, May 7. They fired salutes and the soldiers shouted "Huzza for the King of France." A duplicate treaty was sent from Spain, which arrived at Boston in a French frigate, May 11.

France followed this up by sending twelve ships of the line and four frigates under Captain D'Estaing, and on the same day of the arrival of the treaty Leve Rochambeau, with 6,000 French troops, sailed for our relief. "You know the rest in the books you have read."

This most important fact of the arrival of the treaty in our

harbor is not mentioned in either of the histories of Portland. It was a lost item in our town's history until Hon. William Goold read a very full account of the event before the Maine Historical Society in 1887, which was published in their collections, Vol. I, second series, page 29, 1890.

Rochefontaine, who was sent to Portland by the War Department in 1793, and built the citadel called Fort Sumner, off of North street, part of the ground being now called Fort Sumner Park, was one of the engineers who came from France in 1777 to assist our forefathers. N. G.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE MAINE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution respectfully invite your attention to the aims of this organization, and solicit the membership of those who are eligible, that our usefulness may be increased.

Our objects are to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, to revive the memories of the heroes of 1775-1783 and to foster among us a fervent devotion to the institutions of our common country. We encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution, also provide for the preservation of documents, relics and the individual records of the men who by their devotion gave us the freedom we enjoy. We also strive to promote the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and by these and other means impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors when they established the Republic of the United States of America. The result is better men and better citizenship.

The Maine Society has succeeded in its work far beyond the fondest hopes of its founders. It has done more, in our State, to stimulate pride in a noble ancestry and in the diffusion of the knowledge of the Revolutionary War, than has ever been done before since the establishment of our government. No better example for a young man can there be than that of a noble, unselfish ancestor. It awakens a pride as nothing else will do, and the influence is for the good. Our Society is for the young man as well as for the older.

To become a member of this Society proof is required that you are a lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minuteman, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature, or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government, or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence, or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

The archives of the State where your ancestor was a resident at the time furnish the most probable and satisfactory place to obtain proof of his Revolutionary service, although there are other sources where the necessary information may be had.

The State of Massachusetts is publishing the records of its soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary War, a larger part being now accessible in our principal libraries. The other New England States have done the same. First find your ancestors who were of an age that they might have been in the service, and if possible the name of the town where they then lived. It is not difficult to find the service, if it has been kept in the records.

The applicant for membership must be of the age of twenty-one years or over, of good repute in the community and must be recommended by at least one member. The applications must be made in duplicate and full instructions are printed upon them.

The blank applications may be obtained of the Registrar and Secretary of the Society and the other officers will gladly assist you in their preparation. The admission fee is two dollars and the annual dues are one dollar for 1905 and in 1906 it will be one dollar and a half. Life membership, fifteen dollars.

President, Hon. Waldo Pettengill, Rumford Falls, Me.; senior vice-president Henry S. Burrage, D.D., Togus; registrar and secretary, Mr. Nathan Goold, Portland; treasurer, Mr. Philip F. Turner, Portland; librarian, Mr. Albert R. Stubbs, Portland; historian, Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, Portland; chaplain, Rev. Joseph B. Shepherd, Portland.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

My Dear Sir and Compatriot: None should appreciate more highly than the descendants of the participants in the struggle of our Revolutionary and colonial periods the inestimable value of honorable peace over war, and I would extend to you sincerest congratulations upon your great success in bringing about a condition in the far East that promises not only great opportunities for the future to the two participants, but sets an example to the whole world of the highest type. With highest regards, and in behalf of our membership, I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

FRANCIS HENRY APPLETON,
President General.

THE COLORADO SOCIETY—SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

DENVER, COLO., October 20, 1905.

THE SPIRIT OF '76 PUBLISHING CO.,
New York City.

GENTLEMEN:—At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of our society, it was decided to recommend to our members the reading of your paper and to encourage this would be pleased if you would send us some sample copies that we could have on file in our library.

We should like to know if you can recommend to us any publishing house which is issuing certificates suitable for state societies.

Yours very truly, J. T. HOLBROOK,
Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY, S. A. R. OFFICERS.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, President, No 40 Erskine St.
John N. Bagley, Vice-President, No. 50 Bates St.
Rufus G. Lathrop, Secretary, No. 811 Union Trust Bldg.
Enoch Smith, Treasurer, Union States Savings Bank.
Norman B. Conger, Registrar, Union Trust Bldg.
Rev. Lee S. McCollester, Chaplain, No. 654 John R. St
Joseph Greusel, Historian, No. 949 Fort St., West.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The above officers ex-officio, and Theodore H. Eaton, R. H. Fyfe, Thos. Pitts, Geo. H. Barbour, Geo. C. Wetherbee, James E. Davis, Jacob S. Farrand, Truman H. Newberry, Edward A Barnes, Alfred Russell, Dudley W. Smith, Fred M. Alger, John W. Chester, John Davis, Leon C. Finck, Jerome H. Bishop, William A. Butler, Fred Towle, Hon. John Patton, E. W. Gibson, James Cosslett Smith, Almond B. Atwater, James N. Wright, William C. Harris.

MICHIGAN SOCIETY, SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION—HISTORICAL SECTION.

Monthly Meetings—Friday Evenings.

October 20, Senator R. A. Alger, No. 150 Fort Street, West. Subject: "Makers of the Republic." Paper by Mr. James Cosslett Smith.

November 24, Rev. R. W. Clark, No. 49 Erskine Street. Subject: "Our Commerce on the Pacific." Papers by Mr. Albert M. Henry, Detroit; Hon. Arthur Hill, Saginaw.

December 15, Mr. Theodore H. Eaton, No. 484 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Colonial Independence, Its Original Conception." Paper by Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester. "Its Final Adoption in the Declaration of July 4, 1776." Paper by Mr. Geo. W. Bates.

1906.

January 26, Mr. Richard H. Fyfe, No. 939 Woodward Avenue. Subject: "America Among the Republics." Paper by Mr. William C. Harris. "The Monroe Doctrine." Paper by Hon. John Patton, Grand Rapids.

March 30, Mr. Charles A. Ducharme, No. 725 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Detroit in the Revolution." Paper by Mr. C. M. Burton. "The Financiers of the Revolution." Paper by Mr. Ralph Stone.

May 11, Mr. Oliver Goldsmith, No. 401 Jefferson Avenue. Subject: "Our Navy in the American Revolution." Paper by Hon. Truman H. Newberry. "Washington and the West." Paper by Mr. Charles Moore.



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF

United States Daughters of 1812

332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City.

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NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Many times the question is asked why the "blue and the gray" are used for the official colors of this Society. The answer is that the blue represents the color of the navy during the War of 1812 and which, but for an accident, would have represented also the color worn by the army. Previous to this war the army goods had been brought from England. The war, of course, prevented the importation, and when those that were worn out needed to be replaced, manufacture of the same had to be done in America. Some error in the dyeing produced the bluish gray —the same which is now worn by the cadets at West Point and by the Seventh Regiment of New York. If, in these later days, this combination has become the emblem of "Fraternity" in its highest sense, then has this Society been more than happy in its choice, and is living up to its grand motto "Liberty and Fraternity."

With sorrow we record the death of Rear Admiral Louis J. Allen, U. S. N. (retired). He was one of the Councillors of the General Society—said Councillors being the Advisory Board of the early organization. Mrs. Louis J. Allen is one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of the National Society, and his daughter, Mrs. George A. Ludin, has been at different times Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary and Registrar of the General Society—Special Secretary of the National Society, First Vice-President of the State of New York and Regent of the Greater New York City Chapter. The other daughter, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison, has served several years on the Board of the State of New York.

For quite a while Admiral Allen has been an invalid and died of paralysis at his home at The Powellton, where he was tenderly cared for by his family. He was born in Baltimore and, during the Civil War, served on the steam sloop "Adirondach" and the "Conemaugh." Was sent to China where he fell ill of yellow fever. Was subsequently instructor at Annapolis. Was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Washington Continental Guards, Naval Order of U. S. and of the Naval Architects and Engineers.

According to his own desire he was buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

NEW YORK.

The annual outing of the State of New York, which is the last gathering for the season of the members, takes place on the anniversary of the declaration of war—the second war with Great Britain—on June 18. The date falling on Sunday this year, the outing took place the next day, June 19. Twenty-one were in attendance, most of whom went by trolley with the State President. Highcliffe Inn, which was reached at noon, is delightfully situated. In winter it is Highcliffe Hall (Miss Brown's school) and is under the supervision of Mrs. Merrill. In summer it is converted into a delightful summer resort, under the same supervision—Mrs. Merrill. An elevator from the station saves a long walk up hill. The entire house was thrown open to the Society and the views from the roof tower were worth the journey there. If the vision is strong enough there is nothing to arrest it from Sandy Hook to West Point. Historic places and beautiful homes are all included in the landscape. The Society has never had a daintier luncheon than this which was served on the broad piazza on the verge of the "High Cliff" indeed. After luncheon the guests were entertained by our member (who is also Corresponding Secretary of the National Membership Board), Mrs. Charles Duncan Fraser, at her home, where another collation was served. On the way there Mrs. Varick, a neighbor, took the members through the Park Hill Country Club. Our former chairman of the Entertainment Committee, Mrs. George A. Ludin, took charge of the financial and executive work of the outing. But the social features and entertainment and the finding of this beautiful spot are due to Mrs. Fraser, to whom a vote of thanks was given by all, in which Mrs. Ludin was not forgotten.

The Greater New York City Chapter has closed its work for the season. The last trustees meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Ludin. Work was planned for the coming season. The Chapter joined the American Flag Association and started a fund for patriotic work. The Regent invited the Board to luncheon with her at the close of the meeting. The next trustees meeting will be held on November 9, the next Chapter meeting on December 9.

The Regent of the Niagara Frontier Chapter of Buffalo, New York, has been called upon to mourn the loss of a dearly loved father since the last report for the Chapter. Our sympathies are with her. We realize how much of sadness we are obliged to record in this month's work.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This State is being newly organized under the National Charter. Full details will be given in the next number if possible.

WISCONSIN.

The June meeting was held at the Blue Mountain Country Club. An interesting programme was given. Mrs. Rollin B. Mallory sang "America" to the Hawaiian air, and the State closed its meeting by the singing of the same words in our American melody. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The guest of honor was Mrs. Theodore F. Terhune, a "Real Daughter," to whom was presented the pin which the National Society has prepared for those among its membership who are "Real Daughters." Mrs. Terhune has the distinction of having Independence Day for her birthday, having been born in Ogdensburg, New York, on the Fourth of July. It was at first proposed to call her "Columbia," but some relative said if she were named as he wished he would make her a gift of money. This was accepted and the money invested in pine forest lands which afterwards became very valuable. Mrs. Terhune was most happy in this presentation and the recognition of the services of her own father, which it signifies. Wisconsin is progressing fast under the able presidency of Mrs. Catlin. There is an interesting little story attached to the singing of "America" to the traditional air of Hawaii. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States an effort was made to teach the little natives in the public schools to sing "America" as it is sung in the United States. The children, however, were accustomed to associating that air with "God Save the King," sung in connection with English festivities, and they could not see why they should sing it as their National Anthem. So a compromise was made and the words of "America" were set to the Hawaiian National Air—a magnificent chorale of majestic rhythm.

COLORADO.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Denver, December 15, 1904, at the residence of the new President, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, who was appointed at the National meeting in New York City, November 14, 1904. Headquarters of the State of Colorado Society was transferred from Colorado Springs to Denver. The following is the result of the election at the meeting December 15: Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Catharine N. Miller; Registrar and Historian, Miss Mary L. Riley. The President gave a brief report of the proceedings of the National meeting in New York. The Society accepted the amendment to the National Constitution offered at the National meeting by Mrs. B. C. Whitney, President of Michigan Society, that the payment of each State Society to the National Society be at the rate of fifty cents per capita. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served from a table decorated with white carnations, the Society's flower. At one end of the table was a large waiter with silver border and feet, which attracted especial attention as having belonged to Major-General Alexander Macomb, the hero of Plattsburgh, who used it on his table during the time he was in command of the United States Army in Washington City. The second regular meeting was held January 27, 1905, at the residence of the President, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, 827 Clarkson Street, Denver. The By-Laws, as corrected by the Special Committee appointed by the President, were presented and acted upon and ordered printed. The Board reported the admission of the first Real Daughter, Mrs. John Long, of Colorado Springs. One of the members from Colorado Springs was present at this meeting. After routine business was disposed of, the President read extracts from Theodore Roosevelt's work, "The Naval War of 1812," describing the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1814. Light refreshments were then served.

The third bi-monthly meeting was held March 31, at the residence of Mrs. John W. Graham, and was made "Forefathers' Day" for the year. The admission of three new members was reported by the Board, and after the transaction of routine business, interesting five-minute papers were read by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Westman, Miss Riley and Miss Miller on the ancestors through whom they enter the U. S. D. 1812. The meeting then adjourned to the dining room anad partook of "the cup that cheers," and other good things. The fourth bi-monthly meeting was held at the residence of the President, Friday, May 26. According to the new By-Laws the annual meeting had been changed from November to May, so annual reports of officers were read, showing the growth of the Society from only thirteen members in November, 1904, to twenty members in May, 1905. A satisfactory financial condition was also reported. The Board reported that at a special meeting it was moved and carried to send to Hiram Cronk, the then last surviving pensioner of the War of 1812, a remembrance, to be a lasting token of appreciation of his services from the Colorado Society, U. S. D. 1812, but, alas! the news of his death, May 13, deprived the Society of this opportunity. The Board also reported the admission of a second Real Daughter, Mrs. Fannie A. W. Hardin, of Denver. Business being disposed of, a very interesting article was read, giving the history of the old ship "Constitution," and also a short account was given of the life, death, and funeral of Hiram Cronk, followed by vocal and instrumental music and refreshments. The Colorado Society feels much encouraged at the close of its third year, over what has been accomplished, and at the enthusiasm of its growing membership. Besides members in Denver and Colorado Springs, there is every prospect of a further substantial increase at Pueblo.

MARIA B. WHEATON,
President U. S. D. 1812, Colorado.

Denver, June 2, 1905.

GEORGIA.

At the June meeting the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Miss Nina Hornady; Vice-President, Miss Virginia Arhold; Second Vice-President, Miss Sally Brown; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Samuel Prioleau; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Annie Hornady; Treasurer, Mrs. Luther P. Stephens; Registrar, Mrs. P. H. Miller; Historian, Mrs. Charles Wurm; Auditor, Mrs. W. P. Maude. The Society is to be congratulated on its choice of officers, and the President takes her position most modestly but with the full confidence of her members.

The General John Floyd Chapter of Atlanta will have the same officers as the State until the State has a larger membership.

LOUISIANA.

The attention of this State Society has been called to some unmarked graves, or, more properly, neglected graves, in the St. Louis cemetery in New Orleans. The services of Decoration Day send many patriotic people to the different cemeteries to clear up the tombs and do other memorial work, which, but for such a day, would be postponed. In so doing they found in the St. Louis Cemetery, overgrown with weeds and underbrush, the resting places of brave men who fell in the battle of New Orleans. The stones are so overgrown that it is difficult to read them. These were discovered by Mr. John B. Lorenzo, who was interested, as his grandfather, J. B. E. Dangboeus was a soldier in the Seventh Louisiana Volunteers under Major Daquin, in fact was the man to whom was attributed the shot which killed General Pakenham. By dint of clearing away, the following inscription was deciphered: "Died in the army at New Orleans, aged 26, Oliver Permillee, a native of New England, who was killed in defense of this city of New Orleans in the battle with the British army December 13, 1815." A short distance off is the tomb of a brave young midshipman who fell at Rigolets in trying to prevent the English from coming into Lake Ponchartrain. His inscription reads: "Sacred to the memory of Wm. P. Candy, midshipman of the United States Navy, born in Norfolk, Va., August 30, 1796, and fell in the unequal contest between the United States Gunboat Squadron and the British Flotilla on Lake Borgne, near New Orleans, December, 14, 1814." He died in assisting to prevent the British army from coming into New Orleans. Another is that of Dr. A. Brunson, a native of Halifax, North Carolina. The inscription says he removed to Tennessee and died in the army of New Orleans February 15, 1815, aged 26. This was one of those brave Tennesseeans who were prompt to answer when defense was needed for their country's cause in the War of 1812. What a pity it is that no woman has yet been found in Tennessee patriotic enough to take up the work of this Society there and memorialize the brave men who did so much to make Tennessee justly proud of their history in this War.

As soon as the above facts were known this Society arranged to place garlands on their graves, and hereafter it will be their patriotic pleasure to care for them in every possible way. They visited the spot in a committee composed of Mrs. I. B. Richardson, president; Mrs. W. O. Hart, vice-president, and Mrs. F. G. Tennant, secretary, and found yet another, Captain Robert St. Clair, of the United States Navy, who died there at this period of an epidemic. This tombstone shows he was a Mason. As these ladies came from the cemetery they paid a visit to the old Spanish church of San Antonio de Padua, which will soon be taken away to make room for the terminal buildings. Here they bought candles, which they left burning in memory of the Catholic dead of that battle of New Orleans—probably the first time such an offering has been made in such a way.

In May this Society was invited by Manager Walker S. Baldwin to witness an 1812 play. The six boxes given to them were decorated with the blue and the gray, which are the colors of the Society and Our Country's Flags. It was a graceful act the manager and heartily appreciated by the members.

PENNSYLVANIA.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER.—The Keystone Chapter of Harrisburg held its last meeting of the season on June 1 at the residence of Mrs. William F. Denehy. The topic for the day was the life and character of General Andrew Jackson, and valuable relics pertaining to the same were on exhibition. A paper was read by Miss Rachel Kunkel which gave the life of the great man in detail as a soldier, a statesman, his life and himself as a man, and quoting from his saying that which is yet the truth about this country:—"While this country will demand nothing that is not right, it will submit to nothing that is wrong." Autograph letters of his were read by Mrs. James Mersereau—one written in 1797 to John Sevier of Tennessee, and another from the Hermitage in 1823 to Major James McGlossall of the Fortieth Regiment, U. S. I., at Pensacola, Florida. Rare old prints of himself and the Hermitage and autographs, the property of Mrs. Mersereau's father, Mr. Wm. H. Fry, also clippings from old papers of that period, were on exhibition. A number of relics which had been presented at different times to the Chapter were also on exhibition under the care of Miss Fager, the custodian, and added their interest to those pertaining to President Jackson. These include a covered tin cup, carried through the entire War of 1812 by the grandfather of the regent; a piece of wood from the battleship New Orleans, built at Sackett's Harbor in 1814, the largest war vessel ever built up to that time, but never launched, and a copy of the New York Morning Post of Friday, November 7, 1783, are presented by Mrs. Mabel Crouse Jones; two promissory notes of 1812, donated by Mrs. Richard Hummell,

and a fac-simile copy of George Washington's accounts with the United States from June, 1775 to June, 1783, belonging to Mrs. William P. Denehey.
William F. Denehy.

Mrs. Jones, regent, gave an account of the State meeting in Philadelphia and also one of her current event talks touching on the Chicago Strike, the Maine Prohibition Laws, Conditions in Russia, the Triumph of the Yacht Atlantic, the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and the death of Hiram Cronk. The music of Mrs. E. Z. Gross, consisting of the cradle songs of the Scotch, North Germany and German-American and Russian, the piano solo by Miss Dorothea Jones of Poldinis' Dancing Doll, and patriotic songs added to the charm of the occasion. Luncheon was served by Mrs. Denehy, the decorations being all patriotic.

MAINE.

The Daughters of 1812, State of Maine, held the last business meeting of the season at the pleasant home of our chaplain, Mrs. Gardner C. Libby, Saco, Me., June 7. Resolutions were read and accepted on the death of our esteemed member and "Real Daughter," Mrs. Isaac L. Carme. Committees on the presentation of picture to Willard School and Memorial Day reported. Mrs. Hannah Pillsbury Carter was admitted to membership. After the meeting Mrs. Libby served a course dinner. Mrs. Libby was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Emerson. The day was fine and a large number present.

A most successful "Field Day" was held on July 13 at Cape Cottage, with dinner at the Casino, after which all attended the summer theatre to see "The Climbers." It was a perfect summer day and a most enjoyable affair in every way. This Society takes its regular place in connection with the other patriotic societies in serving as guides for the Longfellow House. This year it has been on Wednesdays from June 21 to July 26. We meet very interesting people there. Twenty-four thousand have visited the house since 1900. There is one room called the "1812 Room" in which many relics of the War of 1812 are displayed. On the days when this Society serves a large placard is hung in the hall: "The United States Daughters of 1812 are serving as guides to-day." Perfect harmony exists among the members and all want another outing. The committee for the Longfellow House are Mrs. C. A. Dwyer, president of the State of Maine Society; Mrs. F. L. Cram, Mrs. Louise McKenney, Mrs. W. T. Small, Mrs. Hubbs, Miss May Johnson, Miss Darton, Miss Glenn Foster, Miss Susan Norton, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss Florence Venner.

Mrs. C. A. Dyer,
Pres. N. S. U. S. D. 1812, State of Maine.

ALABAMA.

Alabama has entered the last of her organizing members, and will now be in line to be the next State organized. Mrs. William Mudd Jordan, wife of Judge Jordan, of Birmingham, is the Organizing President.

VERMONT.

When a truly good man is taken from his home—from those who really love him and trust him, and rely upon him—from the church where he is doing so much good—from the country to which he is so loyal—when it is in the prime of life and usefulness—then is the day of mourning. And this is the case now in Brattleboro, where our State President, whom we all love, and who is our treasurer in the National Society, is mourning the loss of a husband after just the short illness of a few days which comes with that fell disease—pneumonia. This Society mourns him because he gave it his interest and his sympathy in all its work, which, to him seemed to be worth while, and to meet with his appreciation, and he encouraged and held out the helping hand with that courtesy which a true "gentleman in the best sense of the word," knows so well how to do. Mr. Jenne was himself a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Loyal Legion. Had been a member of the Vermont National Guard and was Colonel of the Vermont Division of the Sons of Veterans. The National Society took pleasure in sending in his memory their gift of flowers—the Society's emblem—the white carnation.

The appointment of Mrs. Jenne as the first and Organizing President of Vermont expired on June 27. The Society met on that date and unanimously elected Mrs. Jenne again to the State Presidency, notwithstanding that she felt she must give up. Their trust and loyalty held her in her place to the great pleasure and with the congratulations of all the National officers. The other officers elected were as follows:

First Vice-President, Mrs. J. G. Ullery.
Second Vice-President, Mrs. H. E. Bond.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. E. White.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Thompson.
Treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Field.
Registrar, Mrs. Della Sherman.
All the above are of Brattleboro.
Historian, Mrs. L. B. Lord, of Burlington.
Auditor, Miss Minnie Walker, of West Clarendon.
Chaplain, Mrs. Agnes G. Root, of Bennington.
Board of Councillors, Mrs. Geo. S. Dowley and Mrs. C. E. Glidden, for three years. Mrs. Levi Fuller and Mrs. C. A. Moore, for two years. Mrs. Fred. Holden and Mrs. E. R. Bemis, for one year.

MICHIGAN.

The National Society of the United States Daughters of 1812, State of Michigan, held their last regular meeting of the season on May 16 at the beautiful summer home of Mrs. L. M. B. Slocum, and of Mrs. J. B. Nichols, situated on Slocum's Island, about twenty miles south of Detroit. Mrs. Slocum is one of the six "Real Daughters" of the Michigan Society, another being Mrs. Lucy S. Griggs, who at this meeting read an interesting paper on "The Establishment of the Church in Michigan." Mrs. Griggs was at one time a pupil of the Rev. John Montieth, the first resident Protestant minister of Detroit, and spoke with feeling of her former pastor and teacher.

The President, Mrs. B. C. Whitney, gave a glowing account of her recent visit in New Orleans and of the many courtesies shown her by the "Daughters" of that city. Mrs. Whitney traveled day and night in order to be present at this meeting.

The Society feels gratified over the year's work; several new members have been added; the literary programme has been carried out in full, and the outlook for the future is encouraging. Word has just reached us that our bill for an appropriation of $5,000 to aid in the erection of a monument to Major-General Macomb in the city of Detroit, has at last passed both branches of the State Legislature. After seven long years of patient working and waiting the "Daughters" have at last triumphed and General Macomb will have a fitting monument, and Michigan will show her appreciation of a gallant soldier who deserves well of the State of his nativity. Much honor for having achieved this triumph may be given to the following officers of the State Society: Mrs. B. C. Whitney, president; Mrs. J. V. Moran, vice-president; Mrs. W. R. Farrand, treasurer; Mrs. S. E. Diltz, secretary.

Sons of the Revolution.

The annual report of the managers of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution concerns itself chiefly with the death, June 20, 1904, of Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the Society since its organization, and from whom it receives a library, many relics, and the proceeds of 23 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, for liquidating the debt on Fraunce's Tavern, to be a memorial to him. The society, in recognition of Mr. Tallmadge's long and faithful service and his generous gifts, has set apart his birthday, January 24, for special honor, to be known as "Tallmadge Day," and will meet hereafter on that day instead of on the anniversary of the Battle of Kingsbridge. The Tallmadge relics include a library of 1,500 or 2,000 volumes, a collection of Shakespeareana, a gold repeating watch presented by Napoleon to Talma, the original death mask of Cromwell, the Sharpless portrait of Washington, the Yale certificate and the continental commissions of Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, with his orderly book and spurs, sword, and other personal records, and General George Clinton's sword.

The Society now owns 146-8 West Fifty-fifth street, Manhattan, valued at $60,000; 23 Gramercy Park, at $60,000, and Fraunce's Tavern, "which is priceless." The Society will erect a monument to President Tallmadge in the Vanderpool plot in Litchfield, Conn., and place a window in St. Mark's, in the Bowery, to his memory, and will comply with the request of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to erect a tablet, on the site of the old Peter Livingston sugar house in Liberty street, used as a prison during the war.

No high school essays were sufficient merit to earn the first prize, but other medals were awarded as follows: Collegiate—Samuel D. Nissenson, Abraham Rockmore and Jacob S. Schapiro, all of the College of the City of New York, and high school—Franklin R. Brown of the Buffalo Central, and Reginald H. Burdick of the Syracuse School.

The Society elected during the year 81 members, dropped 12, accepted resignations of 30, transferred 7 to other societies, and lost by death 43, including Samuel P. Avery, a life member, and since 1906 a member of the Board of Managers. Treasurer Arthur M. Hatch reports the real estate of the Society at $177,000, upon which are mortgages of $80,000; the rentals being $8,293.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

W. A. Butterfield, Publisher, Boston.

An Address, delivered in 1802, in various town in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, by Mrs. Deborah Sampson Gannett, of Sharon, Mass., a soldier of the American Revolution. Reprinted with an introduction by Eugene Tappan, Secretary of the Sharon Historical Society. Containing a portrait from the original copper engraved by Graham in 1797. Bound on boards with leather back. Price, 75c., net. Of this valuable reprint, of the address of the woman who as Robert Shurtleff served in the 4th Massachusetts Regiment until she was honorably discharged in 1783, having served three years, but few copies are for sale.

The Burrows Brothers, Publishers, Cleveland.

"A History of the United States and Its People," from their earliest records to the present time by Elroy McKendree Avery.

A most valuable addition to the histories of the United States will be the twelve volumes by Doctor Avery. His style is vigorous, lucid and fascinating. He is a brilliant writer and in his treatment of his vast and complicated subject he has succeeded in a remarkable degree in combining simplicity with fullness, at the same time preserving the proper relation of parts to each other and to the whole. A carefully prepared and full index to the set will appear in the last volume. At the end of each volume a carefully prepared bibliographical appendix for each chapter to the volume will appear. The type, composition and press-work and fine paper, together with the illustrations and binding of rich red silk ribbed cloth, will make the set in every way desirable. Price, in cloth, 12 volumes, $6.25, net, per volume; half Levant, $12.50, net, per volume; full Levant, $17.50 per volume.

The Century Co., Publishers, New York.

"Captain Myles Standish," by Tudor Jenks. This new biography contains a history of the stirring events in the records of our Pilgrim fathers' voyage to New England and the incidents which marked the first years of their life in this new country. The life of Captain Myles Standish is so closely identified with the beginnings of our nation's history, that the story of his life is the story of the Pilgrims' first years. The story is accurate as well as readable. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price, $1.20, net.

"Washington and the West," with Commentary by Archer Butler Hulbert.

Being the diary of George Washington from September, 1784, kept during his journey to the Ohio Basin in the interest of a commercial union between the Great Lakes and the Potomac River. With four maps and half-tone of Washington's mill from photograph. Printed on buff paper. Price, $2.00, net

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J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co., New York.

"The House by the River," by Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," keeps up the interest of the reader until the close of the book. Every one will imagine what the end ought to be but nearly every one will be surprised at the intensely interesting development at the close of the last chapter. Cloth bound. Price $1.00.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York.

"The House of Mirth," by Edith Wharton, pictures with great vividness the social conditions in New York Society to-day. The heroine is placed in the gayest society without the money to keep up her position. Her love story and the terrible predicament into which her circumstances force her, the dramatic situations relieved by the witty and satirical handling of the gay society background make a great book. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.50.

"Fisherman's Luck," by Henry Van Dyke. A new edition; antique laid paper; finely illustrated in color. Makes a fine gift book. Price $1.50.

J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

"The Wife of the Secretary of State," by Ella Middleton Tybout. A story of mystery, intrigue and love, the scene laid in Washington. The characters representing some of the best-known figures in capital life. Miss Tybout's stories have made her widely known to thousands of people. Her "Poketown People" last year was a great success. This new novel will entertain every one who likes to guess at a secret and who enjoys a thoroughly good love story. Cloth bound, frontispiece. Price $1.50.

Macmillan Co., Publishers, New York.

"The Fair Maid of Graystones," by Beulah Marie Dix, is a stirring chronicle of the adventures of a brave lad, who at the opening of the story is engaged in a fight in Colchester's old church of St. Andrews with one of his guards. The events which lead up to the Fair Maid as his wife presiding at a feast in the last chapter are told in a picturesque and delightful style that keeps the reader's interest to the closing page. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price $1.50.

"The Industrial History of the United States," by Katherine Coman. This work was designed for the use of High Schools and Colleges. The author, who is Professor of Economics and Sociology in Wellesley College, has made this work a valuable one for reference as well as interesting for the general reader. Cloth, illustrated. Price $1.25.

"The Road Builders," by Samuel Merwin, is a thrilling story of the construction of a railroad. The story is as full of vim and vigor as was "Calumet K," by the same author. The tale narrates how Carhart undertook to construct the railroad across Texas against great natural difficulties and all the obstacles that the builders of the rival road could contrive. Cloth bound, illustrated. Price $1.50.

"A Self-Supporting Home," by Kate V. Saint Maur, describes in detail how the author went to work with no capital to make a self-supporting country home. The book is fully illustrated and intelligently written and practical. Cloth bound. Price $1.75.

Laird and Lee, Publishers, Chicago.

"The Son of the Swordmaker," by Opie Read. A dramatic story of the life of a Roman soldier and his stirring adventures among the Gauls, Britains, Franks, and in Palestine, including a vivid picture of life among the Druids—a princess of this race being the heroine. The cold, hopeless philosophy of the Romans and the revivifying faith of the gentle Nazarene hold the reader's attention with a peculiar fascination. The volume is attractively bound in cloth; cover design; illustrated—two colored and six half-tone engravings. Price $1.50.

"Webster's New Standard Dictionary," published by Laird and Lee, Chicago, is as full of information as a 12mo little book can well be. For general use, it cannot help becoming popular. Its convenient size makes it especially adapted to the use of young people. Illustrated in text and plates; flexible cover; polished edges and index

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Little, Brown and Co., Publishers, Boston.

"The True Story of Paul Revere," by Charles Ferris Gettemy. This authentic biography of Paul Revere will appeal to all lovers of the heroes of our early history for independence. The author has brought much valuable information to the reader's attention and has illustrated the text from photographs, making an attractive book. This is a volume that the patriotic societies could add with advantage to their libraries. Cloth bound. Price $1.50.

Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, Publishers, Boston.

"When Grandmamma Was Fourteen," by Marion Harland. Through the eyes of fourteen-year old Molly Boswell, the reader sees much that is quaint, amusing and pathetic in Richmond as it was before the war. It is thoroughly a girl's book, and is written in the pleasing style which is characteristic of its author. Cloth; illustrated. Price $1.25.

"The Runaway Donkey and Other Rhymes for Children," by Emilie Poulsson, is especially fitted for the little people of the kindergarten age. The book is handsomely illustrated by L.

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"Real Boys," by Henry A. Shute. The readers who enjoyed and grew young again in the reading of "The Real Diary of a Real Boy," and the "Sequel," cannot help being interested in the story of "Real Boys," written by one of them from a retrospective view. While it does not contain the quaint orthography of the boy—yet the humor is still there. Cloth bound; illustrated. Price $1.00.

The Everett Press Co., Boston, Mass.

"Letters to Beany and The Love Letters of Plupy Shute," by Henry A. Shute, have the true ring of early boyhood letter writing. They are brim full of humor and carry one back to the days when one wrote or received just such letters. Any one, who can restore one's youth as can Judge Shute, deserves lasting thanks. Bound attractively. Price 50c.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

"A Sword of the Old Frontier," by Randall Parrish. This romance narrates the stirring adventures of the Chevalier de Coubert at the time of Pontiac's famous conspiracy. It is a thrilling tale of Fort Charles and Detroit—and the reader's interest does not lag from cover to cover. Cloth; illustrated. Price $1.50.

"Ben Blair," by Will Lillibridge, is a story of South Dakota ranch life. The local color of Western scenes will be enjoyed by those not acquainted with them and appreciated thoroughly by those familiar with Western life. A love story of stirring interest keeps the reader's interest from flagging to the end of the book. Cloth bound; frontispiece. Price $1.50.

Small, Maynard & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

"Where Copper Was King," by James North Wright, is a tale of early mining days on Lake Superior. The author in his introduction says: "It will not be many years before the last of the small number of persons who are qualified to speak as eyewitnesses of those scenes will have passed away and a distinct phase of the progress of civilization in this country will be known only by its results." A pretty love story runs through the book—but it is the life portrayed of the miners that holds the reader's best attention. Cloth. Price $1.50.

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Harper Brothers, Publishers, New York.

"The Debtor," by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. This popular author, whose New England tales have touched the hearts of thousands of readers, has in this novel drawn a hero of no common sort and his career is appealingly portrayed. It is a well-told tale and the reader is sure to follow with interest the fortunes of the debtor. Cloth bound. Price $1.50.

"History of the United States—1856—1905," by Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The original edition of the History of the United States of America, by T. W. Higginson, only extended to the close of Jackson's administration, March 4, 1837. It was accorded high rank and praise by the readers of history. Concise, still comprehensive and enjoyable reading, it at once became a highly appreciated work in its scope. Now it being thought wise, the publishers have prepared this new edition, enlarged and revised to date. It is a fascinating book and is entitled to high commendation by the public. Profusely illustrated. Price $2.00, net. New York and London.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A fancy Fair, given under the auspices of the New York State Daughters of the Revolution, will be held early in December at the Waldorf-Astoria. The object of the Fair is to raise funds toward erecting a memorial to mark a Revolutionary landmark; this sort of work being the regular work of the Society. The Fair is in charge of a Committee headed by Mrs. William F. Coxford and Mrs. J. H. Abeel, ex-officio, and the various Chapters will have tables displaying novelties and fancy articles especially appropriate for the winter season. The Junior Sons and Daughters will be represented by the presence of little boys and girls, and some of them will be in charge of exhibits of their own.

The past year has added so many new members to the state, it is thought that the Fair will awaken increased enthusiasm for patriotic work, and receive the patronage of persons who in this way may make a tribute to Revolutionary history.

In commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British, the Daughters of the Revolution of New York State gave a luncheon at the Hotel Savoy. Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, president-general of the National Society, was seated at the guests' table with Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, State regent; Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. John H. Abeel, Mrs. Z. Mayhew, Mrs. Joseph Casey and Mrs. David Carr.

Samuel Adams Chapter, D. A. R., held its November meeting at the clubhouse in Methuen. There was a large attendance, each member having the privilege of inviting one guest. The regent, Mrs. Barnes, presided. After singing "America," the routine business was speedily disposed of and the afternoon was then devoted to a lecture on "Old China," by Mrs. Silvio M. Gozzaldi, regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R., of Cambridge. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive and was much enjoyed. Many in attendance brought specimens of rare china which were easily identified by Mrs. Gozzaldi.

There is a large book outside the door of the chief of the bureau of navigation in the Navy Department, Washington, in which all naval officers who report at the department are expected to write their names, when they arrived, and the probable date of their departure. The other day, a number of young women who are attending the congress of the D. A. R., at the capital, explored the department. They found the register, and filled a page with entries like this before Admiral Taylor's horrified messenger found out what was happening: "Name, Mary Jones, Oshkosh; date of arrival, April 27th; date of probable departure, unknown."—San Francisco Argonaut.

THE "STRAIN OF THE AMERICAN LIFE."

From "With Walt Whitman in Camden," in the November Century.

April 16, 1888.—Speaking of the "strain of American life," W. declared that "every man is trying to outdo every other man—giving up modesty, giving up honesty, giving up generosity, to do it; creating a war, every man against every man; the whole wretched business falsely keyed by money-ideals, money-politics, money-religious, money-men."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Esq. New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Will you kindly advise us if you publish "The National Register of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," giving the names and addresses of all members throughout the country, and if so, upon what terms it can be purchased?

We are about to publish the second instalment of "The American Nation: A History," under the editorship of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart. This is the history that was considered by the American Historical Association at Dr. Hart's suggestion.

Will you please inform us if it would be permissible for us to obtain a copy of the Register of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the exclusive use of sending an announcement of this new work?

Thanking you in advance for any information that you may give us, we remain, Respectfully yours,

HARPER & BROTHERS.

SAN JOSE, CAL., August 8, 1905.

"Spirit of '76" Publishing Co.,
239 Broadway, N. Y.

Gentlemen.—With this find W. F. & Co.'s M. O. No. Y506682 for one dollar, to pay the within bill. I am very sorry that I cannot continue my subscription, but the same conditions still exist as when I wrote before asking for the continuation of my subscription to cease. I am reading but very little. Don't read our own home papers. My family are all away but my wife, and she reads but very little. So kindly mark after my name that my subscription is to cease with the present number. Have passed the "threescore and ten" mark by a number of years, and feel that now I am on the *"last row,"* and should take a rest. Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL HOPKINS WAGENER.

WORCESTER, March 14, 1905.

L. H. CORNISH:

Dear Sir—I received a statement saying that I owed the SPIRIT OF '76 Co. $1.00 from last October to September, 1905. It was a mistake on my part, for I was thinking the year did not run out until January, 1905. You sent me word about my renewal for another year, but I had made up my mind not to take it any more, so thought no more about it, but I should have answered you and let you know, but it slipped my mind, and the reason is I do not belong to the Society of the S. of the A. Revolution, so thought I would not continue any longer, but since getting your note to-day I have made up my mind that I will continue for one year. I am a Civil War Veteran, and have about all I can attend to, but if there was a chance here in W. I might join them. In haste,

Yours truly, WILLIAM H. STOWE.
40 Elliott Street, Worcester, Mass.

1855—1905. MR. L. H. CORNISH.

Half a century, and yet to-day,
He looks as young and feels as gay,
As he did at forty or thirty-five;
I doubt me not, he will contrive,
To feel as young at three-score-ten,—
'Tis the spirit, not years, that ages men,—
And Dr. Osler, whate'er his view,
When he is seventy will say it's true.
I have digressed, for I started to say,
Many returns of your natal day,
Till far on the western slope of life,
You, and your better half, your wife,
With your children and grandchildren at your knee,
Celebrate then your century.

Yours sincerely,
M. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

May 23, 1905.

[Written in honor of the Editor's birthday. The morning we were fifty we ran a half mile before breakfast, and at dinner our eldest presented us with a running suit.—Ed.]

FOR EXCHANGE

I have a Remington Typewriter, an Al Vista Camera, a Columbia Phonograph, for large or small cylinders, fifty concert records, a Webster International Dictionary, and various books on American family history.

What will you give me in exchange for any or all of them?

I want an old-fashioned long snare drum, also an old-fashioned barrel bass drum, old furniture or something else you may have that you will swap for what I offer. Address the Editor, SPIRIT OF '76, New York.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

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The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

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ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895.

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

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Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

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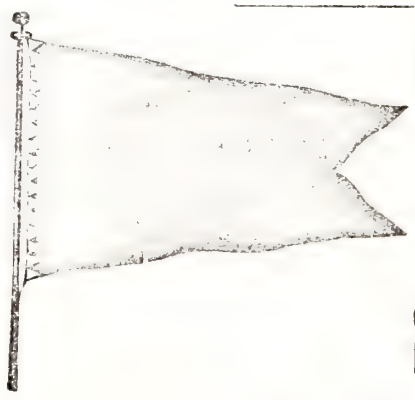
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SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12. JANUARY, 1906. NO. 1.

HISTORIC FISHKILL.

BY ADELAIDE SKEEL.

It is a foregone conclusion that the work of an historic society or publication is to stimulate present endeavor by recalling the achievements of the past. Other organizations and other literary presentations care for the urgent needs of the present, or occupy themselves with the coming necessities of the future, but the historian deals only with yesterday. He rejoices in his opportunity when a passing tourist pauses in his travels to ask, "What happened here?" It is the old Hebraic question, "What mean these stones?"

Owing to the untiring efforts during the last quarter of a century of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Members of the Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of 1812, and kindred guilds, that, to-day, he who gasolines by in a motor car, he who speeds along on a wheel, he who walks and he who runs may read on marble shaft and bronze tablet, on stained glass window and shining brass, what happened here and there and everywhere a century and more ago. Sometimes, indeed, the names of the committee who marked the hallowed spot outshine in size of type the significance of the spot itself, but where will not egotism get in its entering wedge? To eliminate the personal is to weaken the human interest, so let us deal charitably with those who chip "ERECTED BY ———," in bolder letters than the words, usually on the second line, "IN MEMORY OF ———."

An elusive charm, none the less satisfying because intangible, attaches itself to all historic pilgrimages. What one hopes is going to happen may never happen, what is happening may be sordid and disappointing, but one can



LARGE OAK AT DENNING'S POINT.

reckon with surety on what has happened. Vain are the trumped-up *rechauffe* campaign lies of modern triflers who tell us of the "Real Washingtons, Franklins, Lafayettes." We know better. The past is safe in the keeping of documents, letters, maps, land surveys and authentic authorities, and, if a few legends, like lichens to a dead stump, attach themselves to the truth, let us deal tenderly with them, for the dead are with God.

A little tour is as good as a long one, and to run but a century back as delightful as to run a thousand years, since in either case one rids oneself of the present. For instance, there is Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, modern to the core, trolley roads intersect its streets, an incline railway leads up its highest mountain to land one at a casino and dancing platform, heavy trucks laden with daily necessities wait at the landing to cross the ferry to Newburgh, travelers with no thought but to catch the Albany flyer stand on the station platform and fuss about checking their baggage. This is To-Day. Suppose one takes a peep at Yesterday. This whole vicinity is rich in historical association, and each little outlying village vies with its neighbor for precedence in Revolutionary glory. On the south side of the Fishkill ferry, a few minutes walk from Dutchess Junction, one may visit Denning's



VERPLANCK HOUSE.

Point, now a brickyard, known in the days of Washington as Presqu-Ile. Here, under an enormous oak, still standing, the Commander-in-Chief used to wait for his letters when his headquarters were at Newburgh, for Fishkill has the honor of having been one of the first of the seven post offices in the State of New York. At the north of the ferry on the Poughkeepsie road stands the Verplanck house on land granted to this family in the times of the redman. Here Baron Steuben held his headquarters through the courtesy of the Verplancks, and here at the close of the war, the Society of the Cincinnati was formed in a long, low parlor at the southern side of the mansion. Following a path across the lawns and over the iron tracks of the Grand Central railroad, one may stand on the small rocky promontory which juts out into the Hudson and which boasts itself as the legendary landing of Henry Hudson and his Half-Moon crew. For details, one must credit one's imagination and draw large drafts on the bank of family pride. Taking the trolley road eastward and northward from the ferry, one passes two old stone gateposts which mark the former entrance to a handsome estate at Matteawan. Here live the Brinckerhoff family who keep alive the ancient traditions of the hospitable home. The house was known as the Teller house and was owned by a famous woman called Madam Brett. She was the daughter of an ex-mayor of New York, and had health, wealth and wisdom. Her mill was so notable that mile stones marked distance from it to lesser places of interest. She entertained distinguished

guests and the low, shingled roof has sheltered Schenck, Sackett, Yates, and other great men in the old days. We peep through the trees and catch glimpses over the flapping clotheslines in the yards of the modern houses built on its road front of the now neglected lawn and gardens.

Before passing through Glenham, if one wishes to be side-tracked, he may take a branch road to the foot of North Beacon, be cabled up the incline, and visit the spot where a monument marks the lighting of the fires in the Revolutionary days.

It is at Fishkill Village, however, that the trolley terminus brings us to the focus of historic interest. Fishkill as a depot of the army supplies, made its influence



HOUSE IN WHICH HARVEY BIRCH WAS CONFINED.

strongly felt during the seven years' struggle. As early as the organization of the Committee of Safety at the outbreak of the war, the importance of this place was realized. When Washington, driven up the Hudson from New York, waited at New Windsor below Newburgh to watch the enemy's tactics, he planned for possible retreat through the Highlands. Here, at Fishkill Village, in a narrow mountain pass, marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, were the earthworks, scarcely to be dignified as forts, which stood as sentinels to guard the country. The possession of the Hudson River was the struggle of both Continental and Redcoat from '76 to '83, since this arm of the sea divided the eastern states from the southern, and whichever army gained its water, was the victor over the rest of the country. These little forts were designed to serve as a means of retreat, or as breastworks of defense in case of attack, but no battle was ever fought within their precincts.

At Brinckerhoff one visits the Mathew Brinckerhoff house, where Lafayette lay ill of a fever, was carefully nursed and recovered. Some historians say the fever was nothing less than smallpox, but let us rather believe it malarial and inocuous, since it is a delight to enter the most charming home of the Brinckerhoff family to-day and see the four-posted bedstead without fear of microbes. Beyond the windows is the graveyard where a tablet marks the resting place of thousands of soldiers who died at Fishkill, not on the battle field, but of hunger, nakedness and starvation, within the village itself. Here too is the Star Mill which Washington's soldiers rebuilt after it had been wantonly destroyed. It has been recently simply marked by Melzingah Chapter, D. A. R., but not re-shingled. Perhaps this will be a later and more prosaic work of this patriotic society. Not far, as the crow flies or an automobile travels, is Swartoutville, where Washington made his headquarters. I visited this delightful old home of the Brinckerhoff family (what the Verplancks and the Van Wycks do not own in Fishkill the Brickerhoffs possess as a rule), and found the date 1738 on one of its gables. It is a matter of history that Colonel Brinckerhoff read prayers each night before the Commander went to bed, and that his wife tucked the blankets around him after he was in bed, so he had positively nothing left to do but sleep.

Returning to Fishkill Village, proper, one must see the old Wharton house, built in 1735 by Cornelius Van Wyck and occupied by his descendants till within a few years. "*Here,*" writes a great, great grandson, "*have been received General Washington, Generals Putnam, Steuben, Lafayette, and distinguished citizens like Jay and Alexander Hamilton. In comparison with the facts it is of small importance whether Miss Frances Wharton and Major Dunwoodie were married in the east or west room of this old mansion—when we know that as fictitious persons they were not here at all.*" Oh, most wise chronicler of authentic fact, are you sure these fictitious persons, real to every reader of Cooper's Spy, are not more alive than those whose names you so learnedly mention?

The two churches which claim attention in Fishkill are the Dutch and old Trinity. They stand on opposite sides of the quiet street, one, the Dutch, bears the date of the early part of the eighteenth century, although the present structure was rebuilt and much altered later; the other, old Trinity, was built in 1769. Trinity Church was used as a hospital during the Revolution and later as the meeting place of the Provincial Congress of the State in 1776, but presently abandoned for the Dutch, which, the minutes state, was in "a cleanlier condition." The Dutch church was also used as a prison. Not far in an adjacent field stood the walnut tree, recently blown down, to which



THE OLD DUTCH CHURCH.

prisoners used to be bound when flogged, and in whose huge trunk an iron ring was found imbedded in corroboration of the tale. More noteworthy and peaceful is the site of the office or shop where Samuel Loudon, the courageous editor of a Whig paper printed the constitution of the State of New York, said to be "the first and most important book ever published in America." Let us close this historic pilgrimage by recalling the fact that here at Fishkill, John Bailey forged the sword of Washington, a sword never drawn save in a just quarrel, never sheathed but with honor.

EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA

By Mrs. C. Murray Hyde.

When Governor Johnstone was forced to resign from the Peace Commission because of his too liberal and enthusiastic execution of the instructions given to him by his King, he wrote a curt and characteristic letter to Lord Carlisle. It was in the third person, as follows:

"Mr. George Johnstone send his compliments to Lord Carlisle and returns the Papers his Lordship was so good as to send. 'Nothing is more contemptible than a retreating Amy or a Supplicating Prince,' was an Observation of the Marquis of Montrose, and Lord Bacon has remarked, 'That no Body of Men ever thanked you for clemency who were not first sensible of your power.'"

These quotations were sarcastically made in reference to the King's policy in planning the campaign of 1778, which opened with the Evacuation of Philadelphia. That an army of over twenty-one-thousand men, in the finest condition, most perfectly equipped, and fortified before an enemy, half clothed and hungry, would abandon a most important military position and retreat through the enemy's country, amazed friend and foe. Critical and inimical Europe smiled in scorn and contempt; proud and patriotic Britons boldly resented the insult to British arms; while the Americans, in dread, awaited some more formidable attack—no one dreaming that so powerful an army could be retreating in angry despair. Men and governments attributed every motive, save this, to a maneuver so apparently disastrous and weak.

When Parliament opened for the season of 1777-78, the King demanded men and money to further prosecute the war in America. That he presumed to demand aroused angry opposition on the part of the great whig leaders in Parliament. Appropriations were made, but they did not meet the King's desires. Then came tidings of the surrender of the Army of the North at Saratoga, revealing the character and strength of the American farmer-soldiers—men from the plow able to conquor the hardened veterans of England and Germany.

Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee, had been upon the continent a year and had negotiated a "contract" with the French Farmers-General (of Finance) to supply them with tobacco, receiving in return military supplies. England had controlled this most lucrative colonial trade, the revenues from which would now benefit the colonies themselves. The friendly attention given to the American Commissioners by the powers of the Continent led English statesmen to suspect a treaty of some kind between the Houses of Bourbon and the rebellious colonies. Men employed in the secret service watched the Americans incessantly. The coachman who drove Benjamin Franklin every evening from Paris to Versailles, while he negotiated the Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with County Vergenese, was a spy and the servant of an English emissary. In anticipation of a treaty, some British statesmen especially interested in American property and investments, pressed forward conciliatory measures and Parliament passed the two bills, not too willingly, presented by Lord North, on February 17th, 1778.

Intensely selfish and avaricious George III. lived meanly at Buckingham House, while he spent more than his yearly income of over one million pounds, principally in the purchase of influence, to establish the supremacy of the Crown. This was his dearest purpose, the defeat of the Whigs and the conquest of the colonies his surest means. The Bills of Conciliation, promising not to "impose any duty, taxes or assessments whatever * * in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as it may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the product of such duties to be always paid and applied to and for the use of the colony in which the same shall be levied," and the appointment of Commissioners to make a treaty of peace based upon those authorized promises, would finally destroy, if successful, the King's claim upon all colonial duties in America.

At Whitehall, on March 8th, 1778, Lord George German issued the King's secret instruction to Sir Henry Clinton, out-lining the plans for the summer campaign of the British forces in America, in part, as follows:

* * * * *

"It is therefore recommended to you, if you should find it impracticable to bring Mr. Washington to a general and decisive Action early in the Campaign, to relinquish the Idea of carrying on offensive Operations against the Rebels within land, and, as soon as the season will permit, to embark such a body of Troops as can be spared from the defense of the Posts you may think necessary to maintain, on board of Transports, under the Conduct of a proper number of the King's Ships, with orders to attack the Posts on the coast, from New York to Nova Scotia, and to seize and destroy every Ship or Vessel in the different Creeks or Harbours, wherever it is found practicable to penetrate; as also to destroy all Wharfs and Stores, and Materials for Ship-building, so as to incapacitate them from raising a marine, or continuing their depredations upon the Trade of this Kingdom, which has been already so much annoyed by their Ships of War and Privateers."

* * * * *

"but I am commanded to say to you, that the Object appears to the King of such Importance, that should you be of Opinion a number of Troops, sufficient to ensure success in the different Enterprizes, cannot be spared with safety to Philadelphia, it is his Majesty's Pleasure that you do consult with the Admiral upon the most proper Situation for establishing a Post upon the Delaware River if you shall think a Post upon that River necessary, capable of being defended by a small body of men, and of giving Protection to the Ships, which it may be necessary to station in that River, and that when you shall have taken such measures as you and the Admiral shall judge necessary and effectual for obstructing the navigation of the River by the Rebels, you do withdraw the Troops from Philadelphia, and leaving a sufficient Garrison on the Post, you may have established, embark the rest and proceed to New York, with such part as you shall not think necessary for the service above mentioned. I would not, however, be understood to convey it to you as his Majesty's Opinion that the Possession of Philadelphia is an object of small importance, on the contrary, his Majesty conceives the possession of it may be attended with many advantages, and that the abandoning it may be productive of some ill consequences and therefore, it is his Majesty's Wish that you may be able to retain it, and he consents to your withdrawing from it only upon the supposition that the service I have been pointing out to you, cannot, in your Opinion, be effected while it is retained."

In these instructions plans were also made for campaigns in Georgia and South Carolina, the purpose of which was "to prevent the Congress from availing themselves of the Staple Commodity Tobacco."

On March 13th, the Peace Commissioners appointed

(Continued on page 7.)

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. ELWOOD CORNING,

EDITOR.

New York Office, 15 VANDEWATER STREET.

Newburgh Office 48 and 50 SMITH STREET.

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9 Locust St., Rochester, N. Y.
Dec. 27, 1905.

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THE EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

[*Continued from page 5*]

by the King, met for the first time at Lord North's to receive outlines of instructions and express their views concerning the business of their commission. Lord North, Prime Minister; Lord George Germain, Secretary of Colonial Affairs; Lord Thurlow, Attorney-General; Alexander Wedderburn, Solicitor-General; Mr. William Eden; Mr. Jackson, who was later asked to resign in favor of Mr. George Johnstone; and the Earl of Carlisle, Chief of the Commission, were present. The Earl thus describes the meeting:

"Little passed of any real importance, and I confess I came away by no means edified with the conversation, and not a little shocked at the slovenly manner with which an affair so serious in its nature had been dismissed. But the sulkiness of some, the childishness of others, and the haste with which everything was hurried did not long remain unaccounted-for, for on that day Administration had found their error with regard to the intentions of France. Mons. de Noailes had received his orders to fling off the mask, and had fairly told us that there was little left for us to do but to form a commercial treaty similar to that which was actually concluded between the King his Master and the UNITED independent States of America."

* * * * *

"From this period so many clouds began to spread around us that I had my doubts for some time whether the idea of sending the Commission was not and ought not to be totally abandoned."

On March 20th, "their Majesties gave the PATRIOTIC as well as MUSICAL world a treat by having Handel's celebrated oratorio of Judas Maccabeus performed by their command at Drury Lane. The very great applause given to the above performance, particularly in the songs of 'ARM!—ARM!—YE BRAVE!' 'SOUND AN ALARM!' and all those animating parts of that noble oration which breathes a Martial spirit showed as if the audience was filled with a true spirit of indignation and resentment against our natural and insidious enemy, and as Judas is described 'was like a lion's whelp roaring for ITS PREY!'"

Every British yeoman and apprentice was ready to fight in defence of his home and shout vengeance against Frenchmen, but to leave his home defenceless, cross the ocean and fight against his own country-men, with whom he half sympathized in their resistance to taxation was another matter. It was no light task to obtain men to fill the transports, at that moment fitting, at Portsmouth. All night the dark narrow streets of old London, about the docks and shipping on the Thames, even on board trading vessels loaded and about to sail, the pressgangs seized men and forced them into his Majesty's service.

The King at this juncture, three times within four days, threatened to abdicate the throne, rather than yield to the control of a Whig ministry. Even against the advice of his favorite ministers he stubbornly persisted in prosecuting the war in America. Through the Board of Trade and Plantations he held control of colonial affairs. Colonial appointments and revenues gave him the means to influence the votes of members of Parliament and so sustain his kingly prerogatives—always his ruling passion. All duties from the West Indies were a part of the "Civil List." He undoubtedly hoped finally to increase that list by revenues from the other conquered American colonies. The announcement of the treaty, bringing with it the certainty of war with France and a French fleet in American waters, changed his motives, plans and purposes, and made necessary new instructions to the Commander-in-Chief in Philadelphia. In these instructions, issued on March 21st, Sir Henry Clinton was ordered to embark on transports, at Philadelphia, all but six thousand of the Troops, immediately under his command and send them, under convoy of the main part of the fleet then in American waters, without delay to the West Indies, Florida and the Southern Provinces—The Crown Provinces. He himself, with the six thousand to proceed to New York—"that important Post, the possession of which will be necessary to give dignity and effect to the Commissioners' negotiations." "Should the war continue," said Lord George Germain, "I will still hope you may find means in conjunction with the squadron that will be left in North America to keep up an alarm on the sea coasts of the Rebellious Provinces, and perhaps disable them from materially annoying our trade. * * * it has been given out here that the Troops in America are (going) to Great Britain forthwith. Should that Opinion be entertained by the French Officers in the West Indies, it will serve to confirm them in it if you also assign the same reason for the embarkation of the Troops."

The King, in addition to the instructions sent by Lord George Germain, himself wrote MOST SECRET Instructions, sealed at the beginning and end with his own seal, G. R. After urging the importance of sending the troops to the West Indies, he ordered the attack upon St. Lucia (a French Possession there); the evacuation of Philadelphia; the Occupation of New York, if possible; if not, the with-drawal to Rhode Island, and if necessary, from thence to Halifax.

When William Eden accepted his appointment on the Peace Commission he did so with the understanding that the "plan of the coming campaign should be communicated to him and that he should be assured of the stability of the present government." The first instructions given on March 8th to Sir Henry Clinton were made known to Mr. Eden, but, of those sent out after the news of the treaty,changing all the plans of the campaign, neither he nor the other Commissioners knew anything whatever until they reached America and their ship rode at anchor in the Delaware River. The Earl of Carlisle said that they were surprised to find the Commanders-in-Chief under "positive" and "repeated" orders; which had been "industriously kept from us," he continues, "Tho' sent out before our departure, and which, when they are laid before you, will clearly convince you, are calculated to render the Commission both ineffectual and ridiculous." He also said of the evacuation, "I shall therefore continue to maintain that the order was founded neither in wisdom nor expediency; that it was in itself ruinous to the Commission, and that it was adopted to fulfill no other purpose whatever but of making an attack upon an insignificant West India Island at the most unfit season of the year and of reducing the army by sending a number of men to the Southern Continent. Expeditions that admitted of no delay, for which the prospect of attacking the Rebel army to great advantage, and for which the Peace and Reconciliation that might flow from such advantage was no longer to be placed in competition, and for which, to quote the original words of these Admiralty injunctions, "AMERICA WAS TO BECOME BUT A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION!"

The first despatch sent to Lord George Germain by

the deceived and chagrined Commissioners from Philadelphia, could not have been a pleasant document for his Majesty's perusal. Lord Howe and Sir Henry Clinton would not sign it—they were "ABSENT." Gov. Johnstone would not sign it without adding a post-script in his own hand, which was very much to the point. "The Movements of his Majesty's Troops and ships described in this despatch and made in consequence of express orders sent from Great Britain, without any communication to the Commissioners appointed, under the Act of Parliament for Quieting the Disorders in No. America, not admitting any discredit or delay in the Commanders-in-Chief, I consider a fatal, ill-concerted and ill-advised Retreat, highly dishonorable to his Majesty's army and most prejudicial to the interests of his Dominion."

Signed, "George Johnstone."

The situation on the Delaware when the Commissioners arrived was certainly depressing. Their overtures to Congress were delayed and rejected. Every available vessel was in the river and the whole coast was open and exposed. Those vessels were already filled with Refugees. The army numbered over twenty-one thousand men, with five thousand horses and encumbered with an immense quantity of plunder and baggage. The Commanders-in-Chief dared not face the moral consequences of abandoning the Refugees to the "cruel vengeance" of the "rebel mob" that would return to the city; they could not abandon five thousand horses, to be appropriated to the advantage of the Americans. The horses alone would fill all the transports, leaving no room for refugees or soldiers. The idea of cutting the throats of the horses was seriously entertained. The King's instructions strictly commanded that the army be embarked upon transports in the Delaware, the greater British division to proceed to the West Indies and Florida, while the smaller foreign division was to go to New York. They were to separate at the capes of the Delaware. Sir Henry Clinton could not think of despatching the southern division on the transports and then crossing the enemy's country with only six thousand Troops to protect an immense train of Refugees, baggage and horses. It was finally decided to evacuate Philadelphia with as little irritation as possible (for the Peace negotiations were still pending) and, with the army perfectly equipped for any emergency, march across New Jersey to New York, hoping that some indiscretion on the part of the pursuing rebels would lead to their total destruction. After reaching New York the King's instructions could be safely executed.

The Commissioners and officers feared the "discontent of the army on finding all their expectations of an active campaign disappointed; the indignation," wrote Lord Carlisle, "that would justly arise in the hearts of those in perceiving themselves devoted to destruction by this preposterous expedition, to be undertaken at a season when no constitution has been found strong enough to encounter the yellow fever that then rages in that pestilential climate (the West Indies)."

On the 18th of June, having loaded their baggage upon pack-horses and into flat-boats, mounted on wheels and drawn by the numerous horses, that powerful, perfectly-conditioned, but angry, disgusted and disgraced British army evacuted an important Post and commenced a shameful retreat.

General Washington at Valley Forge had cast aside all unnecessary baggage and, lightly equipped both from necessity and choice, was prepared to make that retreat as wretched and discouraging as possible. The New Jersey Troops under Maxwell, the Militia under Dickinson, the Pennsylvania Militia under Cadwalader, with Daniel Morgan's "Cow-boys," of Virginia, and about forty Seneca Indians, unceasingly annoyed and harrassed that cumbersome army during those intolerable ten days of rain and heat between the evacuation of Philadelphia and the Battle of Monmouth. At Crosswicks Sir Henry Clinton changed his route from the open river-intersected country toward the North, and sought the protection of the defensible hills of Middletown. He was disobeying orders, could take no chances, and could afford no losses. He seems to have gradually abandoned the hope of "an indiscretion" on the part of General Washington, and seemed to grow more and more anxious to escape. His troops were discontented, deserting by hundreds and could not be entirely relied upon.

General Washington, although opposed by several members of his staff, was equally anxious to engage the enemy before they entered the hills. Therefore, seizing the last opportunity, he precipitated, on that memorable Sabbath morning in June, the attack upon the main body of the British army which resulted in the Battle of Monmouth. Passing by, for the present, the heroic details of that terrible day, let us measure its results.

Through the Secret Service the Peace Commissioners learned that the American forces at Valley Forge had numbered in May but four thousand men fit for duty. Because of the definite instructions of the King they could not then be attacked. Jared Sparks states that on May 8th the number of men at Valley Forge was "eleven thousand eight hundred." Many were unfit for service. He also states that the British forces in Philadelphia then numbered nineteen thousand five hundred. At the time of the battle of Monmouth he states that the troops under General Washington amounted to a little over twelve thousand, exclusive of about thirteen hundred militia, while Sir Henry Clinton's force was supposed to consist of nine or ten thousand men. When night put an end to hostilities for that day the Americans laid down to rest upon their arms ready to renew the contest at dawn. The British army arose and silently marched away to their safe retreat among the hills. A few days later we find them encamped in the broad basin encircled by the Navesink Highlands. Here, while the sick and wounded with the horses and baggage were transported to the vessels in the Horse-Shoe Bay, and while the army was preparing the pontoon bridge of flat-boats from Gravelly Point to Sandy Hook, a report was prepared of the "State of the Forces under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, Camp Navesing, New Jersey, 3rd July, 1778." A copy of this schedule I to-day present to you. It is referred to in Stevens' Facsimiles, but is not inserted in that work. Last winter I obtained a copy of it from the Public Records Office in London, and do not know of another copy in this country. Its interest to us in the fact that it was prepared at "Camp Navesink" and in its exact statement of the condition of the British forces just after the Battle of Monmouth. Its totals are a surprise and have a deep meaning.

They are as follows:

Officers present	1,172
Sergeants, Drummers, Rank and file present and fit for duty	15,448
Prisoners with the Rebels	1,683
Sick and wounded	2,017
Two Ansbach Battalions on their passage to New York from Philadelphia	708
	21,118

With the exception of the deserters included in the list of "Prisoners with the Rebels" and the two German Battalions en route from Philadelphia to New York, the above number of men must have been present at the time of the battle. Of these, four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one were Germans. Under General Knyphausen they were in the van in convoy of the baggage and not engaged. Of the four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one Germans one thousand and eighty-six are reported "Prisoners with the Rebels." These men deserted, for but few prisoners were reported taken by General Washington.

The Schedule shows that Sir Henry Clinton must have left Philadelphia with over twenty thousand men, and after the ten days' march and battle still had over sixteen thousand men "fit for duty." Some more potent reason that the "protection of the provision train," must be sought for to explain the anxious and hurried retreat at night from a field so successful as that reported by Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain. The British commander had ample means of knowing the true condition of the American forces, but he was disobeying the most explicit orders of the King; he knew that he must, at all hazard, preserve not only the baggage train, but the numbers and condition of his forces, that he might be able to dispatch the regiments detailed for the West Indian campaign.

In the autumn, after finaly fulfilling the King's commands, Sir Henry Clinton sent in his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in America. With dignified candor he justified his course of action, thus:

"You cannot, I am confident, my Lord, desire that I should remain a mournful Witness of the debility of an army at whose head, HAD I BEEN UNSHACKLED BY INSTRUCTIONS, I might have indulged expectations of Rendering serious service to my Country.

"I trust, my Lord, that I have done my duty Zealously in a command at least unsolicited by me. I therefore, followed strictly and punctually (my instructions) whensoever I could well warp my circumstances to them. True indeed, as to the manner of evacuating Philadelphia, I ventured to deviate from my orders, but by that deviation I think I may say I rescued the honor, perhaps the existence of the army as well as the interest of my Country."

To the Americans, Monmouth was the sequel of Saratoga. Following the privations and despair of the winter at Valley Forge and preceding the arrival of our French allies, it was the last great battle of the Revolution fought by the American farmer-soldier alone. He held the field and the enemy left him ready to renew the fight. Could Sir Henry Clinton have destroyed him as he lay, he would have done so, and would have thus achieved one purpose of his march across New Jersey. Every mile had increased his respect for the tireless energy of Jersey and Pennsylvania Militia, while the battle had increased his respect for the skill of American general-ship. He learned that a victory would be dearly bought and he must escape for other services. To his Majesty's forces Monmouth was but a lucky escape from imminent peril.

The King alone was responsible for these events so disgraceful to his troops and so destructive to the Conciliatory Acts of Parliament. Amid the gloomy perplexities of March, 1778, his first thought was to order the defense of those provinces which by their revenues strengthened his own power to control Parliament and by the same orders to cunningly and secretly render futile those hated Acts of Parliament which ignored his colonial prerogatives.

Three months later the fact alone that the American forces held unshaken the field of Monmouth was a glorious victory. Had they been driven, when evening fell, one mile from that field, England would have sung one of her loudest songs of triumph. She needed sadly a subject for her most boastful bards and the loudest crash of Martial Music to conceal the weary drum-beat of her shameful retreat.—*Monmouth Democrat.*

MISCELLANEOUS

There is a project on foot to build a memorial, to be erected by the General Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a cost of many thousands of dollars, at Cambridge, Mass. This will be in the form of a handsome arch of entrance to the Common, and will commemorate the spot where Washington took command of the army. The famous Washington elm is growing old, and it is desired to have an enduring marker of this important historic spot and event.

A replica of a bronze bas relief representing the most famous Americans since the time of George Washington, by the French sculptor, David d'Angers, intended as a grant to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has arrived at the French Embassy in Washington for presentation.

The gift was tendered by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, on behalf of the donor at the dedication at the national building of the society, Memorial Hall, April 17 last. The society accepted the gift by vote on that date.

TO SAVE "OLD IRONSIDES."

President Martin W. Littleton, of the Borough of Brooklyn, has appointed these well known citizens as a committee of nine to aid in the movement toward the preservation of the famous frigate, "Old Ironsides," and its installation in Prospect Park: James Matthews, Clinton L. Rossiter, William Berri, Frank Harvey Field, Thomas L. Hones, George Valentine, Dr. James McCabe, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and John B. Creighton.

"OLD IRONSIDES" LEAKY.

On October 1, last, it was learned that the historic frigate, Constitution, "Old Ironsides," which Brooklyn is seeking to have removed from Boston and used as a memorial, will not leave Charlestown Navy Yard for the present, at least. It is said that the unseaworthy condition of the vessel would not permit its removal.

The White Plains Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has decided to erect a monument to mark the spot at White Plains where the charter of the State of New York was signed, and also where the Declaration of Independence was promulgated July 9, 1776.

The army of school children will now pay fitting tribute to "Old Glory," when assembled in their respective class rooms, preparatory to the opening the school day. They stand at "attention," while one of their number appears with "Old Glory;" at a given signal the banner will be waved, and the children repeat in concert, a few lines expressing their love for the flag.

It is to be hoped that other cities will follow suit.

Superintendent Brooks is the father of the inspiring innovation of having the school children of Philadelphia salute the Flag every day. The superintendent asked for its introduction in the schools in a letter forwarded to the Board of Education.

Contractors who are developing the Heathcote Hill tract, overlooking the Sound at Mamaroneck, came on a bed of Indian arrowheads on October 1, and also unearthed a silver button which bears on its face the British crown, below which are two numbers—"60" and "3." On the back of the button are the wards, "Firmin, Strand." The tract was once the site of the home of J. Fenimore Cooper, where he lived when he wrote "The Leather Stocking Tales," and was also the early home of Archbishop Bailey, of the Roman Catholic Church. It was the scene of one of the skirmishes of the Revolution, and it is supposed that the button was on the uniform of a British officer. "Firmin" is the name of an old established London house.

The three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson is to be celebrated by the opening in New York City of the greatest international exposition the world has ever seen. The committee in charge consists of many well-known men, as Robert B. Roosevelt, Uncle of President Roosevelt, and General Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, shows that there are 998,441 persons on the pension roll; of these 684,608 are survivors of the Civil War.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has gone to work and devised a new Coat of Arms. He engaged an artist to paint it high on the walls of his library, in his mansion on Fifth Avenue.

The monument erected by Cyrus W. Field at Tappan, Rockland County, to mark the spot where the unfortunate Major John Andre was hanged as a spy, will come soon into the possession of the Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The society will purchase, in addition to the monument, a circular plot of ground, 100 feet in diameter, and will maintain it as a small park for public pleasure.

The old Flag House at No. 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, where Betsy Ross fashioned the first national emblem, was paid for on December 12. It will be turned over to the government June 14, next.

The deepest resentment is felt over the suggestion of Secretary Bonaparte to break up the historic frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," now lying at Charlestown Navy Yard, or to use the vessel for a taget and sink her under the guns' fire of the North Atlantic fleet. We most heartily believe with Ex-Secretary Long, that "Old Ironsides" should be held in reverence and preserved.

Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its December meeting on Thursday afternoon, December 14th. at the Twentieth Century Club. Mrs. Joseph P. Dudley read a paper on "New York Under English Rule." In the evening the D. A. R. members wore colonial costumes at the Grand Army Bazaar. Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent of the Chapter, made an address on The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, "Its aims and purposes."

The plans have been practically adopted for the old landmarks, such as the old State House and the old South Meeting House of Boston, to be used for subway stations. The proposed plans, it is said, will not hurt either building.

November 25th last, the Sons of the American Revolution dined at the Waldorf Astoria in celebration of Evacuation Day. General Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador of France and past president-general of the order, was the guest of honor. The president-general of the society, General Francis Henry Appleton, presided. Rev. Dr. Tracy McGee Waters, of Brooklyn, responded to a toast, "The Church and Patriotism."

On December 20, Mrs. Edgar Van Etten covered herself with glory, when she gave a brilliant reception in honor of her friend, Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Among those who assisted Mrs. Van Etten were Mrs. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Mrs. Samuel Elliot.

Mrs. Donald McLean, National Regent of the D. A. R., was given a reception and breakfast on December 18th, in Tuckerman Hall, of the Worcester Woman's Club House, by Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, Regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter. The hall was draped with red, white and blue bunting, and there were many flowers. About 200 gathered to greet the President-General.

The familiar story of Washington and his little hatchet is not found in the "Life of Washington," as written by Headley, Marshall, Irving, Everett or Sparks; nor in "Recollectons of Washington," by Custis.

Of the Presidents' names appended to the Declaration of Independence are those of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson. To the Constitution of the United States, George Washington and James Madison.

The Presidents having children married while they were in office were, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Grant. Adams, a son, to Miss May Hellen, of Washington, D. C.; Abraham Van Buren, a son, to Miss Angelica Singleton, of South Carolina; Ellen Wrenohall Grant, a daughter, to Algernon Charles Frederic Sartoris of England. "Nellie Grant" was the first child of a President married at the White House.

Benjamin Harrison carries the number eight. Eight letters in Benjamin, eight letters in Harrison; nominated on the eighth ballot, and elected President in 1888. The initial letter of his surname being the eighth letter of the alphabet. If he had served eight years he would have been the eighth Republican elected to the Presidency.

Washington died shortly after 11 p. m., Saturday, December 14, 1799; the last year of the century, the last month of the year, the last day of the week, and within the last hour of the day.

THE TREASON OF ARNOLD.

By A. Elwood Corning.

In these days of rapid national and material growth, when the country is at a height of progress and prosperity, the average citizen's thoughts seldom go back to events that transpired a hundred or more years ago. The human mind is too much absorbed with the daily affairs of life to stop and ponder over the memories which once awakened universal sympathy for the patriot cause and reverence for the men of '76. They were not found wanting when their country called them, but they bravely bore the burdens and hardships of war, thus rendering their nation a great and noble service. We do well to become more imbued with important periods of our early history. In the preceding chapter the patriots were full of hope, of joy and of anticipation for the future, but ere long that hope, that joy, that anticipation was turned suddenly upon a sad and trying period of our Revolutionary history—the treason of Arnold. By his military skill, indomitable courage, and daring valor, he had endeared himself to his countrymen and to his commander-in-chief. Washington trusted him and reposed implicit confidence in his patriotism. This was indeed evident when he gave him the command of that stronghold on the Hudson—West Point. But Arnold, as we shall see before the close of this chapter, was false at heart. His feeling toward his country was unaccountable. The court had sentenced him to the mildest form of punishment; a simple reprimand by the commander-in-chief, which Washington performed as lightly as he could, saying: "Our profession is the chastest of all; even the shadow of a fault tarnishes the lustre of our finest achievements. * * I reprimand you for having forgotten that in proportion as you have rendered yourself formidable to our enemies, you should have been guarded and temperate in your deportment towards your fellow-citizens. Exhibit anew those noble qualities which have placed you on the list of our most valued commanders. I will myself furnish you with opportunities of regaining the esteem of your country." Hence the general gave him command of West Point.

But Arnold was determined to seek revenge at any hazard. He therefore laid plans to betray his country, the land that had given him birth, the land that he had fought for so bravely. All this came before him in that hour of meditation, but he plunges into the thick darkness of night and said, I will! I will! He now opened secret correspondence with the enemy. While Arnold was stationed at Philadelphia, he had married the daughter of Mr. Shippen (who was afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania), and this, it is thought, might have encouraged his treasonable operations, for it is said that his wife's family was greatly disaffected to the American cause. This daughter was very much admired by young British officers. She was intimate with Major Andre, and it is said corresponded with him after the British army had returned to New York. All this, no doubt, inspired Arnold in his betrayal. The communication went on for a period of some length and it was many months before the British commander-in-chief really discovered who was his secret correspondent. From time to time the letters occasionally revealed articles of intelligence which were true, and this, of course, led Sir Henry to be more encouraged, thus keeping up the communication which was conducted on his part by Major John Andre, his aide-de-camp.

Meanwhile about the first of August, 1780, Arnold had taken command of West Point.

In the midst of beautiful mountain scenery, high and noble archways of rocks, and the waters of the lordly Hudson flowing beneath, stands this tall promontory which was "the great object of British and American solicitude on the possession of which were supposed by many to hinge the fortunes of war." A little below, on the opposite shore, the east bank of the river, Arnold located his headquarters at which is commonly known as the Robinson House. In this house, surrounded by woods, which stood on a bluff high above the river at a lonely part of the Highlands, Arnold carried on the negotiations in writing with Major Andre.

The plan of operations which Arnold decided upon for placing West Point in the hands of the British, was for Sir Henry Clinton to send a large force up the Hudson, at a time when the two armies, the American and French combined, should make an expected attack against New York. This movement, of which we have spoken, was a part of the fall campaign of Washington, and Sir Henry was informed of it by Arnold. "It was concluded that West Point and its dependencies would be the depositories of a great portion of the stores and ammunition of the allied armies. It was rumored that the French were to land on Long Island, and approach New York in that direction, while Washington was to march with the main army of the Americans to invade York Island at Kingsbridge. At this juncture, a flotilla, under Rodney, bearing a strong land force, was to proceed up the Hudson to the Highlands, when Arnold, under pretense of a weak garrison, should surrender the fort and its dependencies into the hands of the enemy." Now in order that these plans might be made effectual, a personal interview between Arnold and Andre was necessary. Arrangements were made for the meeting, after Washington should depart for Hartford, where he was going to hold a conference with Count Rochambeau and the newly arrived French officers. On the eighteenth of September Washington crossed the Hudson at Verplanck's Point and proceeded to Hartford. On the twentieth, Andre started up the river, going on board the Vulture, where he found Colonel Robinson. He also expected to see the general, but the traitor had undoubtedly made other plans with some end in view, probably for his own personal security. The night of the twenty-first was a beautiful, serene, starlight night, and everything on the river was very calm and quiet, when about midnight a boat was heard approaching, rowed with muffled oars. The three men were hailed alongside and one of them afterwards proved to be Mr. Joshua Smith. Arnold had given him passes to protect him from being detained and he also gave him a letter addressed to Col. Beverley Robinson, which read as follows: "This will be given to you by Mr. Smith, who will conduct you to a place of safety; neither Mr. Smith nor any other person shall be made acquainted with your proposals; if they (which I doubt not) are of such a nature that I can officially take notice of them, I shall do it with pleasure. I take it for granted Colonel Robinson will not propose anything that is not for the interest of the United States as well as of himself."

In case this letter was lost or intercepted, his using the name of Robinson was intended to mislead and guard against evil consequences. Now, Major Andre and Mr. Smith were presented to each other, then both descended into the boat, and rowed to the western shore of the Hudson to a little place at the foot of a great hill called Long Clove Mountain. This was the place that Arnold had planned for the meeting, and here for the first time the two who had talked in writing for so long, met together in the thick darkness and heard each other's voice. Smith re-

mained in the boat, which was pulled up on the bank of the river, while the two servants stood off a few paces, with the horses. Here under the cover of the stars and the moon the conspirators concocted, planned and plotted the utter ruin and overthrow of that land over which was to float the Star Spangled Banner and become the free'st and grandest nation on the face of the earth. At the break of day, the conference was still in progress, and there being yet much to decide, they withdrew to Smith's house, about four miles distant. They arrived about dawn, and just as they were approaching the house they heard a cannonade in the direction of the Vulture. This caused Andre a little anxiety, but after the firing stopped, he was in better spirits. During the morning the whole plan was arranged and the day fixed for the surrender of the fort. Now Arnold gave Andre the full information regarding the military condition of West Point and its dependencies, and requested Andre to place these in his stockings, and giving him a pass, he left him, feeling quite confident that the plans would work well and that no obstacle would present itself. The remainder of the day Andre passed alone, his thoughts probably wandering in the paths of his future.

When the darkness finally settled over the land he went to Smith and asked him to row him over to the Vulture, which Smith positively refused to do, giving for an excuse that he was ill. But he offered to ride half of the night with him if Andre would pursue his journey by a land route. Finding no other way possible to reach New York, he yielded, and crossing King's Ferry to Verplanck's Point about sunset, he and Smith, accompanied by a servant of the latter, proceeded to return to New York by land. They had ridden about eight or nine miles on the road which led to the village of White Plains, when they were stopped, but on presentation of the passports with the signature of Arnold, satisfied the guards and they were allowed to pass on. At a neighboring farm house they passed the night, Andre feeling very anxious until morning, when they continued their journey. They had not gone very far, about two miles distant from Pine's Bridge, when Smith parted with Andre and left the latter to journey on alone. Suddenly he came to a place in the road where a small stream crossed it and there it was that the three men, John Paulding, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams by name, stepped out from the woody forest and commanded Andre to halt, which he obeyed, saying: "Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party?" "What party?" they asked. "The lower party," said Andre. "We do," was the quiet reply. Andre now declared himself to be a British officer and pleaded with them not to detain him, as he was up the country on important business and must return as soon as possible. His pleas were of no avail; they ordered him to dismount and began searching him. They were about to let him go, when Paulding broke in, "We havn't looked in his boots." Andre said that he hoped he would not have the inconvenience and delay as they came off with difficulty. His entreaties counted for nothing. They drew off the boots and there found the concealed papers.

Paulding exclaimed, and cried out, "My God! He is a spy!" Andre said he had got them from a stranger. While dressing himself, he offered them a sum of money, his horse and saddle, his watch, anything, if they would let him go.

But Andre was doomed to his fate. There was no release for him. He was taken to the nearest American post, which was at North Castle. After his arrival, Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, who was the commander of that post, sent the papers at once to Washington at Hartford, and also a letter to Arnold.

Andre acted like a man all through the great struggle on which hung his very existence. In the few days of intercourse with our officers he gained their sympathy. When we analyze his life, death, and the circumstances which surrounded it, it appeals to us in a peculiar sense. We hardly feel toward him as if he had been our enemy; we have unfeigned sympathy for his fate and in his conduct, which as a prisoner, in his youth, intelligence, manliness and fortitude, we almost forget that he was a British spy.

Washington had desired to return home at an earlier date, on account of his interview with the French officers having borne no important results. He sent word that he and his suite would arrive at Arnold's headquarters on the 24th. On coming to the Hudson, Washington took a different route than before, striking the river at Fishkill. Arnold was at breakfast when he received word that Washington would arrive there that day. This was the very day that the treasonable plans were to go into effect. Just then horses' hoofs were heard at the gate. It was the message from Lieut.-Colonel Jameson of the capture of Andre.

Arnold, with that quickness of mind and that self-possession which he was noted for, suddenly left the room, saying that he must go at once to West Point to prepare for a reception of Washington. He went up stairs, his wife following him. When they were alone, he told her all. She fell prostrate to the floor. Kissing his infant son, who lay in the cradle, he hurried down stairs and galloped away at full speed down to the shore, where a boat was in readiness, which conveyed him to the sloop of war which had carried Andre up the river.

Soon after Arnold left, Washington arrived at the Robinson house, and not finding Arnold there, he partook of a hasty breakfast and went to meet Arnold at West Point. Not finding him there, he remained during the afternoon and then returned to the Beverly Dock, from whence he had departed, and took dinner. There the letter was presented him conveying the news that Arnold had turned traitor. He received its contents in silence. In the course of time he placed the paper in the hands of Knox and Lafayette, and uttered these words: "Whom can we trust now?" The sentence was short, but it spoke volumes. Dispatches and messages were at once sent to detain and try Arnold, but the traitor had gotten out of reach.

After Arnold was safe on the Vulture he sent the following letter to Washington, to try and secure the protection of his wife and child:

"Sir:—The heart which is conscious of its own rectitude cannot attempt to palliate a step which the world may censure as wrong. I have ever acted from a principle of love to my country, since the commencement of the present unhappy contest between Great Britain and the colonies; the same principle of love to my country actuates my present conduct, however it may appear inconsistent to the world, who seldom judges right of any man's actions. I ask no favor for myself. I have too often experienced the ingratitude of my country to attempt it; but, from the known humanity of your excellency, I am induced to ask your protection for Mrs. Arnold from every insult and injury that a mistaken vengeance of my country may expose her to. It ought to fall only on me; she is as good and as innocent as an angel, and is incapable of doing wrong. I beg she may be permitted to return to her friends in Philadelphia, or to come to me, as

she may choose. From your excellency I have no fears on her account, but she may suffer from the mistaken fury of the country."

Mrs. Arnold remained for some time at the Robinson house and during her stay she was treated with courtesy and kindness by Washington, who afterward sent her to New York under an escort to join her husband.

Arnold received, as promised, a Brigadier-General commission in the British army and nearly $50,000 in gold. He stayed in this country with the British army until the close of the war, when he went to London, and there pulled out a miserable existence, living as a despised and disdained man. Mrs. Arnold outlived her husband by a few months. All through her career she exemplified the character of true woman's love.

Americans will never forget this trying period in the history of their country. Significant is the fact that if the Cannonade had not fired upon the Vulture, compelling her to drop down the river out of reach from further destruction, the destiny of America would have been changed, and instead of the flourishing world power of to-day, would be the discontented colonies of mother England.

We are wont to look back in closing this chapter, to that death-bed scene, in one of the lonely suburbs of the city of London, and see as it were "The angel minister unroll that faded flag; it is a blue banner gleaming with thirteen stars. He unrolls that parchment: it is a colonel's commission in the Continental army addressed to Benedict Arnold! and there, in that rude hut, while the death-watch throbbed like a heart in the shattered wall—there, unknown, unwept, in all the bitterness of desolation, lay the corpse of the patriot and the traitor.

"Oh that our own true Washington had been there to sever that good right arm from the corpse, and while the dishonored body rotted into dust, to bring home that noble arm and embalm it among the holiest memories of the past. For that right arm struck many a blow for freedom; yonder at Ticonderoga, at Quebec, Champlain and Saratoga, that arm yonder, beneath the snow white mountains, in the deep silence of the river of the dead, first raised into light the Banner of the Stars."

THE LOST BATTLE.

To his heart it struck such terror
That he laughed a laugh of scorn—
The man in the soldier's doublet,
With the sword so bravely worn.

It struck his heart like the frost-wind
To find his comrades fled,
While the battle-field was guarded
By the heroes who lay dead.

He drew his sword in the sunlight,
And called with a long halloo,
"Dead men, there is one living
Shall stay it out with you!"

He raised a ragged standard,
This lonely soul in war,
And called the foe to onset
By shouts they heard afar.

They galloped swiftly toward him,
The banner floated wide;
It sank; he sank beside it
Upon his sword, and died.

THE FLAG.

"Fling it from mast and steeple,
Symbol o'er land and sea
Of the life of a happy people,
Gallant and strong and free.
Proudly we view its colors,
Flag of the brave and true,
With the clustered stars and the steadiest bars,
The red, the white, and the blue.

Flag of the fearless hearted,
Flag of the broken chain,
Flag in a day-dawn started,
Never to pale or wane.
Dearly we prize its colors,
With the heaven-light breaking through
The clustered stars and the steadfast bars,
The red, the white, and the blue.

Flag of the sturdy fathers,
Flag of the loyal sons,
Beneath its fold it gathers
Earth's best and noblest ones.
Boldly we wave its colors,
Our veins are thrilled anew:
By the steadfast bars, the clustered stars,
The red, the white, and the blue.

Copied from poems by Margaret E. Sangster.

The Literary Department.

American Boy's "Life of William McKinley," by Edward Stratemeyer. A book that should be in the possession of every boy, inspiring him on to nobler efforts for his own and his country's good.

Mr. Stratemeyer has told the whole story of McKinley's boyhood days, his school and college life, his career as school teacher, soldier, lawyer, congressman, governor, and lastly, his successful and momentous career as President of the United States.

The book is full of interesting reminiscences of his career, and gives many side lights of the life at the White House. 300 pages. Illustrated by A. B. Shute and from photographs. $1.25. Publishers, Lathrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

American Boy's "Life of Theodore Roosevelt," by Edward Stratemeyer, is a volume full of stirring, inspiring and interesting reading of the life of our noble and great President. Boys wishing to make something of themselves should not fail to read this book. It traces, step by step, Mr. Roosevelt's career in a manner that is sure to win appreciation and delight the reader until the last page is read. Illustrated from photographs and with frontispiece by Charles Copeland. Price, $1.25. Publishers, Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Boston, Mass.

The Success Magazine editorial announcements for 1906 are full of interesting and enjoyable features for the coming year. Their regular staff contributors include names in the progress of the literary world.

Writers such as William J. Byran, Walter Wellman, Cleveland Moffett, David Graham Phillips, F. Hopkinson Smith, Jerome K. Jerome, Vance Thompson, and many other of equal note.

No magazine of recent years has come up so rapidly as "Success." It is to-day one of the best and most attractive magazines in the country.

For a Memorial at Valley Forge.

At a special meeting of the board of managers of the Connecticut society, Sons of the American Revolution, held in the rooms of the Home club at the Hotel Elton, Waterbury, on December last, it was decided to start a movement to secure a suitable memorial to mark the location of the Connecticut soldiers in the Revolutionary war who were encamped at Valley Forge.

A letter from Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania states "that the improvements at Valley Forge have so far progressed and the avenues along the intrenchments are so far completed as to enable each one of the thirteen original states to mark with a suitable monument the location of its troops, if such a course be thought desirable by the authorities of the state."

Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, has agreed to co-operate with the S. A. R. in the matter of placing a memorial.

President Trumbull named a special committee, consisting of Hon. A. Sloper, of New Britain, Hobart L. Hotchkiss and General E. S. Greeley of New Haven, H. F. Norcross of Bridgeport and Charles G. Stone of Hartford, to draft a bill to be presented to the next general assembly asking an appropriation for a suitable memorial at Valley Forge.

A request was made by Judge Morris B. Beardsley of Bridgeport for the educational committee of the national body, asking for the names of such Revolutionary patriots of national renown who were natives of this state or who wrought in this state works helpful to the cause of the colonies. Charles G. Stone of Hartford is to comply with the request.

The Waterbury members extended an invitation to the socciety to hold its annual banquet at the Hotel Elton on February 22, 1906, and the invitation was accepted. The following executive committee was named to make arrangements: Chairman, Hon. John P. Elton; J. Richard Smith, George Rockwell and E. L. Frisbie, Jr., all of Waterbury, and Merritt Heminway of Watertown.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

Nominate Mrs. Ira H. Evans for National Vice-Regent

The sixth annual conference of the Texas Daughters of the American Revolution, closed a three days' session at Temple, Tex., on December 6, last, after nominating Mrs. Ira H. Evans of Austin for vice-regent of the national society, and outlining a campaign to secure support of her candidacy. This office carries with it representation in the national congress, something now denied Texas, as there are but ten vice-regents in the United States. The next conference will be held at Weatherford.—*St. John's Republic.*

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 30, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish, Editor:

I enclose one dollar dues for "Spirit of '76," which has been too long due. I have been a subscriber for several years and will continue it for sake of the Genealogical Guide, and would like the magazine better did it contain any information concerning the Daughters of the Revolution, to which society I belong. The general society has rooms at 156 Fifth Avenue, and no doubt you could obtain items from them, which would render your publication even more popular.

I well understand the difficulties that surround an editor of a patriotic magazine, as I am engaged in the same work as assistant editor of the "Booklet," which treats of "important events" in North Carolina history. All the proceeds go to patriotic objects, the editors receiving no compensation for their trouble. It is now on its fifth year and we *survive* through much tribulation.

You know that we exchange with you, and if you at any time have space to spare we will feel greatly favored if you will give the little "Booklet" a notice. When one knows that our society in North Carolina only enrolls forty-six members, the wonder is that we continue; but we do not depend on these members, as all do not take the magazine. Our subscribers live in thirty states of the Union, and from many we receive pleasant words of encouragement.

Our contributors numbers among the leading writers of our State; men whose veracity is unquestioned; men of great ability as writers and as scholars of State-wide reputation. The historical articles are donated to the "Daughters of the Revolution," thus aiding us in our endeavor to erect a tablet to the fifty-one patriotic women of the Edenton Tea Party, who, on October 25th, 1774, declared against the purchase of tea or of wearing of any manufacture from England until the tax was removed. Had this event taken place in Massachusetts or New York, every history or story book would contain an account of it; but our people have always been slow to herald to the world their great achievements. Would you like a short account for your paper? Can furnish you with it and a copy of a letter written in London, January 31st, 1775, verifying the fact.

The proceeds from the "Booklet," amounting to over $400.00, is now deposited for the memorial, and the proceeds of Vol. V. and after are for other patriotic purposes.

Your Lecture Course must be very interesting, as well as entertaining. Should you come so far south as North Carolina, would you lecture for us here? Our people as a whole do not take to lectures, we have to call them by another name to secure an audience. Will you let me know your terms? I think, perhaps, that the "Sir Walter Raleigh Monument" committee may wish to secure lecturers during February and March.

Wishing you success,

Yours very respectfully,

Mrs. E. E. Moffitt.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1905.

President .....Mr. Charles Cromwell
First Vice-President .....Mr. M. Umbenstock
Second Vice-President .....Mr. W. T. Bannister
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155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
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Mr. W. P. Adams.

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Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

Frederick P. Comfort .....Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith.....First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson .....Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg .....Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne .....First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. .....Second Sergeant
A. Lincoln Clark - - - - - - Leader.

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.

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846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

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Grant Wayne - - - - - - - - - First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. - - - - - Second Sergeant

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STAMFORD, CONN.

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ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

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We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

PATRIOTIC TO THE END.

After the battle of Fort Donelson, the wounded were hauled down the hill in rough board wagons, and most of them died before they reached St. Louis. One blue eyed boy of nineteen, with both arms and both legs shattered, had lain a long time and was neglected. He said: "Why, you see, they couldn't stop to bother with us, because they had to take the fort. When they took it, we all forgot our sufferings, and shouted for joy, even to the dying."

THE

Spirit of '76

Devoted to
the Principles,
Incidents and
Men of '76 and
Colonial Times.

LOUIS H. CORNISH, Proprietor.

A. ELWOOD CORNING, Editor.

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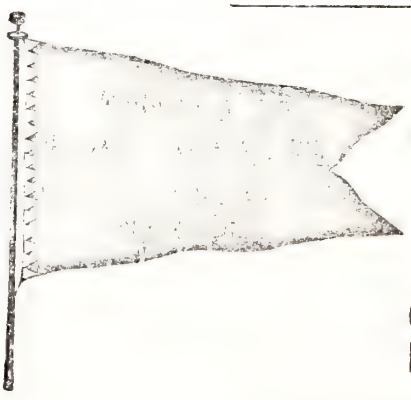
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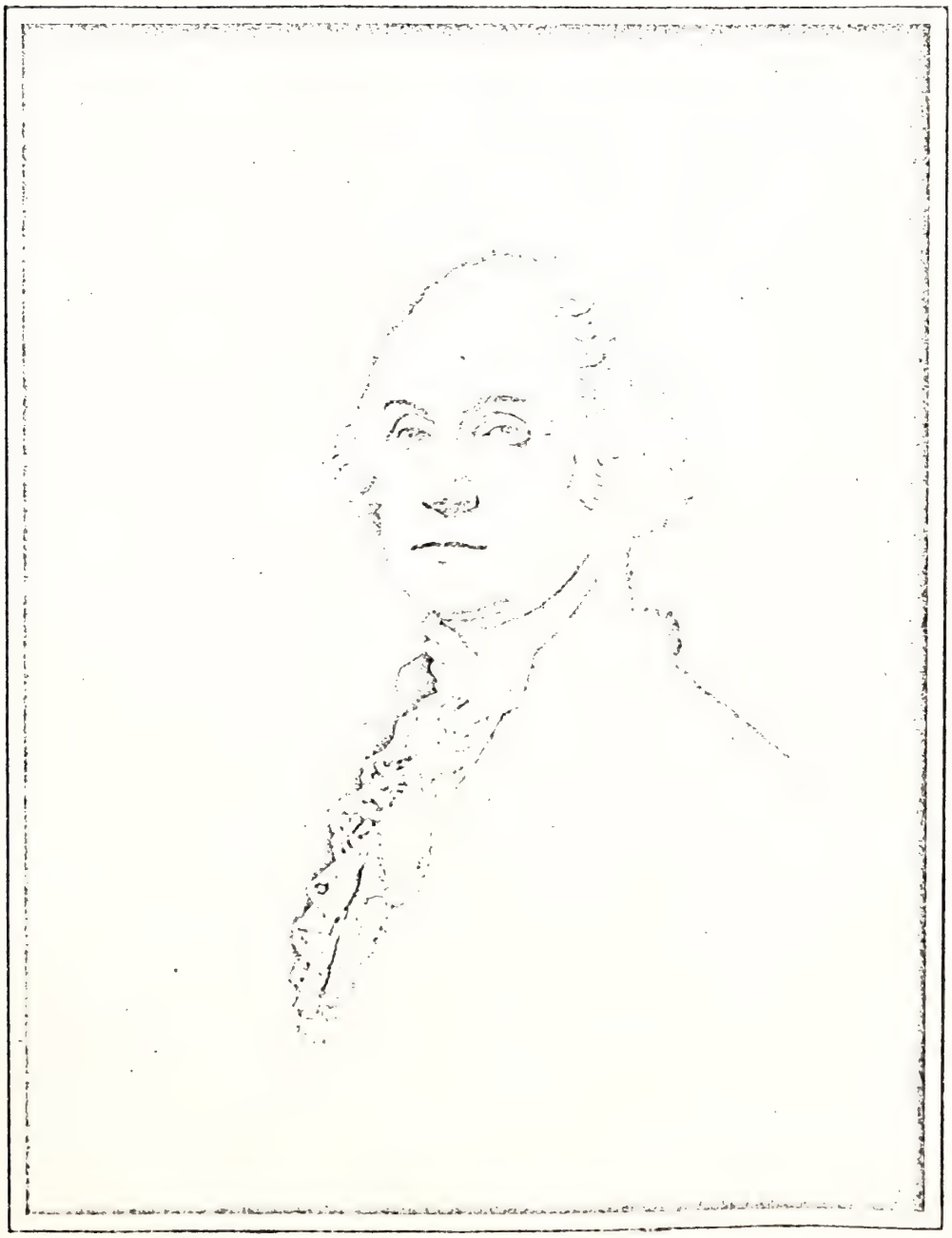
SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI
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SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
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SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
ORDER OF THE ACORN
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SONS OF THE REVOLUTION
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G. A. R. AND SONS OF VETERANS
SPANISH WAR VETERANS
SOCIETY OF CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SIOUX CITY
JAN 1906

THE SPIRIT OF 76

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES
INCIDENTS AND MEN OF '76
AND COLONIAL TIMES

Vol. XII. Application made for second-class matter at Newburgh, N. Y. Post Office. FEBRUARY, 1906. LOUIS H. CORNISH, PROPRIETOR. No. 2 Whole No. 135



HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1906.
No. 9.

Captain Jesse B. Shafhirt is hereby relieved from duty as the Regimental Dental Surgeon, and placed on waiting orders.

The following appointment on the Regimental Staff is hereby announced, Dr. W. H. Wunder, to be Regimental Dental Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.



The following orders were promulgated on the 1st day of December, 1905, and are here copied for your information:

General Orders,
No. 89.

1. Lt. Col. E. R. Campbell of the First Regiment, is hereby relieved from duty from the Regiment, and is hereby transferred to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He is hereby appointed Adjutant General of the Minute Men, and he will hereafter be respected and obeyed as such.

2. Edward J. Dimmick is hereby appointed Lt. Colonel of the First Regiment, vice Lt. Col. E. R. Campbell transferred, and the First Regiment is hereby commanded to respect and obey him as their Lt. Colonel, and he himself is to observe and follow such orders and instructions as he shall from time to time receive from his superior officers.

By the authority vested in me by the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations of the Minute Men.

M. A. WINTER,
Colonel and Acting Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Dec. 20, 1905.
No. 3.

It becomes the painful duty of the Commanding Officer to announce the death of that estimable gentleman, patriotic citizen and good officer, First Lieut. Charles W. Keyes.

Owing to the fact that Lieut. Keyes has been in poor health for some time, he was unable to be as active in this Command as the Colonel knows was his personal desire.

After a conference with the family of the deceased officer, it has been decided to make no special demonstration at the funeral ceremonies.

The following officers are detailed to attend the ceremonies, i. e.: Lieut.-Col. E. J. Dimmick and Brevet Major D. C. Fletcher.

These officers will proceed to the residence of the deceased officer, No. 1022 9th Street, N. W., and they will represent this Command at the funeral ceremonies, which will be held at 2 P. M., Thursday, December 21st.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
C. A. SIDMAN,
Ensign and Acting Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

General Orders, Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1906.
No. 7.

The Colonel takes pleasure in announcing the fact that this Command has again been honored with a special invitation to attend that brilliant military function, the 18th Anniversary, "Old Guard" Reception and Ball, which will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Thursday evening, January 25, 1906.

Those of the Command who have been so fortunate as to attend these functions in the past, know from experience that the magnificent spectacle of the great military Grand March will remain a vivid memory as long as life shall last.

The officers are especially invited to accompany the Colonel in attending this magnificent function, and, that a correct list of those who will go to New York can be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the "Old Guard," you are hereby directed to inform the Colonel, by return mail, if he can have the pleasure of your company on this occasion.

The time required will spoil two days and one night; the necessary expense will be the railroad fare and hotel accommodations.

There will be quite a number of Continental uniforms present on this occasion, such as a detail from the New York Battalion of Minute Men, Washington Continental Guard, of New York, Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford; and the Colonial uniforms of the Governor's Foot Guard, of Connecticut, will also be present. In addition to these, there will be present many other organizations, including soldiers wearing the uniform of the War of 1812, the uniform of the Mexican War, and, in fact, almost every uniform ever used in this country will be there.

Company Commanders are informed that if any of the men of their Companies desire to be present, arrangements can be made to that end, by having them communicate at once with the Colonel.

Several officers have already intimated their intention of going to New York on this occasion, and it is the Colonel's special desire that you be one of the number.

Write to the Colonel at once, so he can obtain for you one of the elaborate souvenir invitation cards.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1906.

General Orders,
No. 8.

I am hereby directed to instruct you to report at these Headquarters next Monday evening, January 8th, at eight o'clock, in the Officers' room, to attend an Officers' meeting, at which time very important matters will be up for consideration.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 10, 1906.

No. 11.

The following Staff appointments are hereby announced:

Ensign C. A. Sidman, to be Regimental Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Quartermaster Sergeant J. P. Ruppel, to be Assistant Quartermaster and Color Bearer, with the rank of Ensign. He is to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brevet Major C. S. Wheeler, Special Aid, is hereby detailed to take charge of, and superintend the transfer of the Quartermaster Stores to the new Quartermaster, Captain C. A. Sidman, and to secure his receipt for the same. He will make his report at officers' meeting next Monday night, January 15, 1906.

By order of COL. M. A. WINTER,
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12. FEBRUARY, 1906. No. 2.



The Military Order of Moro Campaigns

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Major General Leonard Wood

HISTORIAN
Captain J. E. Bloom, C. S.

SEC'Y AND TREAS.
Captain H. P. Howard, 14th Cavalry

REGISTRAR
Captain W. H. Wassell, 22d Infantry

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Major Charles M. O'Connor, 14th Cavalry
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Major Abner Pickering, 22d Infantry
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Captain James T. Moore, 27th Infantry

Colonel Edwin Bolton Pratt, 30th Infantry
Brig.-General Greenleaf Austin Goodale, U. S. A., retired
Captain William S. McNair, Artillery Corps

By PHILIP READE, Colonel 23d Infantry.

To say of The Military Order of Moro Campaigns that it fills a want, etc., is nothing new. Every book preface says that; but the organization is wholly unique. To be eligible, one must have been in Mindanao, or that other island, Jolo, on the Tawi-Tawi group of the Philippine archipelago, only seven degrees north of the equator, way down at the tail end, the Malay end, of the Philippines.

Be it known that the occupants of the islands named are not Filipinos. Four hundred years before Christopher Colon—whom we call Columbus—was born, there went to Jolo and Zamboanga and Cattobats and Malabang, some Persian Arabic traders. These traders converted some of the native Moros to Mohammedanism, but after Magellan passed through the straits to which he gave his name, he found the majority of the Moros to be pagans.

About the time that the last Moorish kingdom in Spain was conquered, the Mohammedan faith was the religion of some of the natives of southwestern Mindanao, which is bigger than the State of Maine, longer than Indiana, has a quarter of a million Moros on it, as well as those of Jolo, and other adjacent islands; and by the time Legaspi reached the mouth of the Pasig at Manila, 1571, two Mohammedan chiefs had established themselves at Tondo and Manila.

Attempts were made by the Spanish to convert this Pasig river colony to Christianity, but the relations of the latter with the natives of Mindanao and Jolo were more hostile than amicable.

The Spaniards gave to these Malayan Mohammedans the name of Moros, and with the name brought much of their hereditary hatred for the Barbary Moors, or Moros, who for 700 years had held the most fertile spots of Spain.

For three centuries, intermittent attempts were made by the Spaniards to destroy the homes of the Moro pirates, who, almost without exception, raided the Spanish colonies throughout the Philippine Islands, south of Luzon, and even occasionally on that island. Many reverses and some successes were met with by the Spanish expeditions against the Jolo and Mindanao Moros. The names of some of the Spanish Captains-General who figured in these conflicts, and of the Moro chiefs, would convey no significance to those English-speaking people who have not, during the last six or seven years, participated in Moro campaigns. In 1637 Corcuero inaugurated a new conquest of Jolo and of Mindanao. His force consisted of 760 Europeans. He made a landing at Jolo. The following year, he landed at Zamboanga and proceeded past Cattobats up the Rio Grande against the Datto Corralat and the Dattos of Buhayen and Basilan. The following year, Corcuero and Almonte built a fort at Sabonilla, now called Malabang, on Illana Bay. During 1639, Spanish soldiers and priests, under the warlike Recoleto friar, Augustin de San Pedro, led a party of 560 against the Lanao Moros, where Camps Vicars and Keithley now stand. In 1642, Generals Corcuero and Almonte made peace with Corralat, but piratical depredations by the Moros continued; Chinese rebellions embarrassed the Spaniards, who evacuated many places, and many fights were chronicled between the Moro fleets of Praus and the Spanish fleets. The priests egged on the Spanish, and the Spanish King re-established, and then abandoned, many stations in Mindoro, Basilon, Mindanao and Jolo. Treaties were

made and unmade. Expeditions intended to be punitive were undertaken. The Tawi-Tawi Moros nearly captured Zamboanga. Engagements were constant with varying success until 1737. King Philip V. of Spain, pestered the Sultans of Jolo and Tomantaca (Mindanao) about not being Christians, but expeditions were as frequent as baptisms.

Ali Mudin and some two hundred of his Moro family were imprisoned in Manila and Cavite for religious causes, and the raiding Moros in their vintas and the Spanish in their galleys, killed each other numerously. Forts were built and destroyed on both sides. In 1762 the British captured Manila. Incursions continued. Half the inhabitants of the Visayan towns were killed or enslaved. In 1770, de Anda, the new Spanish Captain-General, re-organized the Armada de los Pintados, and at this time Israel, the son of Ali Mudin, was, by the British, established in the Sultanate of Jolo.

About the time that Maj. Pitcairn heard at Lexington-Concord the shot that was also heard around the world, an Englishman named Brun, with 4,000 Chinese who had been, by the British, expelled from Manila, joined the Jolo Moros under Datto Tetenz, and ravaged Cebu, harassing the coast as it had never been before. The Spanish Governor, Pedro Sarrio, made no headway against the warlike Moros. Sultan Israel of Jolo was poisoned by his cousin, Ali Modin, in the old-fashioned way, and paralysis of commercial relations on traffic between Luzon followed for ten years. The Moros burned several towns, and in 1789 the new Captain-General, Marguina, informed the King that constant war with the Moros "was an evil without remedy." Between that time and 1805, when the Spanish Government made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, the Moros captured Spanish ships, sacrificing the crews, ravaged sea-coast towns hundreds of miles northward, despite privateering and the efforts of the Spanish vessels built in the shipyards of San Blas and Cavite.

Until 1849 a proper historical sequence of events of Moro campaigns should mention successful raids upon Spanish, British and Dutch vessels by Moro vintas. These piratical boats were in constant conflict with towns extending along lines as long as from Maine to Florida. Treaties were made and unmade. Datto Ipoypo, "the last of the Visayas," each year carried off into slavery, more than 500 persons. In April, 1843, a convention between the Sultan of Basilan and the French Emissary was made. France paid 100,000 pesos for Basilan. Vice Admiral Cecille begun, with three French vessels, operations against Datto Usak. A Spanish force under Bocalan went to Zamboanga; the French raised the blockade. The Davao country was ceded to the Spaniards by the Sultan of Mindanao and Jose Oyanguren took the fort of Hijo. The Moros killed Commander Rodriguez of the Spanish Navy, and the islands of the Samales group, in 1845, were the centre of piracy in the Archipelago. With the construction, in 1848, of English steam-built gunboats "El Cano," "Magallanes" and "Reina de Castilla," the Moros begun to recognize that their praos, wind-impelled vessels, paddle propelled, were at a disadvantage.

In 1849, the British Captain Kepple, with Sir John Brooke, made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, in which the Sultan promised not to recognize any other power as his suzerain without the consent of Great Britain.

The hapless Filipinos, weak Tiruryes, and pastoral Subanos had, for generations, tried to insure forbearance from the depredating Moros by tribute and subservience, but the latter dominated them, even as Attila the Hun invaded Thrace and compelled submission to the nomadic hordes of Hungary and Scythia. Perhaps the Moros at this period were ready to challenge the world for the ascendancy of the wave-washed islands of the Philippine archipelago.

The Moros were regarded by both civilized and by the semi-civilized, as the scourge of Paganism and master of the Filipinos.

The Moros of the Philippines were regarded by such men as the Rev. Pio Pi, superior of the Jesuit Orders, as the principal obstacle in the way of reductions, conversions and civilization of the Philippines. The accounts published by the Jesuits contain critical analysis of Moro character, habits, customs, traditions, and aspirations. Like Ishmael, the son of Abraham, "whose hand was against every man," the Moro character was alleged to be haughty, independent, dominating, believing themselves to be the only sons of God; none more zealous in their genealogies; that all, not Moros, were pariahs; showing asperity and disdain in carriage, attitude, manners, dealings; incapable of gratitude; independent fanatics; true lords of the soil; insincere, treacherous; above all laws except their own; superior to those from whom they collected tribute, exploited, vexed, raided relentless christians or natives; loving to kill, mob, enslave, property destroyers, scourgers of the sea, refractory as their boasted ancestors to civilization. This is but a part picture of the way the Moro was painted during three centuries of Spanish sovereignty of the islands —constant and tenacious enemies of civilization.

The Spanish census takers believed that there were half a million Moros on the island of Mindanao alone, and they were rated as being as fierce, intractable and persistent fighters as the most warlike North American Indians. Such was their repute, when, May 18, 1899, the Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry disembarked from the S. S. "Leon XIII," at Jolo, taking station there under the provisions of G. O. No. 28, H'd'qrs. Dept. Pacific and Eighth Army Corps—thus being the first American troops to occupy any portion of what is now the Dept. of Mindanao, a military command under Generals Bates, Kobbe, Summer, Wood, embracing all the islands of the Philippine Archipelago not included in other departments, headquarters at Zamboanga. The 23d Infantry has had two tours of duty in the Dept. of Mindanao, and certainly no other organization has been more experienced that it in Moro dealings. For instance, between June, 1903, and Dec., 1904, eighteen months, it toured 8,000 miles of salt water, marched 5,000 miles, and journeyed a thousand miles of fresh water—vinta travel—all in "hikes," reconnaissances and Moro expeditions.

One of the objects of this contribution is to demonstrate that the inception of what is now called The Military Orders of Moro Campaigns, dates from the establishment of the Mohammedan religion; certainly from the time, a thousand years ago, when Andorra in the Pyrenees, the smallest republic in the world, was set free for the help its people gave to the Franks, on people of ancient France, in their wars against the Moors, who then held parts of Spain and the Iberian peninsular; the days of the Alhambra, the palace and fortress of the Moorish kings, Granada, the last stronghold of the Moors in Spain, captured the year that Columbus first set sail for the New World; perhaps back to the time when Mohammed, the founder of the religion which bears his name, lived in Arabia, about a thousand years before the first English colony settled in America.

[*Continued on page 25.*]

A PATRIOTIC GUNPOWDER PLOT.

By Kate Kleer.

Popular interest in Revolutionary lore justifies the writer in giving the following story to young American patriots. She read the account preserved in MSS. as it was written early in the last century by Mr. Oliver Cromwell, of Charleston, S. C., then a Yale student.

In the author's note, he quaintly vouches for the truth of the essential parts of his story, saying "The writer most solemnly avers he had it from authority which it would be folly to dispute."

General Washington, strong with faith and men, but with scarcely enough powder to fire the morning and evening guns, was hovering about New York City, then a British garrison town, full of redcoats.

It seems that the noble George, who "could not tell a lie," knew the meaning and value of "bluff." Knowing that the spy-glasses across the river were turned upon his movements, he ordered the magazine carts to be driven out every day and kegs of sand to be brought in and out of the American lines.

After a brilliant review and inspection, the officers' call sounded, and Gen. Washington spoke frankly of his inability to sustain an attack. He called for volunteers to supply his need from King George's arsenal in the city, adding that it would be a miracle should the troops return alive.

The first to offer his service and his life was Capt. John Johnson (anglicised from Jan Jansen), of West Chester, N. Y. Many others followed the example, and among the volunteers, twelve captains in the service were chosen to direct the expedition.

Nearly all natives of New York and all perfectly familiar with the city, they easily distributed themselves in different quarters, and at a given hour of the rainy night, they invaded the arsenal. Each man appropriated some arms and a quantity of gunpowder, and made his way to the beach.

Catching sight of the leaden statue of George III, with hand outstretched, which ornamented the square, Capt. Johnson, seizing a little hatchet, which was a part of the arms of his company, struck off the finger, and ever after preserved it as a memorial.

Mr. Cromwell adds feelingly that his hero, "swearing a tremendous oath, swore the King should never sign another paper for the taxation of free, noble and independent America."

On the way to the beach, the captain heard a lady call, "Captain Johnson, for God's sake, throw this dragoon's cloak around you; tear the cockade out of your hat, or you are a dead man."

"He never saw her before nor since, but under God, he thinks she saved his life," piously states our scribe of the Protestoral name.

On the beach the patriots filled a market boat with the ammunition and the men not needed to row, and covered them over with vegetables. Here was the strategic point. Now had they to pass the British fleet and stand the hail of the English sentinel.

Drawing near, they heard the cry, "Who comes there?" "Friends. Want any cabbages." Promptly came the answer, "No, and be d—— to you for a pack of rascally rebels; be off, or we will sink you!"

This our Americans readily agreed to, and, finding their cargo safe, they presented themselves without the loss of a man to the astonished and delighted Washington.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Arise—'tis the day of our Washington's glory,
The garlands uplift for our liberties won;
Forever let Time tell the patriot's story,
Whose sword swept for Freedom the field of the sun.
Not with gold nor with gems,
But with evergreens vernal.
And banners of stars that the continent span,
Crown, crown we the chief of the heroes eternal,
Who lifted his sword for the birthright of man!

He gave us a nation; to make it immortal
He laid down for Freedom the sword that he drew,
And his faith leads us on through the uplifting portal,
Of the glories of peace and our destinies new.
Not with gold nor with gems,
But with evergreens vernal.
And the flags that the nations of liberty span,
Crown, crown him the chief of the heroes eternal,
Who laid down his sword for the birthright of man!

Lead, Face of the Future, serene in thy beauty,
Till o'er the dead heroes the peace star shall gleam;
Till Right shall be Might in the counsels of duty,
And the service of man be life's glory supreme.
Not with gold nor with gems,
But with evergreens vernal.
And the flags that the nations in brotherhood span,
Crown, crown the chief of the heroes eternal,
Whose honor was gained by his service to man!

O Spirit of Liberty, sweet are thy numbers!
The win is to thy banners their tribute shall bring;
While rolls the Potomac where Washington slumbers,
And his natal day comes with the angels of spring.
We follow thy counsels,
O hero eternal,
To highest achievement the school leads the van,
And, crowning thy brow with the evergreen vernal,
We pledge thee our all to the service of man!

Hezekiah Butterworth,

Spirit of '76, February, 1898.

NICK-NAMES OF THE STATES.

The nicknames of the states are: Alabama, Land of Flowers; Arkansas, Bear State; California, Golden State; Colorado, Centennial State; Connecticut, Nutmeg State; Delaware, Blue Hen State; Florida, Peninsula State; Georgia, Cracker State; Illinois, Sucker State; Indiana, Hoosier State; Iowa, Hawkeye State; Kansas, Sunflower State; Kentucky, Blue Grass State; Louisiana, Pelican State; Maine, Pine Tree State; Maryland, Old Line State; Massachusetts, Old Bay State; Michigan, Wolverine State; Minnesota, Gopher State; Mississippi, Bayou State; Missouri, Bullion State; Montana, Singed Cat State; Nevada, Silver State; New Hampshire, Granite State; New Jersey, Garden State; New York, Empire State; North Carolina, Tar Heel State; Ohio, Buckeye State; Oregon, Webfoot State; Pennsylvania, Keystone State; Rhode Island, Little Rhody; South Carolina, Palmetto State; Texas, Lone Star State; Utah, Honey Bee State; Vermont, Green Mountain State; Virginia, Old Dominion; West Virginia, Panhandle State; Wisconsin, Badger State.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

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Hannibal Hamlin was Vice-President under Abraham Lincoln; the last three letters in Abraham and the first three letters in Lincoln when joined spell Ham-lin.

Just now we are hearing a good deal about that old celebrated frigate Constitution. The people of New England especially have been aroused to a height of indignation over the proposed plan of Secretary Bonaparte that the old ship be used as a target. The Secretary does not think it advisable to preserve the old hulk, as he says that very little of the vessel as she stands today is the original "Old Ironsides." The popular expression is with the common heart of humanity. It is her splendid and interesting history and the sentiment that lies back of it all.

There cannot be a doubt but the American opinion is decidedly in favor of preserving "Old Ironsides." The country at large cannot afford to destroy the old ship which bears such a record, and is associated with such strong, patriotic sentiment.

Let us not forget the poem written in 1838 by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"Old Ironsides."

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rung the battle shout
And burst the cannon's roar;
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more!
Her deck once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee;
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea.
Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep
And there should be her grave;
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail
And give her to the God of storms,
The lightning and the gale!

All new subscribers and those who renew their subscriptions during the month of February, will be sent free, a fac-simile copy of the Declaration of Independence. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of receiving a copy of the Declaration are requested to act promptly.

The great need of the day is manly men; men who have the courage of their convictions; men who are living patriots and are willing and ready to work, and die if need be, for their country.

Money is beneficial in a way, but brave, honest, pious and patriotic men are better than any boast of pedigree or earthly riches.

Washington is the most striking example of this specimen of manhood. Each year when we celebrate the anniversary of his birth, the sterling qualities, the daring valor and the pious self-sacrifice of the man looms up before us, and we are proud that he was the "Father of his country."

THE WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE.

By A. Elwood Corning.

"Th' autumnal glories all have passed away!
The forest leaves no more in hectic red
Give glowing tokens of their brief decay,
But scatter'd lie, or rustle to the tread,
Like whisper'd warnings from the moldering dead.
The naked, bald hill-top lifts its revered head,
As if for some new covering to pray."

Mrs. E. C. Kinney.

In the days when heroic tales and treasured memories of battles are forgotten, and when no remaining mark is left to bear witness to the event, the narrative of the winter at Valley Forge, where Liberty erected her altar, and where history bears record of that pure devotion and pious self-sacrifice which was exhibited in the camp of Washington, will impress itself upon the mind and will not fade quickly away. History, the record of past events, is intended to instruct and please the reader. It has natural claims on him, for it deals with thrilling and interesting scenes, with human character, and with the welfare and happiness of the human race. Of all the significant periods of our early history, even more than we shall treat of in this small volume, there is none which holds a more unique place in the hearts of true patriots than that severe winter at Valley Forge, when the heart strings were so despondent and the suffering so intense. If General Gates had acted properly after the Burgoyne surrender, he would have sent the reinforcements which were not needed at the north to Washington, and thereby make every effort to stop the enemy from taking Forts Mecer and Mifflin, but instead of that he sent his reports directly to Congress.

The capture of the forts was finally accomplished by the foe about the last of November. This gave the Howes control of the Delaware. They now established their winter encampment at Philadelphia, and it has been said that by this the British army was made as weak by indulgence in the city of brotherly love, as the American soldiers were by their physical privations. Franklin was wise when he said that "Howe did not take Philadelphia; Philadelphia took Howe."

As the winter was coming on with all its severity and the engagements of Brandywine and Germantown proved disastrous to the Americans, Washington, after holding a council of war, planned to go in winter quarters at Valley Forge, in Chester County, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, about twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia. Valley Forge was chosen on account of it being farther from the danger of sudden attack from the enemy.

The little army started for Valley Forge on December 11, 1777, crossing over the Schuylkill with thirty-six wagons. By sunrise the next morning they were still crossing the river, and it was yet snowing, making the journey more disagreeable for the troops. It was a sad and dreary march. The poor soldiers were cold and hungry, for the provisions were nearly exhausted, and their clothing worn out. They had little or no shoes on their feet, making the line of march one continuous blood-stained beaten path. Many a soldier on that night when crossing the river, thought of his home, his wife and children, and the good beds and good feed that he had left, and no doubt the thought crept into his mind: "Why are we sent here to starve and freeze?" But at the second thought he realized that he was there for a good and holy cause, fighting in defense of his country, whereby when the end came and the war was over, he would receive a larger freedom and live within the bonds of peace and tranquillity for the remaining days of his life, and transmit to his children and his children's children, and on down the ages, that liberty and freedom, making it a substance not to be dreamed of, but in name and fact a reality.



COURTESY OF FOUR TRACK NEWS.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE.



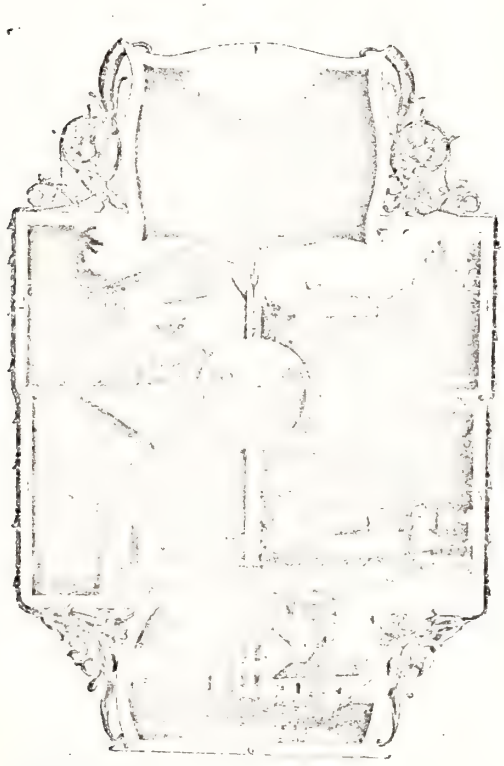
Upon reaching the west shore of the river, the army marched about three miles, and there, on the 17th of December, commenced to construct huts for their accommodation for the ensuing winter.

We read in the orderly book, that each hut was to be fourteen feet by sixteen, with walls of logs filled in with clay, six feet and a half high, and logs split into planks furnished the roofing. A hut was given to twelve noncommissioned officers and soldiers. A general had a hut for himself. These huts fronted on streets, and those of the officers' formed a line in the rear. Such was the encampment at Valley Forge. Washington established his headquarters in the house of Isaac Potts, a Quaker preacher. This old stone dwelling is still standing and in an excellent state of preservation. In fact the entire field of Valley Forge is just the same to-day as it was when the American army encamped there.

There, in the midst of dreariness and snow capped fields, the patriots were called upon to endure greater hardships than any body of men endured before or after;

and yet they stood firm to their convictions. Hunger and nakedness assailed them on every side, and as the winter progressed the suffering and hardships increased. On the 16th of February, Washington wrote to Governor Clinton: "For some days past there has been little less than a famine in the camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we can not enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery, that they have not been, ere this, excited by their suffering to a general mutiny and desertion."

On February 12, General Varnum, a member of Washington's staff, wrote to General Greene, "that in all human probability the army must dissolve; many of the troops are destitute of meat, and are several days in arrears. The horses are dying for want of forage. The country in the vicinity of the camp is exhausted. There cannot be a moral certainty of bettering our conditions



COURTESY OF FOUR TRACK NEWS.

while we remain here. What consequences have we rationally to expect?"

It was a hard winter. Fancy the poor soldier as he encountered all those hardships and trials, and when his food is bad, he eats it and says nothing, seemingly content, but blesses God for a good stomach. Fancy him with no shoes on the cold snow; with his shirt hanging in strings; with only rags to cover his poor body; he is cold; he is sick, and lame. He is almost gone by fatigue, cold and hunger; but yet he still exists in the hope that it will not be long before the winter will be passed and the warm June days reappear.

The words of Washington reveal to us the true condition of affairs the more real. If permitted, I will again quote in part from a letter which he sent to the president of Congress. It gives us the true situation, brought on mainly by unwise legislation: "I do not know from what cause this alarming deficiency, or rather total failure of supplies arises; but unless more vigorous exertions and better regulations take place in that line (the commissaries' department) immediately, the army must dissolve. I have done all in my power by remonstrating, by writing, by ordering the commissaries on this head, from time to time; but without any good effect, or obtaining more than a present scanty relief. Owing to this, the march of the army has been delayed on more than one interesting occasion, in the course of the present campaign, and had a body of the enemy crossed the Schuylkill this morning, as I had reason to expect, the divisions which I ordered to be in readiness to march and meet them, could not have moved."

This was the terrible condition of affairs which Washington had to face. But he knew that his cause was holy and just. His profound faith in Him who ruleth the Heavens and the earth never failed. He bravely and calmly bore his grievances, and in the midst of despair he planned effective movements for the future. "Friend Potts," the Quaker preacher, whose house was used as Washington's headquarters, relates that one day he was on his way up the creek, when suddenly he heard a solemn voice. Following the direction of the sound, he saw Washington's horse tied to a tree, and in the bushes near by was Washington, the commander-in-chief of the American army, kneeling in prayer, with tears flowing down his cheeks. There, alone in the snow-covered valley, he was pouring out his soul to the Great God above. When the good preacher arrived home, he said to his wife, with much sentiment: "George Washington will succeed! George Washington will succeed! The Americans will secure their independence!" "What makes thee think so, Isaac?" asked his wife. "I have heard him pray, Hannah, out in the woods, to-day, and the Lord will surely hear his prayer. He will, Hannah, thee may rest assured He will."

Among the many discouragements and heart-rendering scenes which Washington encountered, it was indeed a difficult matter to "keep the life and soul of the army together." But he did so. For it was at Valley Forge, rather than in the battles of the war, that the patriotism of the soldiers was most clearly shown.

Baron de Steuben came, during he winter, to train and drill the soldiers, with his wonderful skill, for he was a highly educated officer, having served on the staff of Frederick the Great. He turned that lonely, desolate camping ground into a well kept and disciplined military school. Just at this time there was a plot on foot, known now by the name of its most conspicuous actor, as "Conway's Cabal." Its aim was to dethrone Washington from his command and place General Gates at the head of the army. But the project failed and again the hand of destiny guided Washington into the harbor of safety.

When the historian looks back upon the annals of history, it will be hard to find a more serious and perplexing page than this winter camp of desolation and privation of the soldiery of the American Revolution. The hardships, the discomforts, and the misfortunes which they endured were intense, and the brave chief bore painfully, in a manly way, the critical winter.

If the men had not possessed that patriotic devotion to their country and that sincere confidence and trust in Washington, the half-starved army at Valley Forge would have given up the struggle for independence. But it was his devotion, his personality, and his enduring what they endured that the soldiers kept up a good heart and struggled on to the end. The end came at last and the reward was in the legacy of a free and united country.

MILITARY ORDER OF MORO CAMPAIGNS.

[*Continued from page 20.*]

We know that the Malay, or brown race, includes the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, Madagascar, Java, as well as the Malay peninsular, also countless islands that extend for thousands of miles out into the Pacific; that, in New Zealand, they are called Maoris; that some are traders or sailors; that many people of the Malay race are savages; that they are brave, warlike, have fought hard to prevent the white man from seizing their island homes; that they include about one-fourth as many people as the black race, say 35,000,000, exclusive of about 242,000,000 pagans. Racially, the ethnologic arrangement of the Philippine Islands recognizes forty-seven (47) Malayan tribal names, dwelling mostly in inaccessible places in, and north of the Sulu Archipelago; census and estimated at 5,700,000. The question asked by the 23d, 11th, 10th, 27th, 22d, 17th, and 19th Infantry, followed by the 15th Infantry; by the Engineer battalion, and by the 14th and 15th Cavalry, U. S. Army, also the four batteries of Light Artillery, in 1899, and since, was: "How many of the Moros are we going to fight with before we subdue them?"

Our Spanish predecessors for three centuries did not begin to make an impression upon the Moros until steam gunboats and the subsequent blockade against the introduction of arms and ammunition, incidentally aided by English, German, French and Dutch combatants. The menace of Moros was quite a bug-a-boo to the United States troops, and extended campaigns were apparent certainties. Two notable regiments of U. S. Volunteer troops stationed in Mindanao were the 31st and 40th Infantry, the field officers of which, in 1900, were all officers of the permanent military establishment. The U. S. Navy also contributed valuable and appreciated aid in the subjugation of the Moros, meriting mention in the recital of Moro campaigns. When the insurrection in the Philippines—Aguinaldo business—was unsettled, Gen. Bates, U. S. A., in Aug., 1899, made a treaty with the Sultan of Jolo. This appeared, then, imposed by international obligations, received President McKinley's approval—is beyond discussion now—but, later, was abrogated by the U. S. Senate. It had been found out that American soldiers could subdue Filipino insurgents, and also control the Moros about the vast and undefined waters of the Pacific.

Eligibility to membership with The Military Order of Moro Campaigns, dates from May 18, 1899, and is open to those of the American regular and volunteer armies, the navy, and marine corps, officers of the Philippine Scouts and Constabulary, and contract surgeons who have worthily served in the Island of Mindanao in the Jolo Archipelago since the date of American occupation thereof, May 18th, 1899, or who may hereafter worthily serve therein, or their lineal male descendants, as hereafter provided. Eligibility is determined by service between 18th May, 1899, and such date as hostilities may cease, or such date as may be determined by the Order.

The purpose of the organization is to record the history and perpetuate the memory of events of the campaigns against the Moro tribes from the date of the occupation to such time as hostilities may cease.

The Military Order of Moro Campaigns was organized at Malabang, Mindanao, 22d April, 1905. The President is Maj.-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.; Secretary is Capt. H. P. Howard, 14th Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Walla Walla, Walla Walla, Washington.

THE STORY OF MARY WASHINGTON

The Mother of Our First President.

However remarkable the lack of information elsewhere respecting Mary Ball, wife of Augustine Washington and mother of George Washington, everybody in Fredericksburg knows all about her and glories in her history. They know the year and the place of her birth, the year of grace 1709, and the place Epping Forest, down the Rappahannock, in Lancaster County, Va., which nearly two centuries ago was the plantation home of her father, Colonel Joseph Ball, son of Colonel William Ball, a royalist Englishman of gentle lineage, who emigrated to America away back in 1057. They know that as Mary Ball grew to womanhood she was known throughout that region as the "Rose of Epping Forest" and as the "Belle of the Northern Neck," and that as a grown maiden she was sensible, modest and loving, with hair like flax, cheeks like peach blossoms and eyes of cloudless blue. The tradition is current among them, too, explanatory of the fact that she married her husband in England, that, having been taken there by her brother Joseph after the death of her widowed mother, she resided with relatives in the village of Cookham, in Berkshire, when a gentleman's traveling chariot was upset in front of the house, and the gentleman himself brought in seriously injured, and was nursed to recovery by her. He proved to be a fellow Virginian and neighbor—Colonel Augustine Washington, of Westmoreland County, Va., a gentleman of historic British stock, tracing his ancestry back centuries in England. They were married on March 6, 1730, he being a widower with three young sons. The Fredericksburg folks can tell you also all that is known about the birth of George Washington, their oldest child, in Westmoreland County in 1732; of the life of the family at Wakefield, on the Potomac; of the fire that destroyed the little homestead, of the subsequent removal to Pine Grove, across the Rappahannock, from Fredericksburg; of the death there of the father, Augustine, when George was but eleven years of age, and of the widow's brave, energetic, positive and methodical character and life with her children—three sons and one daughter—at the Ferry Farm until her young eaglets scattered from the family nest.

Probably it is owing to the fact that Mary Ball Washington, the widowed mother, by the untimely death of her husband, had the sole responsibility of training and rearing her children, and particularly George, that people seldom hear or speak of Washington's father. As to his mother's worth there is no disagreement whatever among historians and biographers. Respecting her, Washington himself declared solemnly: "All that I am I owe to my mother."

Count Rochambeau is reported to have exclaimed after meeting her: "If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons!" One of her neighbors recorded this of her a week following her death: "There is no fame in the world purer than that of the mother of Washington, and no woman since the Mother of Christ has left a better claim to the reverence of mankind." Of her also the adopted son of Washington wrote, thirty-seven years after her death: "Had she been of the olden time, statues would have been erected to her memory at the Capitol, and she would have been called the Mother of Romans."

While the name and fame of Mary, the mother of Washington, rightfully belongs to the whole nation, this quaint old shipping town of Fredericksburg claims and holds it as a particularly local heritage. Right here in

interesting old wooden house which Mary Washington purchased for a residence at the suggestion of her illustrious son when the Revolution broke out, and where she passed fourteen years at the close of her beneficent life. It is, perhaps, the most esteemed relic in Fredericksburg, which is full of Washington mementoes and other objects of later historical interest. As originally built it was of the cottage type, but later it was enlarged to its present proportions. It is of two stories in the centre and one at the wings, with half-story attics lighted by the dormer windows. There are four windows of uniform size on the first floor and three on the central second story, over the portico entrance. On the side street there are also four windows, of unequal size. In the detached building in the rear are the kitchen and servants' dormitories. Behind this is a spacious back yard, which, in her day, Mary Washington kept beautiful with blooming dahlias, sun-flowers, calycanthus, hollyhocks and other old-fashioned blossoms of our great-grandmothers' time. Here, when the Revolution was fully on, she received from her son, the Commander-in-Chief, dispatches from time to time by special couriers, giving tidings of the strife as it progressed.

Here also, when Yorktown had been won and the fate of the war decided triumphantly for the colonies, and the allied French and American troops entered the town on their way to Philadelphia, she received her son alone, who had made his way unattended through the streets vocal with his name to the corner cottage where she tremblingly awaited him, after an unavoidable absence of eight stormy years. On the next morning, November 11th, 1781, she proudly issued thence, hanging on her son's arm, and was conducted by him with loving pride to the Town Hall, where, in public, as the hero's mother, she presided over the Peace Ball, given in honor of the great victory for liberty—arrayed in black silk gown and snowy kerchief and cap, and received with placid dignity the compliments of the home and foreign officers, holding delightful court until 10 o'clock, when, making a sign to the kingly Commander-in-Chief, who was leading a Fredericksburg matron through a minuet, she called archly in her clear, sprightly voice: "Come, George, it is time for old folks to be at home."

In the back yard of this same old cottage, working among her flowers and garden pots, Mary Washington received Lafayette, her country's friend and her son's brother-at-arms, who had come to bid her farewell. The chivalrous Frenchman was guided to the side gate by a little son of Betty Washington Lewis, her only living daughter, and found her all unprepared for his visit, engaged in raking together dry weeds and sticks into a heap for burning. As the nobleman advanced the startled hostess dropped her rake, but with admirable dignity and self-possession she took between her bare palms the hand the visitor extended, while he bared his lofty head and bowed before her in deepest reverence.

"Ah, Marquis!" said she, "you have come to see an old woman! But come in. I can make you welcome without changing my dress. I am glad to see you. I have often heard my son George speak of you." She preceded him into the inner hall, conducted him into her "living room," and, after seating him, laid aside her straw hat and placed herself opposite to him. Erect as at eighteen, her eyes unfaded, she listened with calm delight to the panegyric upon her son poured forth by the eloquent Frenchman, in which her George was lauded as the miracle of the age, as greater than Cæsar or Alexander or Hannibal, and more modest than Cincinnatus—the one immortal hero whose fame would outlast time. Her characteristic and comprehensive response was simply: "I am not surprised at what George has done; he was always a good boy."

Fredericksburg tradition further relates, with homely, kindly humor, that Mme. Washington mixed with her own hands for her distinguished guest a mint julep and offered it with a plate of her own home-made "ginger cakes," which he accepted with grateful courtesy, pronouncing both delicious. Then rising to take his leave, he begged her blessing ere he embarked for his native land. She looked up to heaven, folded her hands, and in sweet, thrilling tones prayed that God grant him safety, happiness, prosperity and peace. With tears the foreigner bent to kiss the withered hand, thanked her fervently and departed. Returning to Mount Vernon as Washington's guest, Lafayette reported: "I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day."

Here also, George Washington, at the age of fifteen, attended school at the same academy in which two subsequent Presidents—Madison and Monroe—were prepared for college, rowing himself across the river and back from his mother's plantation on the other side. Likewise here in Fredericksburg, a stone's throw distant from the Mary Washington cottage, is the old mansion known as Kenmore, the residence of her daughter Betty. When built by Colonel Fielding Lewis, in order that his wife might be near her mother, Kenmore was in the suburbs. It is still in a fair state of preservation, and is one of the "show places" of Fredericksburg. In it, according to Mary Washington's great granddaughter, Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, Mary Washington died on August 25, 1789, although other authorities place the death scene in the Mary Washington cottage. Not far from the Kenmore grounds is the hitherto neglected grave of the first President's mother, on a gentle knoll crowned by some gray boulders, whither she often retired with her knitting or her Bible.

On this sacred spot the new marble obelisk is placed; and hither, doubtless, to this shrine of noble womanhood will countless bands of pilgrims repair for centuries to come—American sons and fathers as well as mothers and daughters—to pay deserved tribute to the memory of her who produced and reared the founder of this nation.

ORIGIN OF TWENTY-ONE GUNS AS A CANNON SALUTE.

The Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was adopted that a uniformity in national salutes might be maintained, it being the same number of guns as the royal salute of England. The reason why twenty-one should have been selected as the number of guns has been a source of search and guess, with no satisfactory results. Of the many surmises, the two carrying the most weight of opinion are: *First*, that twenty-one was the same number of years fixed by English law as the age of majority; the *second*, that seven was the original salute, and three times seven would signify one seven for each of the divisions, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

"A member of the Thirty," asserts that the United States adopted this salute to signify to the mother country that her child had reached his majority, and was prepared, in law, to inherit the land; and to this end fixed the "gun of 1776;" the figures of which year, 1—7—7—6 equalled twenty-one.

The first five Presidents were all men of the Revolutionary epoch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual reception of the General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was given at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on the evening of January 16.

The Sons of the American Revolution called upon the President on New Year's day in a body. They were assigned a place in the line immediately before the public.

Paul Revere's birthday was most fittingly celebrated on January 3, last, at the home of Mrs. Charles Henry Bord, in Boston. Mrs. Curtis Guild was the guest of honor.

It is said that Mrs Lydia A. White is the only real daughter of the Revolution in Pennsylvania. She was the guest of honor at the New Year's reception in York.

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has been appointed by Governor Higgins a commissioner from New York for the Jamestown Exposition.

On December 30, Mrs. Fred Menges was very agreeably surprised by being presented with a handsome loving cup on behalf of the Bemis Heights Society, in appreciation of her work.

Congressman Goulden, of New York, is the author of a bill to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the American flag by advertisement or otherwise. We sincerely hope that the bill will be passed.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution are raising funds toward a memorial arch, to be erected near the old elm at Cambridge, Mass., under which George Washington took command of the Continental Army.

I desire to keep "The Spirit of '76" renewed. Please send me bill at expiration of my subscription.

E. L. UNDERWOOD,
Oct., 1905. Canton, Mass.

A movement is under way to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to mark the spot where the house stood in which President Andrew Jackson was born, near Waxhaw, North Carolina. The Society of Daughters of the American Revolution have placed a temporary iron marker on the spot.

The United States Daughters of 1812 War, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is president, gave their annual "honor day" luncheon in honor of the army and navy of the United States on the 8th of January last, at Delmonico's. The guests of honor for the occasion were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan.

The Daughters will build a permanent house on Jamestown Island, one of the highest points of land in that vicinity. This building, to be constructed of stone, will cost about $6,500, and its exterior will be a fac simile of some old colonial mansion, probably the house of Sir Walter Raleigh. This commission, which originally consisted of Virginia ladies, has been enlarged to fifty-three by the addition of one member from each State.

On December 15, last, the Rev. Henry R. Rose lectured before a notable audience in Potter Hall, Boston. His subject was Paul Jones. The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Charles W. Masury, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Several of the members of the Governor's staff, naval and army officers, were present, as well as representatives of patriotic societies in the city.

At a recent meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., it was decided to contribute the sum of $1,000 for a New Jersey room, to be furnished in the New Continental Hall. The $2,000 column, known as the New Jersey Memorial colonade, will be placed third on the portico of the hall, as New Jersey came into the Union third.

The annual election of officers of the Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution, was held January 5, last. The following is the Board for 1906: Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ormsbee; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Stuart Hull Moore; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Mook; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sherman Esselstyn; Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick W. Starr; Registrar, Miss Fannie Hall; Historian, Mrs. John Suydam; Army and Navy Work, Miss Marie A. Gelston; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry T. Scudder.

Captain Lewis Hurd's old place at Sandgate, Vt., is being torn down. It was one of the oldest places in the country, being a Revolutionary captain's home who was in the battle of Bennington. It is located at the south end base of a long, level-topped mountain, one of the Green Mountain Range. For 25 years it was the home of Col. Shea and two of his comrades, who were prominent in the Shea rebellion in western Massachusetts. Descendants of the old captain and his wife are numerous in that section.

The Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Commercial Club, on December 26, last. After the meeting a banquet was held. Frances Crosby of Hastings, was elected president. "The society adopted the resolution, adopted some time ago by the board of managers, regarding the salute to the flag: That on all public occasions, when the United States flag shall be unfurled and displayed, or when the Star Spangled Banner shall be sung or played, members of the S. A. R. are requested to rise and greet our flag, and to remain standing during the singing or playing of the patriotic air." It is earnestly hoped that the public at large will follow this example and more generally cultivate a spirit of patriotism.

Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the National Society, D. A. R., sent the following Christmas greeting to the daughters:

"Merry Christmas! To every daughter in the land and in turn to all she loves.

"Merry Christmas! and every blessing in basket and in store; with every joy to loving and uplifted hearts.

"Let us wreathe our flag with holly, in this day, when every stripe and star proclaim the reign of peace."

HISTORIC RESIDENCE "HALL OF HISTORY."

To be known hereafter as the "Calvert Hall of History," the old Calvert mansion, near Hyattsville, Md., has been sold to the American Historical Congress, of New York. This residence of the early Calverts is to be preserved and perpetuated as a repository of relics and records of the family that erected it and gave it its historical significance. The idea also is to have a place where relics gathered by the Historical Congress in all parts of the country can be stored and displayed.

In carrying out this idea the original Thirteen States are each to have a separate room. Calvert Hall is to be under the guidance, as Mount Vernon is, of a Board of Regents selected from the different States.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, for the election of officers for 1906, was held at the Women's Club House, 177 Huntington Ave., Boston, on January 3, last. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Nelson V. Titus; Vice-President, Mrs. George H. W. Bates; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Burton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. E. Tilden; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Alline; Registrar, Mrs. Fannie D. Ward; Assistant Registrar, Miss Hettie B. Ward; Historian, Mrs. H. F. Gleason; Council, Mrs. S. Willard Vinson, Mrs. Abijah Thompson, Mrs. Tilton E. Emery, Mrs. Edward W. Clark, Miss Floretta Vining, Miss Sarah E. Foster, Dr. Blanche Denig and Miss Harriet Wood Foster.

STATUE OF MORRIS.

Plans for the erection of a memorial to Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution, were discussed at the first regular meting of the season of the Board of Directors of the Fairmount Park Art Association held at the Pennsylvania Academy of Industrial Art last November. The project has long been a favored one with the members of the association, and it is now hoped that some means may be devised for the raising of a fund for the purpose. There is no fund in the hands of the association for the purpose, and it has been thought that the

public might be appealed to for subscriptions. Another suggestion was that the various associations of bankers in the city might raise a fund, while still another is that perhaps the institutions founded by Morris would raise a sufficient sum.

COLONIAL LIFE IN AMERICA.

At a lecture on "Colonial Life in America" given by Louis H. Cornish in the Mathewson Street M. E. Church last December, the audience which attended enjoyed a pleasing description of the life, manners and customs of the early settlers in this country.

Mr. Cornish is the proprietor of a publication dealing with things colonial, and having made a thorough study of the early history of America, he is sufficiently familiar with all phases of it to speak with authority on the subject. Last evening Mr. Cornish told first of the early settlements of the Puritans, specially about Windsor, Conn.; then about the Dutch traders on and about the island of Manhattan, and finally treated in a brief summary the cavaliers of Virginia. The lecture was amply illustrated with excellent lantern slides.—*The Providence R. I. Journal.*

Everything in the way of auctionable bric-a-brac gets sooner or later to London. Recently a dealer in the Haymarket offered for sale a silver gilt vase which was bought with one-sou contributions from the French people and presented to Gen. Lafayette as a token of admiration for his conduct during the American Revolution. It weighs 3,000 ounces, and cost $55,000. The stand is decorated with reliefs, and at the corners are allegorical figures. Another odd piece turned up at Christie's and sold for $1,750. It is a sarcophagus on a small scale containing a glass tube with a lock of Lord Nelson's hair, and was made for his friend Alexander Davison. The handles reproduce the bow and stern of the Thames barge on which Nelson's body was taken from Greenwich to Whitehall. There is a canopy supported by four figures of Fate and rising above to a Viscount's coronet. Roundabout under the coronet are 84 guineas, the very same coins which were found in Nelson's purse when he was killed. This singular memento mori goes by the name of Nelson's cenotaph. In 1877 at the William Joy sale it only brought $600.—*N. Y. Times.*

A meeting was called by the officers of the Washington Continental Guards on January 3, 1906, in their club rooms, at 846 Seventh Avenue, in which important affairs were discussed. The officers recently inaugurated are working to place their Chapter on a basis which will be a credit to the whole organization. After the business meeting the social functions were taken up. Everybody seemed to be in good humor and the discourse by Mr. Percy Hamilton on the "Land of Evangeline," made famous by the poet Longfellow, was most eloquently rendered. The pictures exhibited were most beautifully colored. The portions of the country portrayed were most exquisite. Anyone having the opportunity should not miss hearing this rising young lecturer with the subject he so ably handled.

Your attention is hereby called to the mistake, page 145, December Spirit of '76, "The grave of William Hurys, * * * has been found," etc. See page 333, July, 1901, McClure's Magazine, "As a matter of fact the meetings of Congress were held behind closed doors, * * * there was no small boy—no sounding of the liberty bell. Indeed, it was not until July 6th that the Declaration appeared in the Pennsylvania Packet. It is (also) unhappily false."

ADELNOR.

NEGLECTED INCIDENTS OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

In studying the histories which are used in our public schools it has often surprised me that there is never any mention made of some essential facts of our Revolution.

Take the battle of Bunker Hill. The histories placed in the hands of our youth never tell them how or where the patriots got their supplies for that famous battle, thought it is recorded, we are told, that "one of the delegates to the First Continental Congress was John Sullivan. Learning from Paul Revere (December 13, 1774), that a force was coming to seize the gunpowder and supplies of Fort William and Mary, New Hampshire, he assembled a company and surprised the fort, hauled down the flag and carrying off the supplies, consisting of one hundred barrels of powder and other supplies, to Durham, where they were hidden in the church. These supplies were later sent to Bunker Hill just in time for use by the patriots in that battle."

"For the first time in American history the British flag was torn down in armed rebellion."

In the examination papers on this subject issued by the Regents of this State, and the papers issued by Mr. Maxwell for entrance into the high school, I have never seen a question given on the above great fact in treating of the history of our glorious Revolution. Yet those textbooks contain many things which are of little or no importance to arouse the patriotic feeling of our youth. All such facts as the above are more valuable than gold. The bravery of Nathan Hale, Sergt. Jasper, Hobson, and the many other cases of individual bravery should always be kept before our youth.

There ought to be a statue raised to the memory of the man who pulled down the British flag for the first time in armed rebellion in the colonies. There is time enough to make amends for the past. Nathan Hale's statue was erected only lately and the National Government cannot spend a few dollars better than by calling to mind those brave men who dared to strike the first blows for liberty.

ASCANIUS.

Brooklyn, Nov. 19.—*The Sun.*

Here is another blow for the women, this time from the venerable Cardinal Gibbons. In a recent interview, the cardinal was asked:

"Do you believe in the higher education of women, so much talked of and so strenuously pursued in this generation, your eminence?"

His answer came promptly: "Overdone, madam, very much overdone. I believe in the education and cultivation of women, but too much education of the head is apt to cool the heart. The cultivation of the soul is too often neglected in the pursuit of the so-called 'higher education' of women. The head, the heart, and the body should all be educated together, then they grow and develop equally."

"What do you think of the many societies and club organizations which attract women so largely just now?"

"A society like the Daughters of the American Revolution I heartily approve of, for it tends to foster patriotism and keep it alive. But other clubs of all kinds for women I strongly disapprove of. They tend to lure a woman from her home. Woman is the queen of her empire, and that empire is her home. If she is frequently absent, as she must be to attend the duties or pleasures of her clubs, the atmosphere of her home grows cold. Her husband grows apart from her and she from him. Her children are weaned away from her and they grow up without intimate acquaintance on either side. Public sentiment does not permit our President to absent himself from the country, for this is his domain. We need him here. It is just so with woman and her home. It needs her almost constant presence, and she needs it."

This is hard to bear, but, at least, a little latitude is permitted unhappy woman. The cardinal allows her to leave the house long enough to be patriotic, whereas, most of the objectors prophecy the immediate demolition of the home if the "Queen" leaves her domain for any purpose whatsoever. What nonsense! As if woman ever did stay at home all the time, and as if anybody ever expected or desired her to. How much better to go away long enough to get a broader view of the world's affairs, than to go for an afternoon of bridge. Don't these great men ever use their reason where women are concerned?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HISTORIC HOUSE RESTORED.

Through the efforts of the Haddon Fortnightly, an organization for the promotion of women's interests, "Ye Olde Tavern House," on the King's Highway, in Haddonfield, N. J., has been renovated and restored to its original condition so far as was possible to accomplish from old manuscripts and tales of the place.

The front room downstairs is known as the "Antique Room," and in it are many relics of revolutionary days, when the tavern was the scene of fashionable events and where the Council of Safety met and gave to the Governor and themselves certain powers for the government of the colony. Later (at its third session) the council adopted the word State in place of colony.

On the second floor is the council chamber and hall room, which contains a huge open fireplace and where the Council sat while in session; the mantel has been restored and the whole room given an air of colonial times.

The building was erected in 1750, by Matthias Aspden, an Englishman, who came to Philadelphia, but afterwards moved to Haddonfield. It originally had 10 acres of ground. It was bequeathed to the son of the builder, Matthias Aspden, Jr., who, in 1775, sold it to Thomas Redman, antecedent of a family now

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Success Magazine for February contains many interesting articles, among which are Fighting the Telephone Trust, by Paul Latzbe; The Shameful Misuse of Wealth, by Cleveland Moffett; Henry Irving's Fight for Fame, by Bram Stoker; Go into Business for Yourself, by Orison Sweet Marden; Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, by Thomas H. Tibbles, and many more of equal note. It contains some poems, and has other features and departments of interest.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Home Geography of New York City, by Gustave Straubenmuller, District Superintendent of Schools, New York City. Square 12 mo. Cloth. xv x 229 pages. Illustrated. List price, 60 cents; mailing price, 70 cents. Designed to awaken an interest in the pupil's immediate surroundings and to make intelligent map reading possible, this book presents vividly the chief geographical features of New York City. The topography of each borough is described in detail so that every student may study the section in which he lives.

Since geography is closely connected with history, a part of the book is devoted to the latter subject. Chapters dealing with Indian life are followed by stories of Dutch, English, and American New York. These stories have been selected with the object of teaching a few of the causes that led to the social, political, and economic development of the city. In the American period biographical sketches of Fulton, Morse, and Cooper are used as a means of arousing interest in the epoch-making inventions that caused the great industrial advance of the last century.

Many of the chapters in both the geography and the history sections are reading lessons. Suggestive questions are freely interspersed, and much information has been introduced which will lead the pupils to visit places of interest and thus become acquainted with their own city.

An Appendix provides a ready-reference table, such as a progressive teacher has in her notebook for use as occasion demands.

Great care has been exercised in the selection of the maps, the bird's-eye views, and the numerous illustrations. Ginn & Company, Publishers.

Nation Builders, a story by Edgar Mayhew Bacon and the late Andrew Carpenter Wheeler. It is an appreciation of the itinerant preachers of Methodism, who went out to possess the American frontier a century ago. Among its chapters are: Along a Blazed Trail; The Field; From Cabin to Camp Meeting; A Recollection of Bascom; The Methodist Church and the Union, etc. It is an interesting and instructive book. Eaton & Mains, Publishers. Price, $1.00.

The United States in the Twentieth Century, by Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu. This book is considered the most noteworthy work on the United States since the publication of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." Well written, comprehensive and enjoyable, it reveals the author's great understanding of the social, economic and political resources of the country. It is a work that should be in every students library. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers. Price, $2.00 net.

Twelve Kentucky Colonel Stories, by Zoe Anderson Morris. It describes scenes and incidents in a Kentucky Colonel's life in the southland. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

The Story of Cambridge, The Medieval Town Series, by Charles W. Stubbs, D. D., Dean of Ely. This little volume is the condensation of a history, which covers many centuries, and involves the consultation of many authorities, monastic records, college annals and architectural papers. It is a readable story and consists of many illustrations and maps. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.00.

Vikings of the Pacific, by A. C. Laub, author of "Pathfinders of the West," etc. A most fascinating and beautifully written account of the adventures of the explorers who came from the west, eastward. It deals thrillingly with Bering, The Dane; The Outlaw Hunters of Russia; The Polish Pirate; The English Navigators; Gray of Boston; The Discoverer of the Columbia; Drake; and other sodliers of fortune on the west coast of America. The volume is beautifully illustrated, making a most interesting work. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $2.00 net.

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51 Liberty St., New York, U. S. A.,
Jan. 10th, 1906.

Mr. A. Elwood Corning, Editor The Spirit of '76.

My Dear Sir:—I am very much pleased to receive the January, '06, Spirit of '76, on this 10th day of the month, with articles by such welcome contributors, beside yourself, as Miss Adelaide Skeel, Regent of the Quassaick Chapter, and Mrs. C. Murray Hyde, Secy. of the New York City Chapter, both D. A. R. I have always believed that there was a profitable place in more than one meaning of the word for this paper to fill, and I do hope you will find this place and win a great success. Cordially yours, WILLIAM O. McDOWELL.

Certificate No. 1, National and State S. A. R.,
and Orginator and Founder of the D. A. R.

Daughters of the American Revolution,
Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General,
1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
MARCH 27, 1903.

Hon. William O. McDowell, President Cuban-American League,

My Dear Sir:—Your communications and photograph presented to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, have been duly received. Owing to my absence from the city, I have been unable to write you sooner.

I was much interested in reading the details which you wrote in regard to the origin of our Society, and I have a firm belief in the maxim, "Honor to whom honor is due." I think you deserve great appreciation from the Daughters of the American Revolution for the splendid and successful effort which you made to organize the women of the country into this great patriotic Society. Miss Mary Desha has always said, if there be any "Founder" in the true acceptation of the word, it is Mr. McDowell.

I will have the genealogical slip which you enclose pasted upon the back of your picture, and it will give us pleasure to have your photograph framed and hung in the Headquarters of the Society.

Allow me to thank you for your kind words of congratulations upon my re-election.

Most cordially yours, CORNELIA C. FAIRBANKS.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

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Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

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Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg .....Third Lieutenant
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IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

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A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

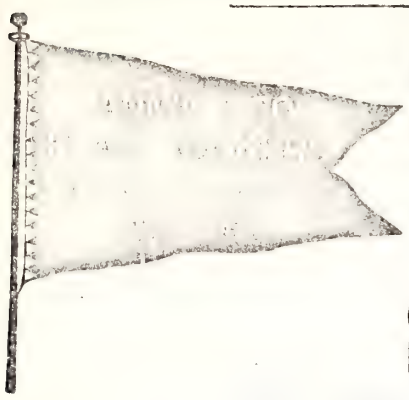
FIRST MARTYR TO AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Christopher Snider, 11 years old. On February 22, 1770, a mob, principally boys, attacked the house of Mr. Richardson in Boston, owing to his having attempted to remove certain marks set against the house of Lille, who had contravened the importation law. Richardson fired upon the mob, killing young Snider.

LAST RECORDED BLOODSHED OF THE REVOLUTION.

Capt. Wilmot, at John's Island, near Charleston, S. C., in September, 1782, while harassing a British foraging party.

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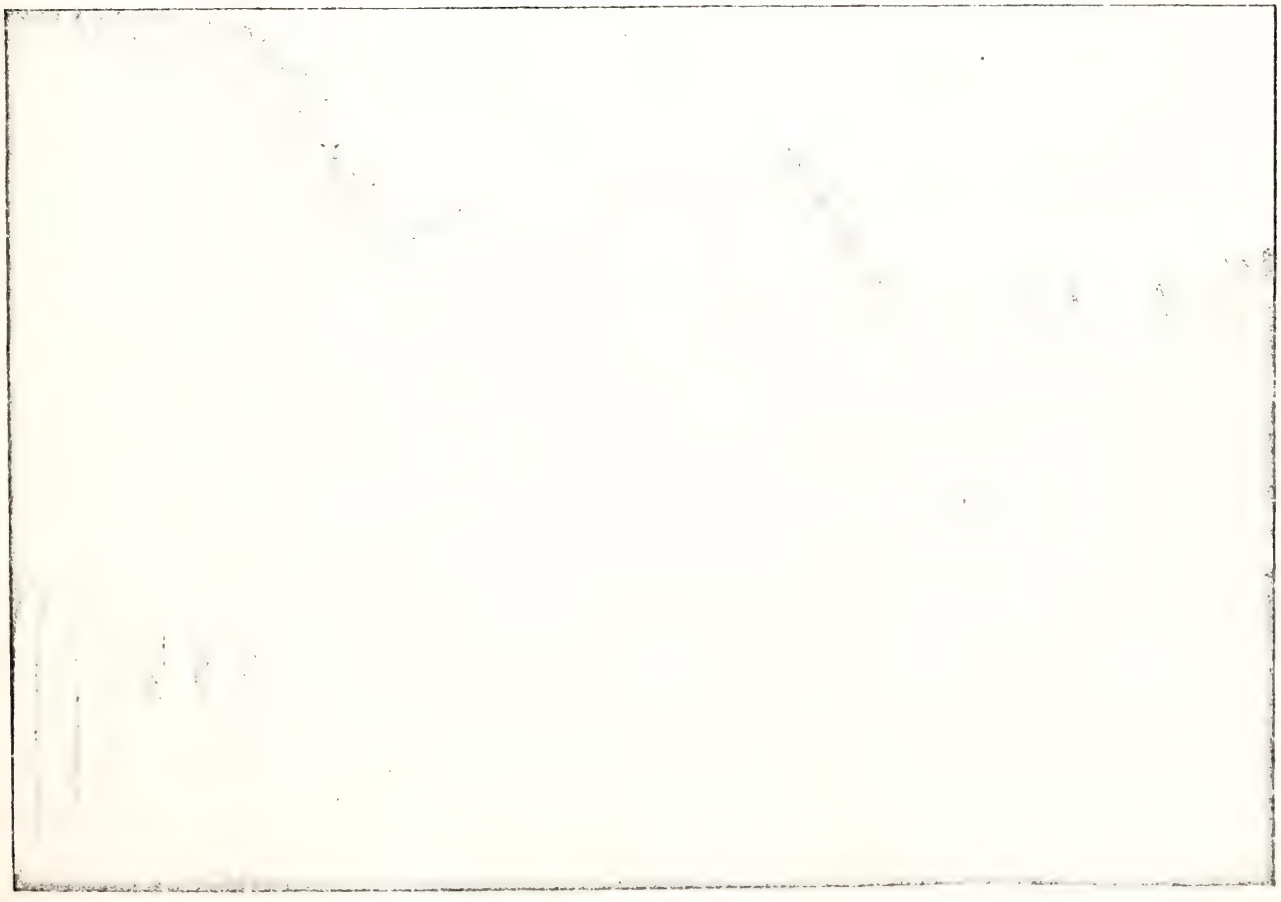
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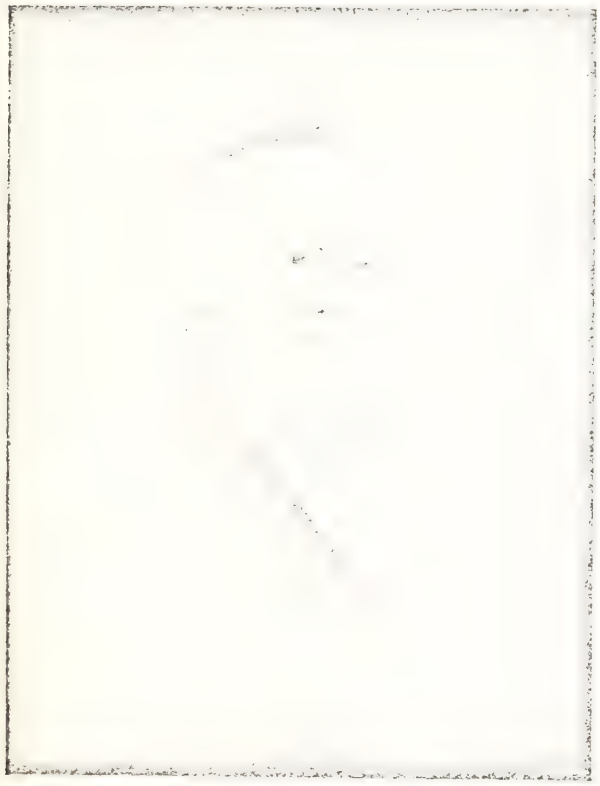
His Midnight Ride
His Arrest and Court Martial and
His Useful Public Services

BY

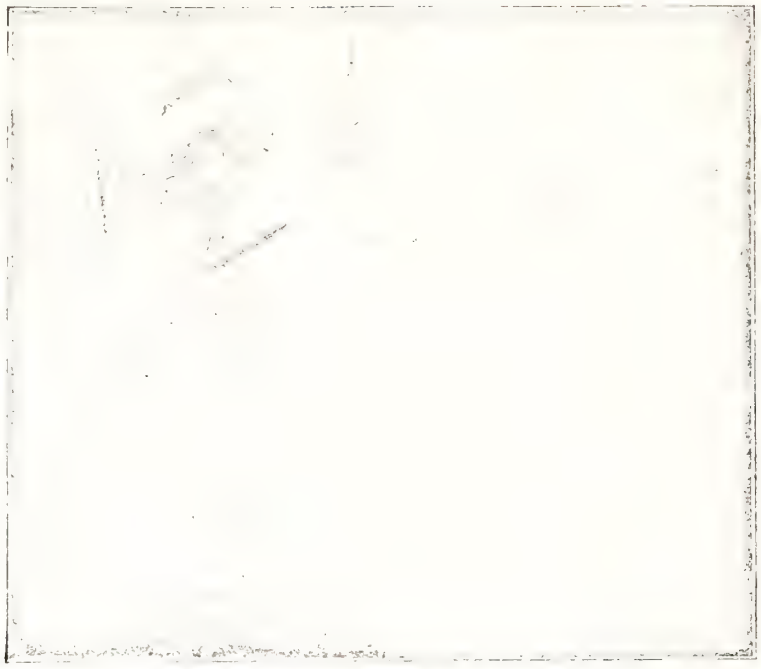
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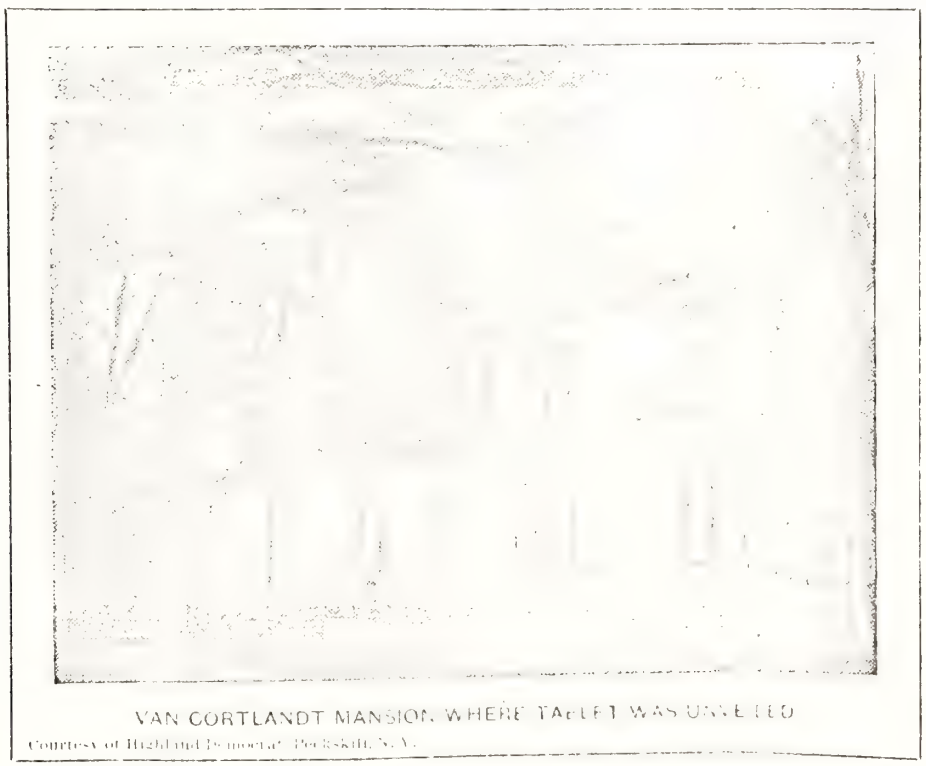
REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

BY NELSON BURTON LENT.

It is my purpose in this article to give a brief sketch of some of the Revolutionary "spots" or relics in the vicinity of the beautiful village of "Peek's-kill," or Peekskill, situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson River, 45 miles from New York City, and containing about 14,000 souls.

I revere the name of Peekskill; because—first, it is here my ancestors were born, died and lie buried beneath its soil; and it is here I was born and watched over by a fond mother's care and love; a love that no child can comprehend at all until advanced in years, and then to cherish forever. Second, where were heard the tread of the horses, and the bugle call "to be ready" of the men who fought and bled, and achieved the victory that brought to them liberty. It seems that they must have had a prophetic vision from the wording of that wonderful document, the Declaration of Independence, "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." And they saw in the dim vista that all people would and could assemble under its banners, and worship under their own "vine and fig-tree" according to the dictates of their own conscience, with no one to molest or make afraid. To-day, we are enjoying the blessings of peace and prosperity, the result of their hardships and privations, and are, as a nation, exemplifying progress to the

I remember many times, when a small boy, standing in front of an aged gentleman, who, sitting on the sill of his barn floor, leaning on a cane in one hand and eating a russet apple with the other, "Uncle Jimmie" Hawes, as we called him, would delight to tell of things that happened during his life around the neighborhood. He was about 94 years old, as near as I can remember, and with a keen memory, could relate many things that happened in his day. His farm was at the easterly extension of what is to-day Constant Avenue, directly to the east of the old Albany post road, passing the venerable Judge Thomas Nelson's once beautiful place, in the midst of a grove of maples and elms, where we have sat many times beneath their summer foliage, and meditated on its picturesque scenery and environment. And next to Mr. Nelson's place was the Hon. Daniel Clark Briggs' palatial residence on the hill, a most beautiful spot to the admirer of nature's beauty, where the writer enjoyed



VAN CORTLANDT MANSION, WHERE TABLET WAS UNVEILED

Courtesy of Highland Democrat, Peekskill, N. Y.

many times the [illegible] of the family. "Uncle Jimmie" is dead these [illegible] years, but he still lives in our memories. He was [illegible] about Col. Pierre Van Cortlandt. He [illegible] "Old Homestead," the grist mill, where [illegible] grain ground and flour "bolted" [illegible] and many other interesting [illegible] vicinity of Van Cortlandt ville, to [illegible] visited many times. They are a [illegible] memory.

It is the [illegible] Memorial Day. The sun is peeping [illegible] and is casting its light on the mountain [illegible] side of the noble Hudson, and shining [illegible] "Nest," a little to the south, of

promises a most beautiful day. The people from the village and out-of-town, with baskets and bouquets of flowers in hand, are wending their way to the "Old Church" and cemetery, to get there before the heat of the mid-day—a long road, but a very pleasant one. The throng increases, some on foot, while others are in stages and carriages, etc. They reach the "Old Church" and the cemetery grounds. There is the fakir with his stand of peanuts, candies, souvenirs, etc., who would meet you and invite you to buy of his goods. The graves are strewn with flowers in memory of the departed loved ones—some perhaps for the last time. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, services are held by the Grand Army of the Republic. An oration by some local and prominent person, singing anthems, music by the band, etc., go to make the day one of solemnity and long to be remembered. The crowds are coming and going till the sun loses its light in the western horizon behind the mountains to the west.

The trains bring large numbers from abroad, and a fair estimate is that a thousand people visit these grounds every year on Memorial Day, and the number increases as the years advance.

This church or parish (St. Peter's Episcopal), is, perhaps, one of the quaintest old buildings to be found in the Empire State. This historic building was erected A. D., 1766, and dedicated August 9th, 1767, by the Rev. John Ogilvie, D. D. It is located on the summit of a high knoll, on the east side of the post road, two and one-half miles north of Peekskill, in Van Cortlandtville. It is surrounded by the old burying grounds, where lie the remains of hundreds of the earlier families of God's people, there to await the resurrection morn. The bodies of many Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers repose here. The old building stands practically as it was built, and has not been used for many years. In this building many grand Fourth of July orations have been delivered by noted personages, and among them the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and on its doorsteps the Declaration of Independence has often been read.

While the American forces were encamped near Peekskill, General Washington and his staff attended service here, and at times during this period the building was used as a hospital.

Among the many Revolutionary soldiers whose ashes are here, are Private Isaac Lent, who served in Captain Glode Requaw's Company, Colonel Joseph Drake's Regiment, Westchester Militia, New York Troops, stationed at North River to guard the shore while the ships of war were in the river in 1776. He died at the ripe old age of 86 years. He was the grandfather of the late Rev. Isaac Halstead Lent, a Methodist minister. On his tombstone are chiseled these words: "A Revolutionary soldier, enlisted when young, fought for his country, lived a patriot, went to sleep in death, to awake no more, until his God shall call him." Here lie the Van Cortlandts, the Depews, the Paauldings the Lents, and it would seem as though all families are represented.

On nearing the "Old Church," at a fork in the road, at the left is the "old Continental road," which takes you to "Gallows Hill." This road was the main thoroughfare used by the Continental soldiers during the Revolutionary War. There was a grist mill on this road, operated at one time by the late George W. Bagley, father of George A. Bagley, of Peekskill. From the above point in the road, about a hundred yards from the cemetery and church, you pass the Van Cortlandt

at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, January 19, 1904, a bitter cold day, a bronze tablet was unveiled from the northeast corner. The ceremonies attending this event were conducted under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York, assisted by the Van Cortlandt Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. The tablet was erected to commemorate the stay of Gen. Washington, while encamped in this vicinity. Mrs. Daniel Phoenix Ingraham, daughter of the late George Washington Lent, State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, delivered a most beautiful address on this occasion. The Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley, Major Henry Waters, of the Mohegan Lake School, and Miss Mathilde F. Sterling, of New Jersey, President-General of the General Society of Daughters of the Revolution of the United States, also made addresses, which were very interesting and of the most impressive character.

Mr. George E. Briggs, manager of the "Highland Democrat," Peekskill, represented the Sons of the Revolution, and Hon. C. A. Pugsley, the Sons of the American Revolution.

The bronze tablet is 2 feet by 1 1-2 feet. It is placed on the northeast portion of the house, facing Hillside Avenue. It has a rosette in each corner and the seal of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution at the top. It bears in raised letters this inscription:

General George Washington
with his aides
slept in this house many nights
while making Peekskill
their headquarters in 1776, 1777 and 1778.
It was the home of
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Member of Colonial Assembly,
Member of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th
Provisional Congress,
President of the Convention
of Public Safety,
A framer of the state constitution,
First Lieutenant Governor
of the State of New York,
Col. of Manor of Cortlandt Regiment.
Erected by
The Daughters of the Revolution
of the State of New York,
January 19, 1904.

At the near approach of the "Old Church," looking a little to the west, is "Gallows Hill," called by that name to this day, for it was here that General Israel Putnam hanged one Edmund Palmer, an English spy. Oh, what thoughts enter my mind when I imagine the horrors and the anguish the men of those days endured. For what? For their personal glory? No; but that you and I, dear reader, might enjoy the wonderful privileges that are ours to-day—free speech, free press and a voice in the framing of the laws that show us to be a liberty-loving people. We work and toil from day to day with heavy and aching hearts from worriment how best we might educate our children, to establish them for life's journey, and to make home-life worth living; but stop and think what our forefathers' cares and anxieties were! Life in those days was a battle-field, naturally.

In our young days father would often show us and tell of the large oak tree on Academy Hill, where a traitor was hanged. The traitor was Daniel Strang, and he was a native of the town. He was sent to New York

commission was offered him if he would return to Peekskill and persuade the villagers to come to New York and take arms with the British. He accepted the offer and brought back the commission, safely hidden, as he thought, in the toe of his boot. His sudden change of front aroused suspicion, which was confirmed by the discovery of the commission. The soldiers and villagers, angered by his traitorous acts, caught him and dragged him up the hill and strung him from a branch of the oak tree.

Much more could be said about this historic town, but as our space is limited, we dare not trespass upon our good natured editor, but at some future time, will say more, and trust that what has been said, may be of interest to the many readers of The Spirit of '76.

WASHINGTON

FLOYD D. RAZE.

There's a line on the page of the record of fame,
A line all apart from the rest,
Where emblazoned in gold is the world-honored name
Of a patriot-son of the West.

And the world reads and bows. Not a king in his pride
But pays, though in secret, his fee—
Go search where ye will o'er the earth far and wide;
Where Liberty breathes there is he.

From the years that have passed since oppression began
Call forth every patriot-son,
Cull out the brave deeds from the records of man—
What nobler than his have been done?

Not Greece in her power offered such to the world,
Nor such sprang from Rome's regal sway;
It was Ambition's flag Alexander unfurled,
Self-glory's that led Cæsar's way.

Not so can we say of the pennant 'twas borne
O'er the head of this patriot-son;
It was Freedom's loved flag, and with Freedom we mourn
At the grave of the great Washington.

There's a land on the roll of the record of fame,
A land all apart from the rest,
Where emblazoned with stars may be read the bright name
Of this patriot's home in the West.

O, there let him rest. Though his spirit shall roam
Wherever oppression may be,
His monument still be his own native home,
The Land of the West and the Free.

Friday in Presidential records: Inaugurated on Friday—J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield. Born on Friday—Washington, Madison, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes. Died on Friday—Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Arthur. Lincoln and McKinley assassinated on Friday.

According to a return made by Gen. Knox, January 3, 1784, the *entire military force* of the United States was composed of one regiment of infantry, 527 men, and one battalion of artillery, 138 men. Grand total, 665.

FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE

By William T. Stead, in the London Review of Reviews.

In the manifesto of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he gave a conspicuous place to the promotion of peace arbitration and the reduction of armaments. Among the means which lie ready to the hand of the new Liberal Administration is the appropriation of decimal one per cent. of the money voted every year to the Army and Navy to provide a fund for levying war against war. It is high time that the task be undertaken of promoting international feeling (1) by the prompt dissemination of the accurate information necessary to check the machinations of those who are working for war, and (2), by the provision of the small but necessary fund required for the purpose of showing international hospitality to the representatives of other nations. The French *entente* would have been marred at its inception had it not been for the public-spirited munificence of the then mayor of Portsmouth, who supplied from his own purse the thousands necessary to provide adequately for the reception of the French fleet. We ought, for instance, to invite the Interparliamentary Union to Westminster, but there is no fund to cover the expenses, and hitherto no British Government has been willing to follow the example of other governments in placing the legislative halls at the disposal of the Interparliamentary Union.

The entertaining of royal visitors has long been recognized as one of the essential means of promoting international fraternity. Royalities are not the only personalities who count in these democratic days. But King Demos has no funds at his disposal for showing hospitality to representatives of other nationalities who visit these shores. It is a very modest demand, this 9,999 pounds ($50,000.00) for maintaining peace by powder and shot—1 pound ($5.00) for maintaining peace by combating the malevolent campaign of falsehood and for promoting fraternal intercourse between the representatives of the peoples. That, surely, is not too heavy a demand upon John Bull's purse.

"Decimal point one" ought to be the rallying cry of all the friends of peace everywhere. President Roosevelt is said to have privately expressed himself very strongly in favor of the idea. The late Colonel Hay approved of it. M. Rouvier commended the idea when it was submitted to him, and it is evident, if once the appropriation of decimal point one per cent. of the naval and military budgets was adopted by one of the great powers, the others would perforce have to follow suit. The financial difficulty is one that constantly stands in the way of carrying out admirable ideas such as that put forward last month by Sir. E. Cornwell, the Chairman of the London County Council, for the annual meeting of an International Municipal Congress. At present the hat has to be sent round every time, and it often falls very heavily upon a few generous persons. The duty of international hospitality ought to be borne by the nation, and if this policy of making war against war, and on the causes of war, which spring largely in misunderstanding, were sedulously presented year after year with the resources of decimal point one per cent. at its back, we should soon discover the absurdity and uselessness of much of our excessively bloated armaments. It would be well if candidates everywhere could be induced to pledge themselves to this simple, obvious and money saving proposal.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

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There have been but four Generals over the army of the United States; Washington, 1799; Grant, 1866; Sherman, 1869; Sheridan, 1888.

In this practical and progressive age, the average citizen's thoughts seldom go back to events that transpired a hundred or more years ago. The human mind is too much absorbed with the daily affairs of life. We do not stop to think what a beautiful and highly favored land the Creator has given us. Let us go to the fountain of unadulterated patriotism, and make a solemn vow, to put aside all resentment and all petty jealousies and consecrate our minds to God, our country, and our glorious Union—that Union without which we could not have had our liberty and glorious freedom.

The Roman was greatly devoted to his country. His proudest boast was "Civis Romanus sum." He took much pride in being a citizen of a republic which was noted for its centuries of endurance and the genius of its writers and orators.

So we Americans should be even prouder of this, our fair land, the land of freedom and liberty, the land which is consecrated to true and noble principles and high and lofty ideals. How many ever stop to consider what patriotism really means, what it embraces?

God has created in every manly breast the determination to protect and defend that which he loves. We would protect our friends from their enemies. Dear to us are our family and relatives. We would stand by our loved ones at the peril of our lives. There is no sentiment so true, there is nothing more beautiful, nothing grander, nothing nobler in all the human race, than love. There is no sacrifice too great for those we love. This is the underlying principle of genuine patriotism. It is the universal sentiment of the race.

> "Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> 'This is my own, my native land.'"

When there is no war to excite the passions of men, when there is nothing on the horizon to inbreed into the hearts of man patriotic inspiration, then it is that we should turn to the daring deeds of the past and refreshen our minds with the thrilling incidents of our American Revolution and other exciting periods of our history. And in order that we may bring back again those days, we must read literature concerning the men, and the spirit of '76 and colonial times.

Since our last number was issued, an event of more than passing interest has taken place. A function of wide, absorbing concern, which has stirred the social centers of the world to its utmost depths; that of the wedding of Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt in the East Room of the Historic White House to the Hon. Nicholas Longworth.

The wedding ceremony, one of the most impressive of the twelve that have been held in the historic mansion was performed by the Right Reverend Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington. The seventeenth of February, 1906, will be held in the minds of the society world as a day marking one of the most brilliant and impressive scenes of its kind ever witnessed in America.

The best wishes of the nation are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 8, 1905.

Louis H. Cornish,

Dear Sir:—Am glad you are to continue the Spirit. Within please find my little dollar.

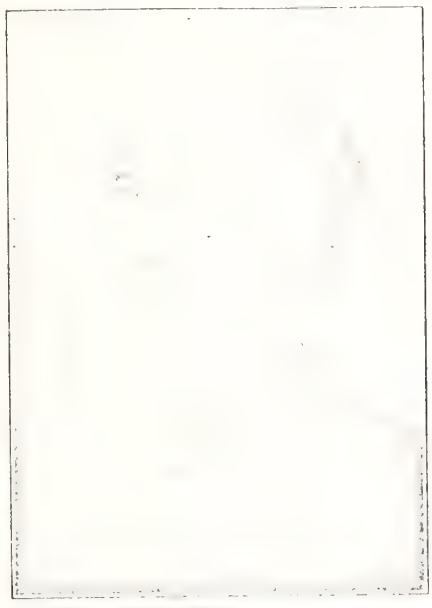
Very truly,

WM. M. ROBINSON.

GEN. WHEELER LOVED FOR RARE QUALITIES.

Wm. E. Curtis, in Record-Herald.

The late General Wheeler was one of the most lovable of men, amiable, gentle, considerate and always wanting to do something for somebody. He was a human dynamo for energy and activity, and seemed always tireless. While he was in Congress no member ever worked so hard as he in the interests of his constituents, and while he was in the army he seemed never to sleep or rest. After the Spanish war, and particularly after he was placed on the retired list, his old-fashioned slouch hat and military cloak were always to be seen on the streets of Washington, going or coming between the Arlington, where he lived, and the capitol or the War Department, and he found the greatest amount of enjoyment in showing strangers about the city. The general was extremely sensitive and whenever a newspaper paragraph seemed to reflect upon his reputation he would always hunt up the author and inquire into the motive or the reason for the pun. He took the greatest interest in the work of newspaper correspondents in Washington, and the late General Boynton, long the dean of the corps, was one of his most intimate friends. The personal resemblance between the two men was rather striking. They were about the same stature, wore similar beards and dressed in a similar way. General Wheeler always insisted that he considered it a great compliment to be mistaken for his friend. Sometimes people would call him "General Boynton" on purpose, in order to hear his animated explanation. If it happened to be in one of the corridors of the capitol he would say he knew where the general was to be found and would offer to conduct the inquirer to him.



COURTESY OF CHRISTIAN HERALD.

LATE GENERAL WHEELER.

* * * * *

It is not generally known that, although a native of Augusta, Ga., and a typical southerner in sympathy and habits, General Wheeler was raised and educated in the North, left the South when he was still an infant and did not return to that section until he entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war. His father was a wealthy planter and owned large estates near Augusta. He was also the president of a bank and interested in several extensive mercantile enterprises. The panic of 1837 wiped out everything he had and left him penniless when the general was only 3 years old. The father did not long survive his misfortune, and the mother died soon after. She was a northern woman, and the children were sent to her relatives in Cheshire, Conn., where they were brought up after the social code and religious instruction of the Yankees. His sister says that he was a very bashful, retiring boy; that he was bright in his classes, obedient and respectful, deeply religious and possessed of an insatiable desire for military knowledge. He was studying the campaigns of Napoleon when he was only 6 years old, and would leave his playthings or picture books at any time to read a history of a war or the biography of some general.

* * * * *

He was confirmed in the Episcopal church when he was only 9 years old, and throughout his entire life, like Stonewall Jackson, under all circumstances in war and in peace, was very devout in his religious duties, and once told me that he had never gone to sleep in his life without first offering a prayer, and had never arisen without thanking God for His mercies.

One of his colleagues in Congress from from Alabama says that, during one of the political campaigns in that state, the general came to his town to make a speech and accepted an invitation to stay at his house. A few minutes after he had retired his host carried a pitcher of cool water to his room and entered without knocking. Finding the general on his knees beside the bed, he remained motionless until the latter had finished his prayer. As the general rose, he began to apologize for intruding, but his guest explained in his cheery way that no apology was necessary; that he always offered prayer at night and in the morning and felt the better for it.

General Wheeler's favorite hymn was "Onward, Christian Soldier," and he seemed to find great inspiration and comfort in the lines.

* * * * *

When he was 19 years old he secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy from an entire stranger. Having failed to gain the favor of the representative from the district in which he lived in Connecticut, he went to New York and applied to Representative John Wheeler, a hotel keeper, who served Congress from 1853 to 1867, a modest, retiring member of Tammany Hall, who immediately took a fancy to the boy and appointed him off-hand, without even inquiring into the truth of his story. The young soldier had no letters of introduction or influence of any kind, and his only reason for approaching Congressman Wheeler was that they bore the same name. Perhaps the fact that the boy came from the same county in Connecticut in which Representative Wheeler was born also had something to do with the favor in which he was received. He was from Cheshire, New Haven County, and the congressman was born in the village of Derby, only a few miles distant. I think Congressman Wheeler is still living. He was alive three years ago and General Wheeler used to show with great pride a letter of congratulation written by his benefactor at the time he was appointed a major general in the regular army.

At the Academy Cadet Wheeler was nicknamed "Point" because he "had neither length, breadth nor thickness." In stature and weight he was the lightest man in his class, and came just within the minimum limit. If he had been an inch shorter or weighed a few pounds less he would have been rejected. Toward the

latter end of his course General Wheeler got a new nickname. He was called "The Little Corporal," because he had attained that rank in the corps, and was always quoting Napoleon to his comrades.

He entered the academy in 1855 and graduated in 1859. General Caleb H. Carlton and General Royal T. Frank, now in this city; General Martin D. Hardin of Chicago, Paymaster General Asa B. Carey and General Francis B. Guenther of the artillery, now living in Baltimore, were his classmates, and Generals Wesley Merritt, John M. Wilson and Anson Mills of this city were in the class after him.

By a singular coincidence, General A. K. Arnold, one of his classmates, served under him during the Spanish war as commander of the First brigade of cavalry in the Fourth Army Corps, of which Wheeler was the Major-General. It was an illustration of the irony of fate. For forty years Arnold had served through the civil war and the Indian wars on the plains, suffering all the hardships and privations of a regular soldier, living at distant posts in the desert without social advantages or pleasures, and was slowly promoted from grade to grade, until, at the outbreak of the Spanish war he was a colonel of cavalry. He was made a brigadier general of volunteers, given command of a brigade, and ordered to report to Major General Wheeler. In the meantime the latter, having graduated with Arnold from the academy in 1859, was sent to the First Dragoons as an additional second lieutenant. He stood so low in his class that he did not get his commission as second lieutenant until more than a year afterward, in September, 1860. Six months later, on April 22, 1861, when Georgia seceded from the Union, he resigned from the army. He had no relations in the South; he had no interests there. All his friends and relations were in the North, where he had lived since he was 5 years old, but he estimated his obligations to his state greater than those he owed to the nation, and offered his services to the confederacy.

After the civil war was over, as I have already said, he settled in the South and came to Congress. When war with Spain was declared, he offered his services to President McKinley and was made a major general of volunteers on the 4th of May, 1898. In June, 1900, he was made a brigadier general of the regular army, and placed on the retired list alongside of his former classmate, General Arnold. The latter was retired as a brigadier general in 1899 after forty-four years of service, and died in 1901.

* * * * *

While he was in Congress, General Wheeler was the most prolific patron of the franking privilege in the House of Representatives. He had a list of his constituents that included nearly every man, woman and child in his district, and made it a point to send everybody something in the way of a public document every few weeks, on the theory that they would appreciate the attentions. He not only mailed every public document that was allotted to him, but begged and borrowed from other members whatever they had to spare. The pages used to say that if General Wheeler ever picked up a document anywhere in the capitol he always grabbed the nearest pen and mailed it to one of his constituents, whether it belonged to him or not. Certain representatives from New York and other city districts have little use for agricultural year-books and similar literature, and the general always persuaded them to give him their quotas.

If you will examine the index of the Congressional Record during his service you will find that he introduced three or four times as many bills as any other member of the House. Every morning when he went to the House he was accustomed to look through the new bills in his file, and if he found any that seemed to be of even remote interest to his constituents he would cut off the introductions, change a few words in the text, shift the sections about, and reintroduce them. Then he would have an extra quantity printed and mail thousands of copies to people in his district. He was in the habit of making speeches on every subject of importance that came up in Congress, or securing leave to print them in the Record, and invariably distributed them by the thousands.

He carried the list of his constituents with him into the army, and you may recall a story published at the time that he sent a leaf from the tree under which the surrender of Santiago took place to every one of them. Officers and newspaper men at headquarters declared that the general sent orderlies out to gather leaves from all the trees in the neighborhood and kept them busy for a week putting them into envelopes and addressing them to people in Alabama. The general insisted that this was an exaggeration, and it probably was, but he admitted that he had sent a few leaves from the "surrender tree" to his old friends as mementoes of the war.

* * * * *

An amusing incident occurred in a street car while he was in Congress which gave him great annoyance, because he was extremely sensitive and he did not like to be teased. He was riding to the capitol on a rainy day and was seated next to a large red-faced belligerent-looking woman. Several of his colleagues were along and he was busy talking with them when the car stopped at New Jersey avenue. In an absent-minded way the general jumped up from his seat and grabbed an umbrella that rested between him and the woman. He had reached the platform and was just stepping off when she discovered that her umbrella was missing and made a rush for him. The general apologized and explained the mistake in his gentle way, but the woman was so indignant that she would not listen to a word and insisted upon having him arrested. She called him a thief and "a nasty little scoundrel," and told him that he looked like a pickpocket, and bestowed upon him a torrent of invective. The poor general was so mortified and nonplussed that he did not know what to do. Finally some of his friends grabbed him by the arm and rushed him away while the woman was still talking, and the car moved on. He could face a hostile army or an assembly of political opponents without flinching, but that woman was altogether too much for him.

* * * * *

After the civil war was over the general settled down in Alabama and bought a plantation in Lawrence County, in the northern part of the state, near the banks of the Tennessee River. He built a comfortable house in a grove of trees, and there his children were born and raised. Two miles away a station, called Wheeler in his honor, on the Memphis division of the Southern Railroad, was a gateway to the outer world, and there a little settlement gradually grew up. The general was never a very successful planter, but he was a good neighbor and exercised almost unlimited influence among the people of that state. His war record made him a hero; his kindly disposition and sincere interest in the welfare of everybody made him adviser and confidant of the entire community. He was a sort of patriarch among his people, and they loved him as much as he loved them.

His family relations were most delightful. Mrs. Wheeler was a charming woman, and his sons and daughters were his most intimate friends.

LAFAYETTE STATUE IN PARIS.

The American people may recall, with just pride, the patriotic enthusiasm with which the proposal was received to erect in Paris, at the time of the Exposition of 1900, a statue of the immortal Lafayette, but the condition in which that monument stands to-day should be a cause of humiliation to every true American.

The movement to thus honor the benefactor of our country, was national in its conception and development. Through the Commissioner-General to the Exposition a Lafayette Memorial Commission was organized. The President of the United States commended the movement to the people of this land. October 19, 1898, was observed as Lafayette Day throughout the public schools, in most of our States, by the proclamation of the governors, and thousands upon thousands of American school children, from all sections of our country, showed their appreciation of the great General, whom they had been taught to honor, by giving from their scanty treasures a handsome fund for this worthy purpose. Congress recognized the movement by voting an appropriation as an aid in carrying through the work; Lafayette coins were thus supplied, from the sale of which an additional fund was secured. Appeals were also made by the Memorial Commission to the various patriotic societies of America. It is reported that the grand total obtained through these channels approached $100,000.

France graciously acknowledged our proposed gift, and incidentally paid our country a pleasing compliment, by selecting for the site of our statute of Lafayette the Carrousal du Louvre one of the most desirable and beautiful locations in all Paris.

A handsome granite pedestal was erected upon which to place the equestrian statue, which was being done in bronze, and July 4, 1900, "United States Day" at the Exposition, was appropriately decided upon for the unveiling and dedication. For some reason the bronze statue remained unfinished upon the appointed day, but, in order not to interrupt the course of events, a plaster reproduction of the statue was installed for the ceremonies, upon the Square Lafayette, the name of Carrousal du Louvre having been changed in honor of our statue.

Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General of the United States to the Exposition, presented the statue to the Republic of France, on behalf of the youth of the United States. The gift was accepted by President Loubert, and the customary exercises upon such occasions were duly performed. France had graciously received the plaster cast in lieu of the bronze statue of that grand patriot of two nations, undoubtedly under the impression that the original and permanent bronze would be placed in position within a few weeks. It is an accepted fact throughout our land that the permanent statue stands as it should, and yet to-day, nearly six long years since those patriotic exercises took place on the Square Lafayette, nothing but a worn and dilapidated plaster cast surmounts the beautiful pedestal in one of the most beautiful squares in Paris.

Thousands of American people, and especially the leaders in the Lafayette monument enterprise, will be shocked and pained to know that so disgraceful an outcome has resulted from their splendid efforts. What will be the moral effect upon the youth of this land when they learn that the patriotic movement to which they so freely contributed, has failed of fulfillment for so long a time. The Lafayette Memorial Commission was headed by such distinguished American citizens as the then Secretary of State, William R. Day, Senator W. B. Allison, Edward Everett Hale, Archbishop Ireland, and the late John W. Mackey. The official list also included among the vice-presidents, the governors of the various States, and representative educators throughout the country, who assisted in collecting the contributions from the American school children. Mrs. Daniel Manning was especially commissioned by President McKinley and Congress to represent that patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the unveiling of the statue, and she presented, in behalf of the society, which she represented, a tablet in bronze, which was duly placed upon the pedestal of the monument.

This startling fact, in reference to the present condition of this statue, which cannot but touch the patriotism and pride of the American people, has been brought to the attention of the State Department and Congress, by Col. M. A. Winter, of the First Regiment of Minute Men, Washington, D. C. Col. Winter became acquainted with this more than unfortunate state of affairs, while in Paris, on a recent tour of Europe, during which a great deal of time and attention was devoted to the perfecting of the plans for an extended trip abroad by the Minute Men.

This unseemly delay in placing the original statue on its pedestal, and the possible disgrace of our nation, which would necessarily result from a failure to carry out this noble American project of placing the Lafayette statue on French soil, influenced Col. Winter to present the facts in reference to this matter to the State Department, immediately upon his return to this country.

The information he conveyed was received with doubt, and he was told that the files of the department contained official information from the French government that the Lafayette statue had been received and duly accepted. Upon receipt of this information, from so high a source, Col. Winter in order to fortify and verify his position by actual facts, investigated the matter further. He received absolutely convincing evidence from reliable sources in Paris, that the facts were just as he had stated them to the State Department. Among these verifications was the following positive and direct information, from a gentleman of excellent standing who resides in Paris:

"I beg to say that the plaster cast still does duty for the promised Lafayette statue. It is the same old plaster cast which was used at the dedication exercises on July 4, 1900. The only difference is that the cast is now in a very dilapidated condition. About two years ago a hoof fell off the horse and a boot off the hero. Paul Wayland Bartlett, the sculptor, patched the parts together, and did the whole thing over with bronze paint. Now the thing is once more weather-worn. The horse's neck is arched wrongly, his tail is superlatively twisted, and big white spots appear on the shoulders and sides as the paint falls off. Furthermore, the young general looks knock-kneed."

This correspondent asserts that the condition of things with respect to the Lafayette monument is very humiliating to the American residents of Paris. They have no means of knowing what the cause of the delay is. All they know is that $75,000 or $80,000 was raised for the statue, and that the sculptor has received up to this time probably $25,000, and, although six years have elapsed, no statue has been erected. The correspondent further writes:

"I shall merely add that the impression obtains here that the French government would be perfectly justified in taking back the magnificent statue in the Place du Carrousal (Square Lafayette), at the end of the Tuileries Gardens. I think, with my compliments, you ought to call President Roosevelt's attention to this disgraceful state of affairs in connection with the Lafayette statue."

The Minute Men form the official Guard of Honor to the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have, upon several patriotic occasions, formed the Guard of Honor to the President. Among these is numbered the dedication of the Rochambeau statue, during which ceremonies they were a Guard of Honor to the President, his Cabinet, and the official representatives of the French Government. For the sake of contrast, let us ask what the American people would have thought had France placed a plaster cast upon that pedestal in place of a bronze statue; what wouldn't the people say, if to-day, without any information as to a cause, or prospect of a relief, a dilapidated plaster cast image were permitted to remain upon our Lafayette Square.

It is but natural that Col. Winter, who took such an active part in the dedication of a French statue upon our Lafayette Square, should take an earnest interest in arousing a sentiment among the American people, which shall compel some action to be immediately taken for the carrying out of the original plans of placing a bronze statue of Lafayette in the place of honor selected for it by the French government.

GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER.

By M. Winchester Adams.

'Neath Stars and Stripes, 'neath Stars and Bars,
'Neath Stars and Stripes again,
He had a place and held a place
With the brave and fearless men.
The frontier's need was his country's need;
The southern cause? Ah, who can tell,
But that it seemed in days gone by
To him, his country's cause as well.

Brave and true when the Stars and Stripes
Needed again a valiant son,
Ready with hand and heart and life
To fight till the cause was won.
And whether commanding upon the plains,
Or 'neath our sunny southern sky,
Or at San Juan, he inspired men
With courage to do or die.

He wore the blue, he wore the gray,
And again he wore the blue;
Veterans of both their tribute paid
To his gentle heart and true.
No north, no south, but reconciled
They gathered around his bier,
Where mingled the southern battle flag
And the Stars and Stripes so dear.

No north, no south, he inspired peace
As in action he courage gave;
Such heroes, aye, bind our hearts as one
And the best in our land can save
To live, and stand forth bright and true
From the sum of our hopes and fears:
A dauntless courage in war and peace,
A hero for all the years.

MOTTOES FROM FAIRBANKS' BOOK OF CRESTS.

Compiled by Colonel Philip Reade, 23rd U. S. Infantry.

Audito et gradito—We listen and do.
Ab origine fidus—Faithful from the first.
Ad arma paratus—Prepared for arms.
Ad finem—To the end.
Ad mortem fidelis—Faithful unto death.
Agendo Honeste—By doing honorably.
Agitatione paratus—Prepared for activity.
Agnoscar Eventu—Let me be known by the issue.
Alta petens—Aiming at high things.
Alte volo—I fly high.
A ma puissance—To the extent of my power.
Amo Honesta—I love noble deeds.
Animo—With courage.
Amonus volet—Courage prevails.
Ardua Vinco—I conquer difficulties.
Armis et animis—By arms and courage.
Artuo vel Martis—Of chill, or fever.
Ascendam—I will rise.
Aspiro—I opine.
Astra et Castra—The Stars and my Camp.
Audacter et sincere—Boldly and sincerely.
Aut pax, Aut bellum—Either peace or war.
Avancez et archez bien—Advance and shoot well.
Animo et fide—With resolution and fidelity.
Annoso robora querous—An oath in full strength.
Arma pacis fulcra—Arms are the supporters of peace.
Arma Parata Pero—I carry arms in readiness.
Au bon droit—Not without cause.
Bello ac pace paratus—Prepared in peace and in War.
Bien oarien—Well or willing.
Cave—Beware.
Certamine Parata—Prepared for the contest.
Cito, non temere—Quickly, not rashly.
Clementia et animis—By clemency and courage.
Calum non animum mutat—Chance of climate does not change the mind.
Conabimur—We will attempt.
Conjunctio firmat—Union strengthens.
Conservabo ad mortem—I will defend and preserve until death.
Constano et fidelis—Constant and faithful.
Constanter—With constancy.
Corde et Manu; Corde manuque—With heart and hand.
Cor unum, via una—One heart, one way.
Custos et pugnax—A vigilant watch and prepared to fight.
Cum. Corde—With the heart.
Data fata secutus—Following the paths allotted to me.
Defensio, non offensio—Defense, not offense.
Deo, patria amicis—To God, Country and Friends.
Deo, Patria, Tibi—For God, my native land, and thee.
Devant, si je puis—Foremost if I can.
Diligenter—Diligently.
Dirigo et defendo—I direct and protect.
Disciplina, fide, perseverentia—By discipline, faith and perseverance.
Dextras dare—To give the right hand to each other.
Domi ac foris—At home and abroad.
Droit—Right.
Dum sisto, vigilo—While I stand, I watch.
Durete—Hardness and Stoutness.
Defendamus—Let us defend.
Eamus quo ducit fortuna—Let us go where fortune leads.
En droit devant—Foremost in right.
Ense et animo—With sword and courage.
Essayez—Try.
Esse quam videri—To be, rather than to seem.
Esto fidelis—Be faithful.
Esto fidelis usque ad mortem—Be faithful unto death.
Estate semper parati—Be always prepared.
Esto vigilans—Be watchful.
Et arma et virtus—Both arms and valor.
Et custos et pugnax—Both a keeper and a champion.
Et mano et corde—With hand and heart.
Et si ostendo non jacto—And if I show what I am I do not boast.
Et teneo et tencor—I both hold and am held.
Ex armis honor—Honour from arms.
Exegi—I have tried.
Ex merigo—By desert.
Expertus fidelem—Proved faithful.
Et domi et foris—Both at home and abroad.
Facta, non verba—Deeds, not words.
Faire mon devoir—To do my duty.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Success Magazine for March contains many interesting and readable articles. Among the more important ones are, "Crossing the Ocean in a Palace," by Samuel Merwin; "Captain Joe and the 'Susie Ann,'" by F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Second Generation (a serial story), by David Graham Phillips; "Getting Around," by Orison Sweet Marden; "Women's Clothes as Seen by Men," by Grace Margaret Gould. It also contains poems and other features and departments, all of which are inviting to the public.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Making of the American Nation," a history for elementary schools, by Jacques Wardlaw Redway, F. R. G. S. This history is a distinctive addition to the grammar grade histories of the United States now on the market. It treats of many problems of political and industrial history. The geographic, economic and industrial elements of the book make it of vast importance, and tend to give to it a more comprehensive and complete understanding of the history of the country. The book also deals with the subject of rebates and railroad legislation, and explains trusts and monopolies with their industrial effects. It is a history that is in accord with the best schools of the country. It has many illustrations and 49 maps (11 maps in colors). New York; Silver, Burdett & Company. Price, $1.00.

"The War of Independence," by Everett T. Tomlinson, Ph. D., author of "Three Colonial Days," "The Boys of Old Monmouth," "Ward Hill at Weston," etc. Every boy and girl should have this little book, which is so full of life, action and heroism, in their library. A line of quaint and delightful humor runs through the pages, now and then, making it intensely interesting from start to finish. The style throughout is charmingly simple and pathetic. The illustrations render it more attractive and add materially to its appearance and its interest. New York; Silver, Burdett & Company.

"A Maker of History," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, author of "The Master Mummer," "A Prince of Sinners," etc. Illustrated by Fred Pegram. One of the most absorbingly interesting and fascinating stories yet written by Mr. Oppenheim, having few equals in the concoction of an exciting plot. From the first page to the finish the reader is kept absorbingly interested, and a couple of hours of substantial entertainment is the reward which is derived. Important personages in the diplomatic and official life of England, France, Germany, and Russia have a place in the story. Altogether it is a most popular novel and is now in its third large edition. Boston; Little, Brown & Co., Publishers. Price, $1.50.

"From Out of the West," by Henrietta R. Hinckley. A very interesting and exciting little story, keeping the reader's attention to the finish. Boston; Mayhew Publishing Company.

"Philosophy of Integration," by W. A. Crawford-Frost. It is an explanation of the universe and of the Christian religion. A finely written book and of value to the reader.

AVERY'S "HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES."

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF VOLUMES FROM TWELVE TO FIFTEEN. NEW DIVISION INTO PERIODS.

Vol. 1. Period of Discovery. Vol. 9. 1817-1837.
2. Colonies; 1600-1660. 10. 1837-1850.
3. 1660-1740. 11. 1850-1861.
4. 1740-1763. 12-13. 1861-1865.
5. 1763-1775. 14. 1865-1900 (Reconstruction, etc. Spanish-American War).
6. 1775-1789.
7. 1789-1864.
8. 1864-1817. 15. Index.

The quite serious growth of material and data that require attention have made necessary the indicated increase. *All early subscribers* whose orders are already on record for the set in twelve volumes will receive the last three without extra charge. This increase will, we are confident, result in a betterment of the series. We shall be under less necessity of skeletonizing or omitting a narration, and can give the same incomparable treatment to the map work and illustrating that has been attained in the early volumes.

Very respectfully,
THE BURROWS BROS. COMPANY,
Publishers, Cleveland.

TICONDEROGA.

BY BINGHAM THOBURN WILSON.

Ticonderoga, 'tis of thee,
From music of the past, we sing;
Inspired with thoughts of being free,
When e'er each slow returning Spring
Unlocks the icy-iron bands
That chain the rivulets and rills,
And plants with unseen fairy hands
A myriad flowers on the hills;
While God, beside the restless waves
Lays a green sward o'er unknown graves.

The long-neglected, ruined walls
Possess a thousand subtle charms;
No longer now the bugle calls,
And ivy takes the place of arms.
Deep in thy dungeon, grim and old,
Where once the patriot's shackle-bed
Was blanketed with must and mold,
Now every sign of life has fled,
Save when at day-break's crimson glow
The dark rock-lizard darts below.

Ticonderoga, 'tis of thee
We sing from music of the past,
The glorious song of Liberty,
Whose echo shall forever last,
And ringing down the halls of time
Cheer the down-trodden with its word,
And wake an energy sublime
To meet the tyrant with the sword;
That they may say, as now do we,
Peace to thine unknown dead, and thee.

—*The Four-Track News.*

Cleveland, January 9, 1906.
Louis H. Cornish, Editor, The Spirit of '76,

Dear Sir:—I want your paper to the end, either the end of the paper, or of my life. I am 86, and my friends say I am good for 20 years. I am trying to make their prediction true. I want the genealogy. I keep all the papers and will have them bound. December and January numbers came to hand.

Yours truly,
N. P. BOWLER.

THE KNOCKERS' COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY LOUIS H CORNISH

Definition of a knocker—Something to a door.—*Dictionary.*
Opportunity knocks but once. Other knockers please notice.—*Life.*
T'were good you knocked him.—*Shakespeare*
He knocked fast, and often curs'd and swore
That ready entrance was not at his call.—*Spencer.*
Pots, pans, knockers off doors, were carried to the mint.—*Macaulay*

Headquarters Twenty-Third Infantry,
Madison Barracks,
Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

If Louis H. Cornish had lived in the days when gents wore metallic pots on their heads, wore tin trousers, made lances out of canopy-topped bedposts; when knights talked about "chivalric steel," "faire ladyes," etc., etc., and went around the world pounding each others heads in friendly jousts—in other words, before the age of vulgar guns, loaded with the devil's dust, combination of nitre, saltpeter, sulphur and charcoal, wherewith to, at long range, perforate and put folks out of action, the shooter perhaps safely ensconed in a hole in the ground—what a bully *pur sang* Seignior, knight and general scrapper he'd have been! Never daunted, always for the lower dog, chips on his shoulders, coat-tails easily trodden on, enjoying fight more than a feast. He must have a Celtic streak of combativeness hidden about himself somewhere.

Lord love him!

From the *Historical Bulletin,* published as Washington, D. C., and protected by copyright.

"Washington's Birthday is to be celebrated by annual meeting in eighteen S. A. R. State Societies, and we have offered to publish the proceedings of all of them. The time has arrived when the compatriots of our own organization ought to do something tangible for the only periodical now published in their interest. If they have no fellow-feeling for companion societies and chapters, they ought to profess to have a certain amount of pride in seeing the news of their own society printed. To speak very plainly, a magazine of this kind cannot be produced without expense; and if the proprietor gives his time and energy, it is up to his fellow-members of the organization to stand by him, at least to the extent of off-setting his actual expenses."

This sounds like some of the old editorials we used to write! But what has the editor of the *Historical Bulletin* done with the thirty dollars that was appropriated by the last S. A. R. Congress for his benefit?

More from the *Historical Bulletin,* copyrighted:

"Adequate support of this magazine by a chapter is hardly shown by giving us one subscription, whether it be in the name of the chapter or of some officer therein. Look at these figures. For the dollar received we must send twelve copies at an aggregate actual production cost of sixty-four cents, and for the usual subscriber we agree to print one query and twelve insertions in our directory—thereby fully consuming the thirty-six cents of apparent profit. Even if this right is waived, it will be seen that one subscription in a chapter or society would hardly entitle it to the publication of monthly reports of its proceedings, especially if they were of sufficient length to be worth the preparation and printing.

"Unauthorized reproduction by one journal of what appears in another is a clear infraction of journalistic courtesy, especially when it is carried to the extent of deliberately appropriating a 'leader.' At considerable trouble and expense we have been collecting and publishing articles of deep interest to our readers, and we have sought to protect them by copyright. The smaller items are copied by other papers frequently, but on previous occasions our leaders have been appropriated without our consent.

"One of the smaller items we copy without permission is on page 51, *Historical Bulletin* for February. In the genealogy of the Roosevelt family, appears the following: Elliot, born Feb. 28, 1860; married, 1833, and had, etc.

Now we knew the Roosevelts were a strenuous race, but if we are to believe all we read in the *Historical Bulletin,* we are apt to sometimes be puzzled.

Trying to get his money's worth.

"Now I should like to know your rule for giving notes of meetings to subscribers. I send by this mail a local paper giving an account of a special meeting of our society. I took the lead in the movement for the society in this state, and if any one person is entitled to be called the founder of the society, I am the person. I would like my society to have an account of this meeting in The Spirit of '76, but I have given to much time to it and paid my own traveling expenses that I feel poor, and cannot pay much for such notice. Would like to hear from you about it before I send my subscription."

Extract from letter encouraging the dissemination of patriotic literature.

Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, held patriotic service, February 18th, 1906, at 8 o'clock p. m. in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th Street, New York City. The following program was rendered:

1. Organ Prelude Offertoire—St. Cecilia.
2. Anthem, "God our Protector."
3. Sentences—People Standing.
4. Responses.
5. Chant, Hymn Book, Page 61.
6. Prayer—People seated, reverently bowing.
7. Response, "God Bless Our Native Land."
8. Responsive Reading, Psalm 33: 1-12—People Standing.
9. Anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land."
10. Lesson from the Holy Scriptures.
11. Anthem, "Our land, O Lord, with songs of praise."
12. Hymn 517, "The Land We Love the Most."—People standing.
13. Address, "Present Day Problems for Patriots," Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Chaplain, S. A. R.
14. Anthem, "America, our Fatherland."
    Offertory.
15. Soprano Solo and Chorus—"The Star Spangled Banner."
16. Hymn 133, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."—People standing.
17. Prayer and Benediction—People seated, reverently bowing.
    The people being seated and remaining in silent prayer until after the *Nunc Dimittis*
18. Organ Postlude, Sonata No. 1.

By Eugene Thayer.

MINUTE MEN.



HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 24, 1906.

General Orders, No. 16.

Until further notice the following rules and regulations will govern the use of the Armory, Drill Hall and Company Rooms.

1. The janitor is hereby directed to have the building open at 7.30 P. M.; lights in the Drill Hall will be turned on as soon after as needed, and turned out as soon as the need for their use is over, but, in any event, unless by special permission, no lights are to burn in the Drill Hall, or in the building, after 10.30 P. M. The janitor will give ten minutes' notice, by flashing the lights three times, before the lights are finally extinguished.

2. For the present, the assignments and permission to use the Drill Hall will be under the immediate supervision of Major D. S. Fletcher, President of the Amusement Board; it will be necessary to secure his permission, and, through him, the permission of the Commanding Officer, before the Hall is to be used at any time, for any purpose.

3. Company Commanders, desiring that rooms be assigned for Company Headquarters, should apply to Major D. S. Fletcher for same.

4. Rent on Company Rooms shall be payable monthly, and in advance, and shall be due on the first day of each month. The rent must be paid to Major D. S. Fletcher, Paymaster.

5. A duplicate key to each Company Room must be left at all times, in the possession of the janitor of the building.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,

FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 24, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 17.

In the interests of easy administration, the Commanding Officers of each Company are hereby directed to administer the oath to each new recruit mustered in in their Company, fill up and sign the enlistment blank, as the mustering officer, and retain a list of the names and addresses of the new recruits for their files, and forward the completed blanks to these Headquarters each week.

Let it be clearly understood that no recruit becomes a member of your Company, or is entitled to any of the privileges enjoyed by members of this Regiment, until his enlistment blank has been received at these Headquarters, and an acknowledgment been received by the Company Commander to that effect.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,

FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 25, 1906.

General Orders, No. 18.

The following appointments are hereby announced:

E. J. Waterman, to be Captain of the First Company of Riflemen.

W. Milton Farrow, to be First Lieutenant of the First Company of Riflemen.

Sheriden Ferres, to be Second Lieutenant of the First Company of Riflemen.

These officers are to be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,

FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 19.

I am directed to convey the thanks of the Colonel to each individual member of the detail who attended the D. A. R. entertainment at Alexandria, on the evening of January 17th.

Among the numerous newspaper comments on this occasion, those of special interest to the detail will be the "Alexandria Gazette," of the 18th inst., and the "Washington Post," of Sunday, the 21st inst.

In this connection, I am directed to call your attention to the following letter, just received by the Colonel:

"Alexandria, Va., January 26, 1906.

Colonel Winter,

Dear Sir:—The Mt. Vernon Chapter, D. A. R., wishes me to express to you their sincere thanks for the great assistance you and your Command conferred at our recent entertainment.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) B. S. FULLER,
Corresponding Secretary."

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,

FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 20.

I am directed to present the compliments of the Colonel to Captain O. H. Lake, and the members of the detail under his command, who represented the Regiment at the Patriotic Temple, on the evening of January 24th, for the pleasing manner in which they co-operated with the ladies of the West Washington Lutheran Church, in presenting historical tableaux, upon this interesting occasion, and in this connection, great pleasure is taken in calling your attention to the following copy of a letter just received by the Colonel:

"3310 Volta Place, Washington, D. C.,

January 29, 1906.

Colonel M. A. Winter, Commanding,
1st Regiment Minute Men,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your kind favor of the 28th instant, I beg to state that Captain Lake, with the detail of men ordered by you to co-operate in the presentation of tableaux illustrative of the stirring times of '76, arrived at the time specified. Officer and men bore themselves with courteous dignity befitting soldiers and gentlemen, and performed their duties in an able, soldierly manner, highly creditable to their noble organization and well worthy the grand uniform they wore.

You are to be congratulated upon having in your Command men so highly creditable to their regiment, and to its commander.

Assuring you of my sincere thanks for your kind assistance, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) MRS. W. H. SCHEENER."

It is a source of considerable gratification to the Colonel that the details he assigns from this Command, to attend and assist at these important functions, are received with so much pleasure and enthusiasm.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter,

FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH,
Captain and Adjutant.

Sons of the American Revolution.

Newburgh Chapter, S. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Charter Granted April 3, 1903.

Object—To perpetuate the memory of those who done service in the War of the Revolution, and to instil patriotism in the youth of our country.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. KELLY, President, 67 Grand Street.

David A. Morrison, 1st Vice-President. Frank E. Forsyth, Secretary.
Hiram Lozier, 2d Vice-President. Frank E. Estabrook Historian.
Lewis W. Y. McCroskery, Treasurer. Rev. Francis Washburn, Chaplain.

Application blanks for membership may be obtained from the Secretary, 125 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y. Meetings are held subject to call of the President.

Daughters of the American Revolution.

Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

MISS ADELAIDE SKEEL, Regent.

Miss Emma J. Bradley, Recording Sec'y. Mrs. W. V. Randall Treasurer
Mrs. William Vanamee Corr. Secretary. Miss Alice Hasbrouck, Historian.
Miss Katherine M. Taprell, Registrar

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Miss Mary Rankin, Mrs. Geo. Field, Mrs. Chas. Mapes, Mrs. H. Gilmartin, Mrs. Wm. McCormell, Mrs. D. A. Morrison

The Chapter meetings are called at the discretion of the Regent and Executive Committee. The meetings are held monthly.

Under the above headings, Chapters of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution may be represented by standing cards. The advertisement will entitle each Chapter one inch space for one year, with a subscription to "The Spirit of '76," for Five Dollars. The same may apply to all other patriotic organizations who care to be represented. Kindly send card and money to The Spirit of '76, Newburgh, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., January 31, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 21.

Major E. T. Paull, Commanding First Battalion New York Minute Men, is hereby instructed to visit the Continental Guard of New York at the regular assembly of that organization, for the purpose of conveying cordial greetings and patriotic felicitations of the Commander-in-Chief to that magnificent body of patriotic men; also to extend his invitation and urgent request to the Continental Guard to join in a body the Minute Men, and accept the assignment of a Second Battalion, New York Minute Men, thereby uniting with, and becoming a part of, the National Organization, of Washington, D. C.

Major Paull will request careful consideration of the invitation, and report to these Headquarters the result of his visit.

This official copy of the Commander-in-Chief's Orders will identify Major Paull, and will be his authority for visiting the Continental Guard.

By command of Colonel M. A. WINTER,
Commander-in-Chief.

LT. COLONEL E. R. CAMPBELL,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1906.

General Orders, No. 22.

The following regulations are published for the guidance of the Field and Staff and Companies of the 1st Regiment Minute Men.

1. Monday evening of each week will be known as Field and Staff meeting, and all business connected with the Regiment must be brought to the attention of the proper officers at that time.

2. The first Monday evening of each month all the officers of the Regiment will assemble at 8 o'clock in Headquarters room for the transaction of business in connection with the Regiment. This assembly shall be known as a Board of Officers Meeting.

3. All Regimental Officers are expected to practice on the indoor range and perfect themselves in Rifle and Revolver practice, and Tuesday or Friday evenings of each week are at their disposal for such practice in connection with the First Company Riflemen, who will give them any instruction that they may require. Schedule of qualifications to be published later.

4. All officers are expected to perfect themselves in the sword manual and an instructor will be announced who will have charge of this instruction.

5. The Company Commanders will cause a First Sergeant report to be made to these Headquarters so as to arrive not later than Monday of each week, directed to the Adjutant so that he can report every Monday night the strength of each Company, present and absent; also showing discharges and enlistments. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished on requisition to the Adjutant.

6. The following routine for duty for Company drills will be observed by the Company Commanders and followed, as far as practicable, on each drill night assigned to each respective Company.

Assembly	7.30	
Setting up exercises	10	minutes
Marchings	10	"
Manual of arms	10	"
Extended order	10	"
Rifle practice	20	"

After the above exercises the Companies are at liberty to take up any athletic exercises they wish. Armory closes at 10.30 P. M.

7. Any requests for Quartermaster and Ordnance stores must be made in proper form in the shape of a requisition, and any stores drawn from the several departments must be signed for by the Commanding Officers of the Companies, or Officers of the Field and Staff, and any exchanges or returns of such property must be by receipts from the Exchanging Officer, so that the books and paper work of the Regiment can be kept in a business like manner.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.
FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH, Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., February 10, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 23.

The Commanding Officer of Company C is hereby notified that the following named, to-wit:—

William C. Scheide,	Frank M. Painter.
Herbert H. Street,	Frank L. Appich,
W. E. Harrington,	Lloyd F. Hoppe,
Frank Manley,	Charles F. Young
Raymond J. Anderson,	Thomas F. Doyle, Jr.

have duly executed the enlistment blank, taken the required oath, and then elected to membership in Company C, are hereby declared to be members of Company C, of the First Regiment, Minute Men, and their names have been added to the roster of Company C. By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.

FRANCIS H. RANDOLPH, Captain and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT, MINUTE MEN.

Washington, D. C., February 19, 1906.

Special Orders, No. 24.

Announcement is hereby made of the receipt at these Headquarters of an official communication from the National Association of Mexican War Veterans, asking that a detail be made from the Minute Men to act as Guard of Honor to the forthcoming Reunion of the Mexican War Veterans, to be held in this city on February the 22nd and 23rd insts.

In compliance therewith, Lieut.-Col. E. J. Dimmick is hereby detailed to confer with the officials of the above named Association, who have this matter in charge, and he is hereby instructed to make such detail of officers and men from this Command as may be necessary, to aid in making the stay of the Mexican War Veterans in this city a pleasant one, also so far as possible, to add to the sentiment and picturesqueness of their social functions.

Col. Dimmick will confer with Commander Scott of the Spanish War Veterans, and secure the co-operation of his Command in carrying out the aims and objects above mentioned.

By order of Colonel M. A. Winter.



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

OFFICERS OF ORDER OF OLD GUARD FOR 1895

President .....Mr. Charles Cromwell
First Vice-President .....Mr. M Umbenstock
Second Vice-President .....Mr. W. T. Bannister
Third Vice-President .....Hon. George Comstock Baker
Treasurer .....Mr. T. R. Woodward
Secretary .....Mr. William Porter Adams.
155 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Registrar .....Mr. Edward Nevers
Historian .....Mr. Frank P. Crandall

COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. W. P. Adams.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

Frederick P. Comfort .....Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith.....First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson .....Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg .....Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne .....First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. .....Second Sergeant
A. Lincoln Clark - - - - - - - Leader.

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.

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846 Seventh Avenue, New York City

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Withington Robinson - - - - - Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg - - - - - Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne - - - - - - - - First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. - - - - - Second Sergeant

MINUTE MEN DRUM CORPS

STAMFORD, CONN.

George H. Cornish - - - - - - - Leader

From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had



ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

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Treasurer .....Charles Cromwell
Registrar .....Edward Nevers
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We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be *to promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

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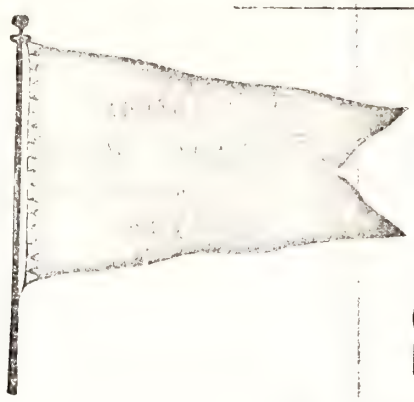
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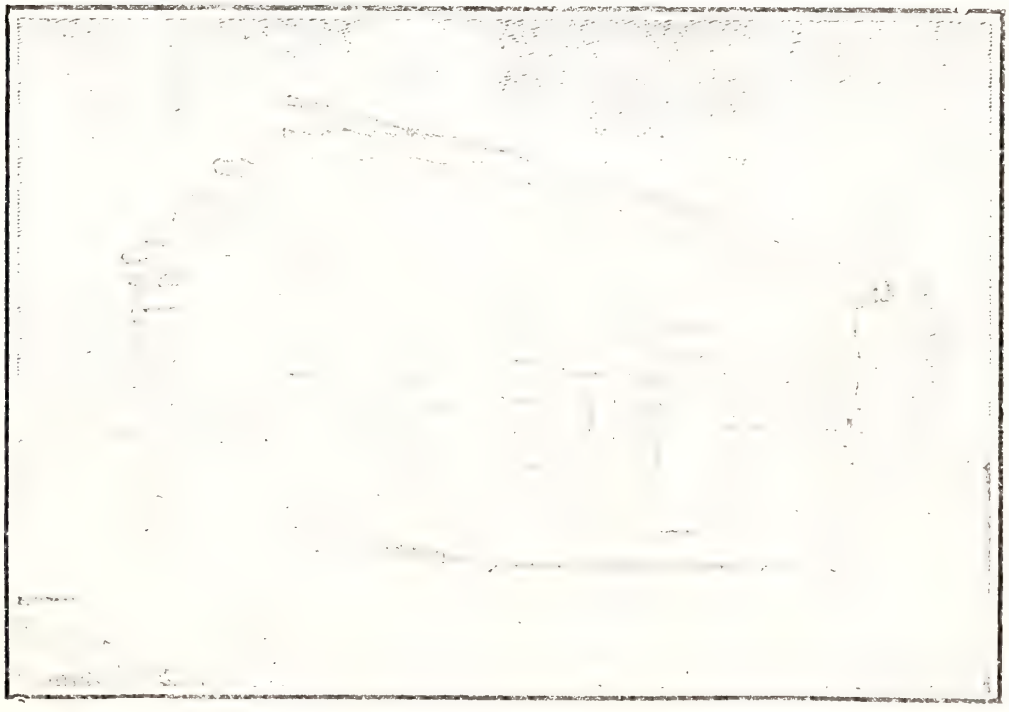
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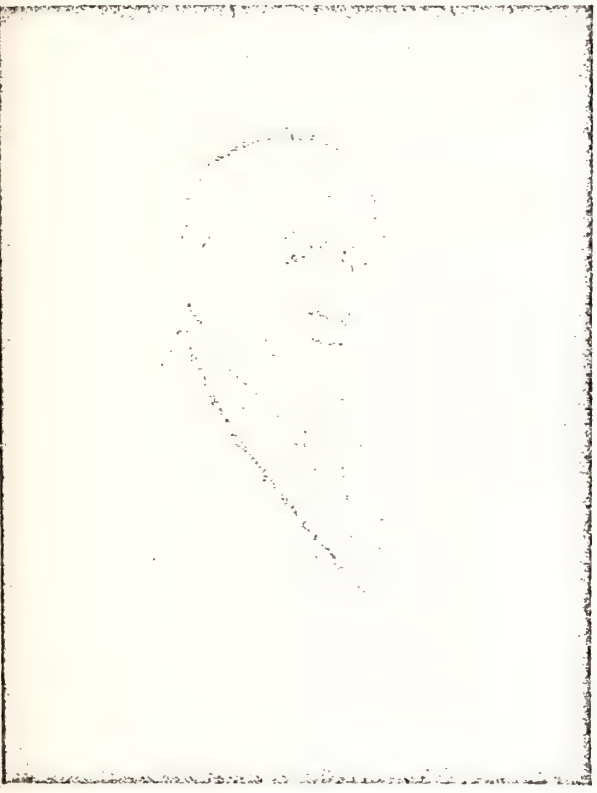
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

VOL. 12. APRIL, 1906. No. 4.

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

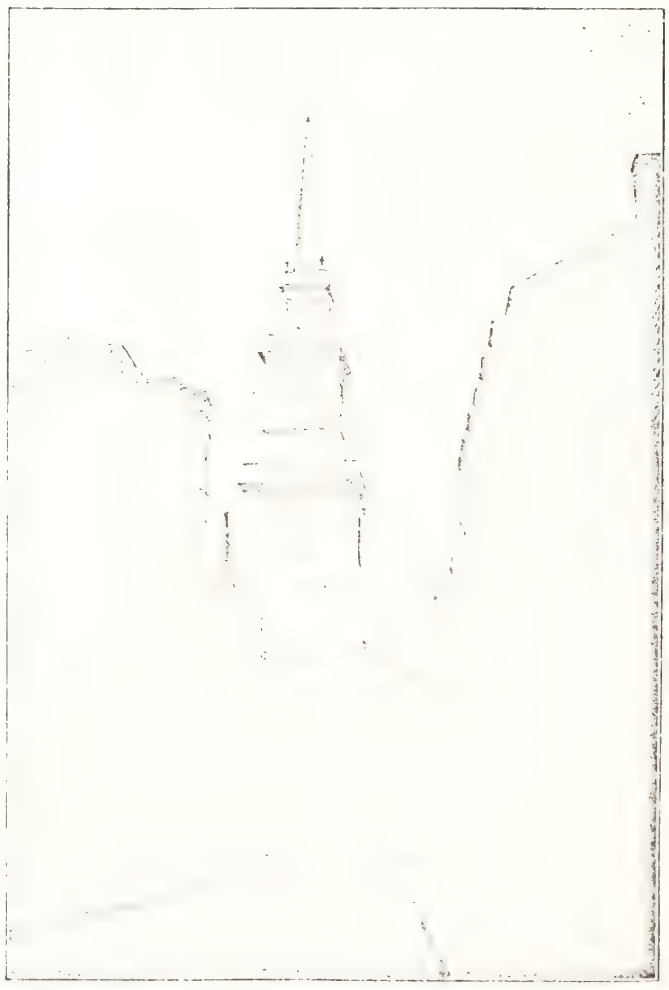
BY A. ELLWOOD CORNING.

The first battle of the American Revolution will stand in history as an event far reaching in importance. It marks not only the opening scene of a great war, but it also reveals the courage and the determination which the patriots possessed in coming out boldly and courageously and defending their just rights, not with the words which had evaded nothing, but with armed muskets which meant that they were not in fun, but that business had commenced. Being armed in a righteous cause they were ready and willing to defend the liberties of their country which they loved more than themselves. To the true soldier, the country is more to him then he is to himself, and as has been said by a distinguished clergyman that "he, (the soldier) would feel happier to die in the hour of glorious victory than to live unharmed in the hour of shameful defeat."

This was the underlying sentiment. This was the all prevailing idea which they had in mind when they rejected the orders of the mother country.

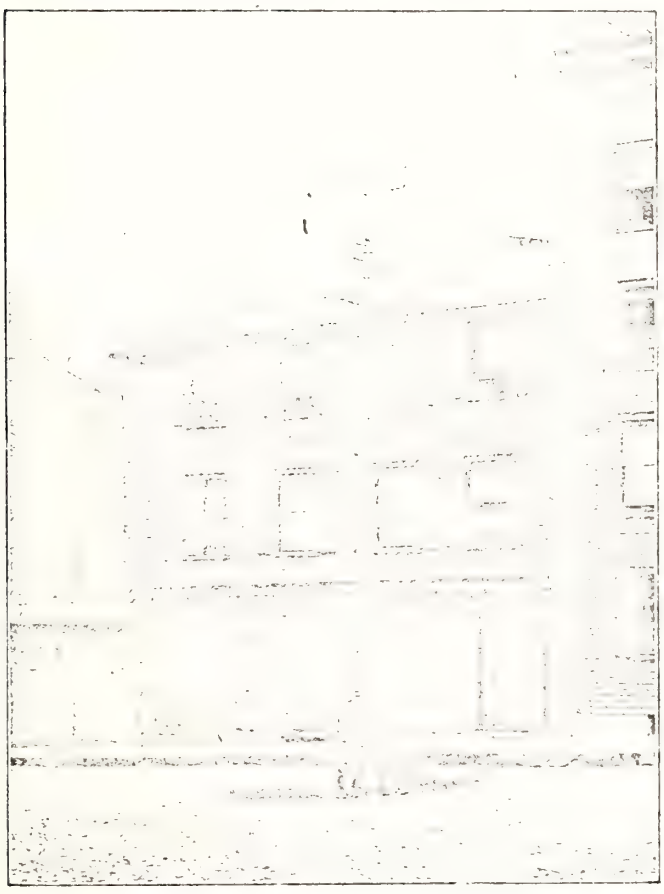
They were no longer hopeful of a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties which confronted them. The mighty arm of Great Britian was determined to crush the feeble colonies if they did not adhere and obey her will. This the colonies well knew and they knew still more, namely, that war had come and they wisely were preparing for it. Our forefathers were men of whom we may justly feel proud. They were men of iron wills and they were well convinced that if liberty could be secured in no other way, then they would die for it and thus hand down to future generations those "inalievable rights as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." During those ten years before the first combat of the war was apparent, the spirit of revolt was daily and hourly gaining strength and decision among the American colonies. They foresaw the conflict. They knew that if they were to be free and independent from English rule, bloodshed must be resorted to. Many Englishmen thought the war unjust. No American writer ever described it as vigorous as Pitt, who afterward became Lord Chatham, when he said that it was "a most accursed wicked, barbarous, cruel, unnatural, unjust and diabolical war." Some of the ablest men in England defended the American cause while some of the ablest in America took sides with the Loyalists. Meanwhile in Massachusetts things were coming to a head. Boston was a town of about 17,000 inhabitants. It being the only place in Massachusetts where the Royal Governor exercised real authority, and the laws of England had any force. Under the new orders, General Gage, commander of the British army in America had been sent to Boston, as the military head of a small body of troops. He was a man of imprudent temperament a weak minded and jealous disposition, also a man of no stability of character. He annoyed the colonists by seizing in retaliation their possessions. The colonists were holding off as long as possible, as they did not want the responsibility of the first shot. Not a life had been lost since the Boston massacre, and [illegible] as they were of not beginning the war, they were collecting arms, and ammunition and other provisions, and storing them at Concord, about twenty miles distant from Boston. The colony had secured 21,549 fire-arms, 22,191 pounds of ball, 10,108 bayonets, 17,441 pounds of powder, 144,609 flints, 11,979 pouches, and 15,000 canteens. In addition to these there were 17,000 pounds of salt fish, and 35,000 pounds of rice, also beef, pork, etc.

This store house of things was quite remarkable when viewed as an evidence of forethought on the part of the colonists. General Gage was resolved to capture and destroy it. He sent a secret expedition to move toward that



place by way of Lexington in order to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock who were said to be stopping in that locality. As a matter of fact these two gentlemen were not hidden at Concord but had gone there to encourage and warn the people of the approaching situation. Notwithstanding the great secrecy with which the British had planned this undertaking, the patriots were wide awake and discovered the movement at once. General Gage's troops left Boston a little before midnight on April 18, 1775, to commence their march to Concord.

Charles River awaiting the signal when the two lanterns appeared in the steeple of the Old North Church, which by the way is still standing and in excellent state of preservation, he mounted his horse and galloped through the country at full speed, spreading the alarm that the Red coats, which the Americans had nicknamed the British, were coming. When he passed the Rev. Jonas Clark's parsonage in Lexington, where Hancock and Adams were, Sergeant Monroe cautioned the unnecessary noise, which was being made. Revere with a quick reply said "You'll have noise enough here before long—the regulars are coming out." Colonel Smith, of the British troops was about in the middle of his nocturnal march, crossing through marshes and at times wading through water, when he heard the alarm of guns, church bells ringing, confusion and excitement. Then he knew that the news of his approach was preceding him. He



then sent back to General Gage for more troops, while Major Pitcairn pressed on toward Concord. Finally when they arrived at Lexington they found a company of minute-men a hundred and thirty in number standing near the church green. Pitcairn halting his men a short distance from the church, ordered them to load their rifles then riding up he exclaimed "Disperse, ye villians! Throw down your arms, ye rebels, and disperse!" Not a soul moved, then Pitcairn cried "fire!" and at once a volley blazed forth and seven Americans fell dead, ten wounded and the rest fled. This was the first blood shed of the American Revolution. Soon after Colonel Smith who had gone back to Boston to get reinforcements, appeared on the scene. Then followed the march in the direction of Concord. It was just seven o'clock in the morning when they reached that place. The troops were detached to secure the bridges and destroy the military stores of the Americans which had previously been removed. The work of destruction went on for a period of some length, without much success, at Concord 450 Americans were gathered together to meet the British. The fighting took place on the north bridge. The British retreated, disabling a few cannon, and destroying some barrels of flour which they threw into a mill pond. They set the Court House on fire and then began the return march. All along the road they were fired at incessantly by marksmen. While passing through the woods they found themselves between two fires, the minute men were behind trees, and the others were lying in ambush. For six miles the battle was continued. The patriots poured a constant fire upon the retreating troops from behind rocks, fences, and houses, until it seemed as if they would have to surrender. In this memorable battle, the total loss on the American side was ninety-three, killed, wounded, and missing. The battle of Lexington aroused the country to a state of confusion. Within a few days from the event of Lexington an army of about twenty thousand men had gathered near Boston. Dr. Joseph Warren, a physician, of Boston, and chairman of the Boston committee of safety, when hearing of the news of Lexington and Concord, mounted his horse and hastened to the Charleston Ferry. As he came on the boat he is said to have remarked "Keep up a brave heart. They have begun it—that, either party can do: and we'll end it—that only, we can do." Of that day's experience Warren wrote the following letter to the town in behalf of the committee of safety. "Gentlemen:—The barbarous murders committed on our innocent brethren on Wednesday, the 19th instant, have made it absolutely necessary that we immediately raise an army to defend our wives and our children from the butchering hands of an inhuman soldiery, who incensed at the obstacles they met with in their bloody progress, and enraged at being repulsed from the field of slaughter, will without the least doubt take the first opportunity in their power, to ravage this devoted country with fire and sword. We conjure you, therefore, by all that is dear, by all that is sacred, that you give all assistance possible in forming an army. Our all is at stake. Death and devastation are the instant consequences of delay. Every moment is infinitely precious. An hour lost may deluge your country in blood, and entail perpetual slavery upon the few of your posterity who may survive the carnage. We beg and entreat, as you will answer to your country, to your own conscience, and above all as you will answer to God himself, that you will hasten and encourage by all possible means the enlistment of men to form the army, and send them forward to headquarters at Cambridge with that expedition which the vast importance and instant urgency of the affair demanded." That scene at Lexington and Concord was significant in the fact that it marked the Dawn of Independence. Before that battle it was quite evident that hardly any of the colonists looked forward to any serious and prolonged struggle with Great Britian. But at the close of that encragement things took on a different shape and the colonists saw that war was inevitable.

Washington and Monroe were the only Presidents that served in the field during the Revolution. They were together at Trenton, where Monroe, as a lieutenant, was wounded.

Cleveland was the only President to deliver his inaugural address ex tempore. Fillmore made no in-

WORLD'S FAIR TO BE HELD AT VERPLANK'S POINT.

By M. A. Scott.

The World's Fair, to be held at Verplank's Point 1909, calls to mind the Colonial importance of Old King Ferry. Stony Point the scene of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's daring exploit, is one of the Revolutionary land marks lately secured by the State and bids fair to become of still greater interest on account of the project of a World's Fair to be held at Verplank's Point opposite in 1909. By some strange neglect or oversight, while the site of the old fort was secured, the State neglected to obtain possession of another point of just as great historic importance—the King's Ferry Landing and the road leading from it.

The Hudson at this point is only a half mile in width, narrower than at any other point between the Highlands and New York and for that reason a ferry was established, in Colonial days, between Stony Point and Verplank's Point, directly opposite.

This ferry was very important, as it connected the Middle and Eastern Colonies. Washington realized the importance of this crossing and selected for fortification these two headlands on opposite sides of the river. Before the defences were completed General Clinton moved up the river with a strong force. The troops at Stony Point retired at his approach and the other garrison, unable to stand the heavy fire of the British from the opposite heights surrendered as prisoners of war. The fortifications were completed without delay and Colonel Johnson was left in command at Stony Point with a garrison of six hundred men.

While these posts remained in the enemy's lands American messengers had to take a circuit of many miles in bearing communications between the east and south.

Washington therefore determined to recover them and entrusted the difficult enterprise to General Wayne, the hero of Monmouth.

After all preparations had been made with the utmost secrecy, Wayne and his men halted about a mile from the fort. From this point they were guided by a negro named Pompey, who was in the habit of selling fruit to the garrison and knew the countersign. The men were divided in three detachments, one going around the water's edge on the north, one around from the south, and the third marching over the King's Ferry Road to the British magazine then up a knoll south of the road as a feint to attract the British toward the mainland in case of discovery. This was the only detachment carrying ammunition, the others being armed with the bayonet only. While Wayne was entirely successful in storming the fort, the Americans were unable to hold it, but they obtained possession of all the British stores and guns. The assault served its purpose, however, for all the aggressive operations of the enemy were for a time paralyzed.

The State has acquired the peninsula of Stony Point as far as the property of the late John Ten Eyck but it is upon his land, called in the old deed the "King's Ferry Farm," that the famous old landing and the road leading from it are situated. One visiting it now may see the heap of stones which marks the historic landing place and when the late owner first purchased the property, docklogs were still visible at low tide. Leading from it one may see the road over which Lord Sterling's troops passed in 1776 on their way to New Jersey, the road over which Washington passed so many times in his tireless efforts to save his country, the road over which the French troops passed on their way to victory over Cornwallis at Yorktown and over which they returned in September, 1781. Here a short distance from the ferry, is the site of the old Colonial Inn, torn down to make way for the West Shore Railroad. A short distance from Stony Point is the rendezvous where Benedict Arnold met Andre and planned the treason which has made his name infamous. Both men passed over the King's Ferry at different times previous to the completion of their design. The place is so rich in historic memories and legend that one feels almost a sense of awe in treading the ground that was so often pressed by the feet of the contending armies. That the road which passes over the late John Ten Eyck's grounds is the real King's Ferry Road there can be no question. Part of the road was ploughed over some years ago and, in doing so, the owner discovered an ancient British belt buckle. A bronze circle bearing the monogram G. R. in the center and surmounted by a crown, an interesting relic of the march of England's soldiers, while not far from it was found a continental army button, indisputable evidence that soldiers of both sides had passed over the ground. Cannon balls and other things were often found. Many stone hatchets and arrow heads have also been found on this property, relics of a race which first occupied this bit of land since made so famous. At a point about midway between the old mud-bridge and the Ferry landing, tradition says there once stood the hut of a mysterious Frenchman. Before the Revolution he had come from no one knew where, and lived alone in his primitive dwelling. Despite the fact that he had chosen so humble an abode, however, it became noised about the country side that in solitary splendor he ate from dishes of gold and silver fit for a king. He became the object of much comment among the neighboring people but none knew his language and he was unmolested, until finally another Frenchman made his appearance, after enquiring of the people he learned the location of the hut and went presumably to visit his countryman. To the horror of the people who next visited the place they found the Frenchman dead, his mysterious visitor gone, and with the visitor all the splendid array of gold and silver. No one ever knew his identity or what had led him to take up his solitary abode there. The wife of the late John Ten Eyck had excavations made where the hut of the mysterious Frenchman was supposed to have stood and discovered the ruins of a stone hearth with the old iron kettle and chains still intact. These latter are now in the possession of her heirs. That a place so rich in story and tradition, so famous in history, should be lost to coming generations seems a pity. That the State if it knew of these landmarks adjoining the State Reservation, would neglect to obtain possession of them seems improbable.

While the State owns the site of the old fort, it does not own that which caused the fort to be built—The Old King's Ferry Landing and the road leading from it, the strategic point which was esteemed of so much importance during the Revolution that it was called the "Key to the Situation."

W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest.

Madison was "the last surviving signer" of the Constitution of the United States.

The Bible on which Cleveland was sworn in was presented to him by his mother when he first started out in life.

THE SPIRIT OF '76.

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its columns are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealogical and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

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Taylor never cast a vote, nor held a civil office until elected President.

Tyler and Cleveland only Presidents married during their term of office.

Buchanan, the only "permanent" bachelor President.

EDITORIALS.

The seventeenth annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held in Boston, Mass., Monday, April 30, and Tuesday, May 1, 1906, at 9:30 a. m. the congress will convene at the Hotel Venlome on Tuesday, May 1, at 10 a. m.

There will be a session of the congress at Faneuil Hall, and at 8 p. m. a banquet will be given by the Massachusetts Society to the delegates to the congress at the Hotel Somerset.

Application has been made to the several railroad passenger associations of the country for the customary rate of one fare and a third for delegates, alternates, and ladies of their party. Full fare must be paid to Boston and a certificate obtained when the ticket is purchased. This certificate after endorsement by an agent at the Congress will entitle the holder to a return ticket at one-third the regular fare.

For many years the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln has been a neglected shrine, Mr. Robert J. Collier believed that so important a historic spot should not be debased by commercial usages, so, on August 28th, 1905, he bid in the property at a public sale. It is his desire now to give the farm over to the government, to whom it should always belong. For it is the nation's rightful heritage.

The aim is to create a permanent endowment for the purpose of turning the farm into a park and maintaining it as such. The treasurer of the body is Clarence H. Mackay, 74 Broadway, New York. Any one may contribute from 25 cents to $25 thus becoming a member of the association. On another page of this issue there will be found an interesting article on the Lincoln Farm. It is earnestly hoped that the readers of the Spirit of '76 may contribute to so worthy a cause. For in history there is nothing so inspiring to struggling manhood as the birth and career of the man who had "malace toward none, but charity for all."

GREETING.

On ye Night of ye sixteenth of ye Month of February, in ye year of our Lord nineteen hundred and six, There will be Held at ye Presbyterian Meeting House, in ye Town of Stamford, an Entertainment of Talk on ye Ancient customs of ye Early Settlers of America, among ye Puritans, ye Dutch, and ye Cavaliers.

Ye Talk will be given by Mister Cornish, who Has been Among these people and gathered many Beautiful Pictures of their Habitations and Learned of their Mode of Conduct.

Ye Lecture is given for the Benefit of ye Mission Fund, and a Charge of Two York shillings for Adults and one York shilling for ye Children will be Collected by ye Tithing-Man, or May be Sent to Mister Charles Edey Fay, number two hundred and sixteen Summer Street, Stamford, Conn.

Ye Candles Will be Lighted at Seven by ye towne Clock and ye Talk begin at Eight.

John Adams was the father of John Quincy Adams, a President.

It is said that England dates the Revolution as commenced July 14, 1774.

Van Buren was the first President that was not born a British subject.

A PARK OF PATRIOTISM.

Not until Washington had been dead half a century did the American people realize the historic significance that centered around the old Mount Vernon home and take steps to preserve it as part of the nation's heritage.

It is now almost a century since the great martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, was born on a modest farm of a hundred and ten acres, two miles from the little town of Hodgenville, in the heart of Kentucky, and his birthplace farm is to this day a scene of neglect and decay. Fittingly enough, the capital of our nation and a great commonwealth, represented by a star upon the flag, bear the name of the Father of our Country, but as yet nothing more than the capital of one of the States and bronze monuments distributed generally throughout our cities is the tangible expression of the people's love and gratitude for that other great leader—the Emancipator Lincoln.

One hundred years ago this March Thomas Lincoln, of Virginian birth, laid claim to the aforementioned farm, in the centre of which was a noted spring, sheltered from



the summer suns by a shelving rock. The waters of that spring, even in that early time, were famous throughout Hardin County, in which it was located, as now it is famous throughout the whole of central Kentucky. Near this picturesque natural spring this strong young Virginian, a carpenter by trade, built a log cabin, to which, on the following tenth of June, he brought his bride, Nancy Hanks; and in that little cabin, three years later, the Lincoln family gave welcome to the child whose name was to belong to the ages. On this farm the boy Abraham used to play with his sister and the boys of his neighborhood. In this little cabin Lincoln received his first schooling in the primary three R's from his mother, who taught him what she could in the long evenings by the light from spicewood bush-twigs, hacked together upon a log.

It was during the nine years spent upon this farm that Lincoln enjoyed all the real boyhood he ever had. real play-time was on the rock-spring farm. Here he was a boy of mischief, hunting coons and partridges, victimizing his playfellows with practical jokes, always accompanying his father with grist to the mill, for the sake of an outing, and for the same reason he pursued the stone wagons and the help, which his father used to general into service, along the old picturesque Louisville and Nashville pike, of which the good father was county supervisor.

Partly because of the growing development of the slave trade in that section, which Thomas Lincoln thoroughly hated, and partly because of the insecurity of land titles at that time, the father of the great Abraham determined to move north across the broad Ohio and seek fortune in the vast wilderness of Indiana. To the grave of the baby brother the troubled mother took the boy Abraham and his little sister to say good-bye; a scene that so affected the sensitive soul of that rugged little pioneer that he was never able to refer to it in later years without touches of emotion. Then came the long heroic pioneer journey by ox-team to the north, and then ended the childhood of the first American. Though but nine years old, when the little caravan ceased its journeying and sought to make a clearing in the woods of Indiana, the ax was placed in the hands of Abe. From that day on it was work—rail-splitting, study, unceasing energy, tireless effort—until such labors began to bear their tangible fruits and he became known as "Honest Abe the Lawyer," "The Sad Humorist of the Sangamon," "The Politician of Unimpeachable Integrity," and finally the crude, awkward guy from Illinois, who won the Chicago Convention in 1860 away from the more polished and accomplished Stanton of Ohio and Seward of New York. The rest of his great story—his campaign for the Presidency, his great and burdened war Administration, his re-election, and his tragic death—forms the story known to every man, woman, and child, in "every Middlesex village and farm" throughout the whole length and breadth of our nation. During each succeeding decade

stantly growing. Yet in all these years no national movement has, until now, been made to preserve, park, and embellish the birthplace and boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln, of which, while President of the United States, he once said: "When the war is over I would like very much to visit my old Kentucky home; I remember the old home very well." In these ninety years and more, since the Lincoln family left that bit of rugged, rolling tree-and-bush covered farm, the records of the Hodgenville Court House show that the title to the property has changed but twice. A wealthy restaurant owner in New York City bought it from the Creal family of Kentucky, who bought it from Thomas Lincoln. This New Yorker had hoped to make a national park of the place, through some device or another, but business failure threw his estate into litigation, and there it rested for years. During this while Mr. John Wanamaker is known to have made repeated attempts to secure the propery; various patriotic societies have undertaken to save the place; a bill was introduced in the Kentucky Legislature, but failed to pass; the Postmaster at Hodgenville made several attempts to rally local interest in the preservation of the property, and even appealed, without success, for Congressional assistance in the matter. Early in August of 1905, by order of



the Court, the property was announced for sale at public auction from the Court House steps at Hodgenville. Rumors were current at the time that various commercial enterprises were contemplating purchasing the farm at that sale, and using it, through some means or another, for advertising their enterprises. Among such was a prominent Eastern department store proprietor and a Louisville distiller. Believing that such vandalism should be checked and that the property should in some way revert to the people, Mr. Robert J. Collier, of New York, bought the farm under the hammer, and with Dr. Albert Shaw, of the *Review of Reviews*, and others, organized the Lincoln Farm Association, which has been incorporated under the laws of Kentucky to develop the Lincoln birthplace farm into a national park. Mr. Joseph W. Folk, the Governor of Missouri, acting as President of the Association, is supported in this movement by a board of trustees of representative citizens, including Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Ex-Ambassador to England; Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Hon. Horace Porter, Ex-Ambassador to France; Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; Mr. Norman Hapgood, of *Collier's*; Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Mr. Augutus Saint Gaudens, sculptor; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago; Mr. William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York; Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); August Belmont, Director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; Edward M. Shepard, of the New York Bar; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, historian; Charles A. Towne, Ex-United States Senator from Minnesota, and now Congressman from New York; Thomas Hastings, architect; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the *Review of Reviews*; Mr. Robert J. Collier, of New York; Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, acting as Treasurer; and Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, acting as Secretary.

This patriotic Association is now making an appeal to the American people for voluntary contributions of any sum from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, as an endowment and trust fund for the Association, the sole purpose of which is to make of this historic spot a national shrine of patriotism and civic inspiration. Too long have the American youths sought the tombs and birthplaces of the great men of Europe for inspiration, which Longfellow suggests in his most familiar lines:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

While the birthplaces of Robert Burns and Schiller and the tombs of Walter Scott and Victor Hugo are annually being visited by thousands of Americans, the birthplace of the strong-handed, clear-headed, and great-hearted Lincoln has been left to utter neglect and ruin, to the humiliation of both the historian and the poet. It is the purpose of the Lincoln Farm Association, directed by the patriotic citizens who compose its board of trustees, and in which Association every American shall be given membership who contributes any sum of twenty-five cents or upward to the general subsidy of this plan, to make of this historic spot a national park and an infinitely wider and broader inspiration than that of the national parks of Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Vicksburg. It is not to be a park to commemorate our lamentable differences, but a park to commemorate our unity, harmony, prosperity, and high citizenship. As Mount Vernon must forever inspire American youths, by keeping alive the memory of the founder of our liberties, so

the Lincoln Birthplace Park must inspire a love for all our country, loyalty to the Union of all the United States, by perpetuating the memory of the savior of the nation who came in the hour of need. It is the purpose of the Lincoln Farm Association to restore to its original place the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born, and which has been carried away by vandal hands as an idle curiosity and exhibition. The old spring will be properly cleaned and protected; the old fields which Lincoln himself used to help to plant will be put in blue grass; at least one noble monument will be erected to grace the grounds; and there will be a historical museum, which President Roosevelt has suggested should be called "A temple of patriotic righteousness." This should be made in the form of a permanent building, which should safely house the historic treasures to be gathered and placed there.

Lying as this farm does, almost in the very center of our national population, it will ever be most accessible, and in many ways will be the most attractive of all our historical parks, and the most useful as a common ground for the nation, representing as it will a great nation's school of peace, civic righteousness and unity, a museum of national loyalty, where animosity will forever be buried and where North and South will find a common ground of pride.

TO BUY HISTORIC HOUSE.

Sons of the Revolution Interested in the Old Dey Residence.

Paterson N. J., March 11.—The Sons of the Revolution have interested themselves in the preservation of the old Dey residence in Preakness, which is to be sold within a month or two to satisfy judgments against the estate of William Belcher, former Mayor of Paterson, who was the owner of the homestead.

The residence was at one time the headquarters of Washington. There are fifty-six acres surrounding the house, and if it is at all possible to dispose of some of this land to adjacent farm holders the committee of the Sons of the Revolution which inspected the property yesterday will acquire it. It is the intention of the committee to preserve the house in its present state and it will be made the storehouse of things of historic value.

Daniel L. Campbell, receiver of the Belcher estate, has had post cards printed showing the homestead and surrounding grounds, and these he is sending to all those who make inquiries concerning the property. Already persons from different parts of the United States who learned of the Washington headquarters through published stories of Belcher's stealings have sent for information concerning it. To enlighten all those interested Mr. Campbell has in preparation a descriptive article of the property and extracts from the journal of Col. Chastelieux of the French Army, who visited Washington while the latter was at Preakness.

Judge J. Frank Fort, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, is the head of the New Jersey Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. Gen. Joseph W. Congdon, former president of the Silk Association of America, and a wealthy silk manufacturer, is the head of the movement in this city. It is very likely that subscriptions to raise the amount necessary to purchase the property will be asked for during the next few weeks, although nothing definite in that direction has been done so far.—The New York Sun, March 12, 1906.

MOTTOES FROM FAIRBANKS' BOOK OF CRESTS.

Compiled by Colonel Philip Reade, 23rd U. S. Infantry.

(Continued from page 42, March Number.)

Faire sans dire—To do without saying.
Fais bien crains rien—Do well, fear nothing.
Fais ce que dois advienne que pourra—Do what is right, come what may.
Ferme et fidele—Firm and Faithful.
Fer et perjer—Bear and Forbear.
Feros inimicis—Bold against enemies.
Fide et Animus—Courage with faith.
Fide et bello fortis—Strong in faith and war.
Fide et vigilantis—With Fidelity and Vigilance.
Fidelitate—With faithfulness.
Fideliter—Faithfully.
Fidens et constans—Trusting and Steadfast.
Fides cum officio—Faith with duty.
Fidus ad finem—Faithful to the last.
Firmiter et fideliter—Steadfastly and faithfully.
Firmiter maneo—I remain steadfast.
Fit via vi—The way is made by force.
Fortitudine et ense—By fortitude and the sword.
Frapper au but—To hit the mark.
Fructo Arbor cognoscitur—The tree is known by its fruit.
Ferio tego—I strike and defend.
Frappez fort—Strike hard!
Gesta praeveniet verbis—Deeds will surpass words.
Gladium musarum nutrix—The sword is the muse of the muses.
Haec manus ob natriam—This hand for my Country.
Hominem te esse memento—Remember you are a man.
Hornore et armis—With honor and arms.
Hora e Sempre—Thus and always.
Immobile—Steadfast.
In fide et in bello fortes—Firm in faith and in war.
In omnia paratus—Prepared for all things.
Invenian aut faciem—I shall find a way or make one.
Le miluix que je puis—The best that I can.
Maintien le droit—Support the right.
Mallem mori quam faedura. Malo mori quam faedere—I would rather die than be dishonored.
Maneo—I remain.
Mars denique victor est—Mars at last is victor.
Mente et manu—With the mind and the hand.
Meute manuque praesto—I am ready with mind and hand.
Mihi parta tueri—To protect what is provided for me.
Mihi jussa capessere—To execute what is laid on me.
Nec aspera terrent—Difficulties do not dismay me.
Nec deerit eperi dextra—My right hand will not fail of my work.
Nec operno, nec timeo—I neither despise nor fear.
Nil impossible—Nothing is impossible.
Nil Nisi Patri—Nothing but one's country.
Non arte, sed marte—Not by art, but by arms.
Non desistam—I will not desist.
Non metvo—I fear not.
Non mihi sed patria—Not for myself but for my country.
Non nobio—Not for ourselves.
Non sibi, sed patriae—For his country, not for himself.
Nour Maintiendrons—We will maintain.
Numine et patriae aesto—I stand by God and my country.
Nune et semper—Now and always.
Officium praesto—I perform my duty.
Omnia recte—All things rightly.
Ostendo, non ostento—I show, not boast.
Pace et bello paratus—Prepared for peace and war.
Paratus ad arma—Prepared for war.
Paritur pax bello—Peace is obtained by war.
Par negotiis neque supra—Equal to our business and not above it.
Per Pari—Equal to equal
Patriae et relioni fidelis—Faithful to country and religion.
Pax armis acquiratur—Peace is acquired by arms.
Pax aut bellum—Peace or war.
Pax finis bello—Peace the end of war.
Pax quaeritur bello—Peace is sought by war.
Per orbem—Throughout the globe.
Praesto pro petet—I undertake for my country.
Prest d' accomplir—Ready to accomplish
Pro armore patriae—For love of country.
Pro aris et facis—For our homes and altars.
Promptus—Ready.
Quo fecimus ipsi—What we ourselves have performed.
Qua panditur orbis—Where the world extends.
Quercus roboris salus patriae—The strength of the oak is the safety of the country.

Qui vult capere, capiat—Who wishes to take, let him take.
Quo cunque ferar—Whithersoever I may be carried.
Quocumque jereris stabit—Wherever you shall throw it it shall stand.
Quad facio, valde facio—What I do I do with all my might.
Quo fata vocant—Whither the fates may call.
Quo fata vocant—Wherever fate may call.
Quo me cunqus vocat patriae—Wherever my country calls me.
Res, non verba—Deeds, not words.
Res, non verba quaeso—I seek deeds, not words.
Respice, aspice, prospice—Look back, look around, look forward.
Semel et semper—Once and always.
Semper paratus—Always prepared.
Semper constans—Always constant.
Semper paratus—Always prepared.
Semper praecinctus—Always girt.
Sicut quercus—As the oak.
Si je puis—If I can.
Si monent tubae, paratus—Prepared when the trumpets warn
Souvenez—Remember.
Spectemur agendo—Let us be judged by our actions.
Sub hoc signo vinces—Under this sign you shall conquer.
Sublim petimus—We aim at high things.
Sum quod sum—I am what I am.
Sustento sanguine signa—I bear the standards with blood.
Tace aut face—Keep silence or do.
Tache sans tache—Shot without shot.
Tax tent—Take heed.
Tam pace quam praelio—In peace as well as in war.
Tant que je puis—Such as I can.
Tene—Firm.
Tenex et fidas—Firm and faithful.
Tendimus—We push forward.
Tentanda via est—The way is to be tried.
Tuebar—I will defend.
Tuemur—We will defend.
Tutemur—Let us defend.
Ut prosimus—That we may be of service.
Ut quo cunque paratus—As prepared for whatever may happen.
Vi et armis—By force of arms.
Volens et volens—Able and willing.
Vel pax, vel bellum—Either peace or war.
Venus ad finem—True to the end.
Vi at tamen honore—By force yet with honor.
Via una, cor unum—One way, one heart.
Via vi—A way by force.
Vidi, vici—I have seen, I have conquered.
Vi et animo—By strength and courage.
Virtute et fide—By bravery and faith.
Virtute et fide vinco—I conquer by bravery and fidelity.
Virtute et opera—By virtue and deeds.
Virtute et robore—By virtue and strength.
Virtutis in bello praemium—The reward of bravery in war.

A REQUEST TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

On November 24th, of last year, a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Henry W. Sackett, Edward Hagaman Hall, Henry K. Bush-Brown, Theodore Fitch, and Walter S. Logan, sent the following letter to the President, through the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, urging his excellency to recommend in his message to Congress a movement to preserve the Highlands of the Hudson and other historical localities as National Parks.

Following is the text of the letter:

"New York, Nov. 24, 1905.—The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: Sir: In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the undersigned committee very respectfully communicate to you the Society's wish that in your forthcoming message to Congress you would recommend some action looking to a comprehensive and systematic plan of national parks for historical, archæological and scenic purposes.

"Our Society is naturally interested most in fields distinguished by the heroic deeds of the founders of the Republic. It believes, however, that this class of sites included in a well devised scheme embracing other sites which for one reason or another should be brought under Federal protection for educational and patriotic purposes.

"At present the Federal government has no connected and consecutive policy with respect to the creation of military, scenic and archæological parks. Such reservations are created independently, each in response to some separate expression of public sentiment. The successful movements have been those pressed with the greatest zeal, with the result that certain classes of patriotic interest equally meritorious but less fortunate in securing the consideration of Congress, have been almost entirely neglected.

"Nature has placed the great scenic regions of the Yellowstone and Yosemite west of the Mississippi, and a prehistoric civilization has similarly placed the wonderful archæological treasures of the southwest in a sparsely populated country. But east of the Mississippi, in the midst of 60,000,000 of our 80,000,000 population, are the battlefields on which our Nation was brought into being, but which are completely neglected by the Government.

"There is also in the east some very beautiful scenery, such as that of the Hudson Valley and the Appalachian range, which is the only scenery accessible to the great majority of our people and which is deserving of consideration in this connection. The Hudson River, always attractive, is of especial interest at this time when preparations are being made for the elaborate celebration of the Hudson Ter-Centennial in 1909, and it may be mentioned that the only effective work for the preservation of its scenery has been the creation of the Stony Point and Palisades reservations, to which Governor Black and you, when Governor, lent your effective aid.

"May we venture to suggest if it appeals to your judgment that you recommend Congress to authorize you to appoint a Commission to consider the matter and report a plan for dealing with these subjects.

"Such a Commission could review the whole field and prepare a classified list of sites which it is desirable to preserve for public use. It could also recommend some plan by which they might gradually be brought under Federal protection, either by (1) purchase wholly by the Government; (2) by the appropriation of a certain proportion of the cost, upon condition that a certain other proportion is raised by private subscriptions, as suggested in a bill introduced by the late Hon. S. S. Cox; or (3) by the Government securing an easement only, as has been recommended by various Governors of New York State with reference to Adirondack forest lands.

"Trusting that this recommendation may receive your favorable consideration, we remain, in behalf of our compatriots,

"Yours respectfully," (signed by the above named committee).

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

I enclose two dollars ($2.00) and you can credit me just such time as you think right. I think the Spirit of '76 is well worth $2.00 a year. I fear your services are not duly appreciated by the S. A. R. I have just completed a genealogy of the Bowler family—descendants of Charles Bowler, who came to Newport, 1740—300 pages of reading matter and 100 (cuts) pictures. With best wishes,

Respectfully yours,

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

The Success Magazine for April is both interesting and instructive. It grows better with each succeeding number. The leading article of the month is The Chinese Question, by William Jennings Byran, and others are The Story of Steel, by Frank Fayant; The Second Generation, by David Graham Phillips; The Habit of Governing Badly—Newark, by Samuel Merwin; "Am I to be Oslerized?" by Orison Swett Marden. There are other features and departments as well. It is a magazine that should have a place in the best homes of the land.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Handbook of United States Political History, compiled by Malcolm Townsend. It is a most valuable book for readers and students. It is illustrated. Boston. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Publishers.

The Bitter Cry of the Children, by John Spargo, with an introduction by Robert Hunter, author of "Poverty." Mr. Spargo's book ought to mark the turning of the tide in the treatment of children. It is a most interesting and amazing book, awful in many parts. Mr. Spargo's book is divided in five sections, dealing, respectively, with the poor baby, the school child, the working child, remedies, and the tran-splanting to the country of tenement children. Not until this book is read, do the public get the true conditions which exist among the poor children in our large cities. New York. The Macmillan Company. Price, $1.50.

Telling Bible Stories, by Louise Seymour Houghton, with introduction by Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D. Mrs. Houghton's book is most charmingly written. Its main incentive is to help parents explain the Bible stories to their children in a comprehensive manner. Among the chapters are the following, The Old Testament and the Child, The Morning Stories, Before the Flood and After, Hero Tales, Romance Stories. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers.

The Prisoner of Ornith Farm, by Frances Powell, author of the House on the Hudson, etc. This remarkable book is only another which has been written by this clever writer. It is interesting, fascinating and exciting, so skillfully and potently does it arouse the curiosity and the interest of the reader that it holds the attention to the finish. The dramatic incidents, the mystery of the chief conspirators, and the great suspense which hangs over the ultimate fate of the young heroine makes it a remarkable and enthralling story. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers. Price, $1.50.

Under Other Flags, by William Jennings Bryan. This well written and delightful volume contains some of the Travels, Lectures and Speeches of this gifted orator. Mr. Bryan has written about his Travels in a very interesting and instructive manner. His Lectures and Speeches are most inspiring and enjoyable. The Woodruff-Collins Printing Co., Lincoln, Nebraska, Publishers.

Army of the Potomac, by Samuel Livingston French. It is "an inside view of the history of the army of the Potomac and its leaders, as told in the official dispatches, reports and secret correspondence from the date of its organization under General George B. McClellan in 1861, until the supersedure of General Hooker, and the assignment of General Meade to its command in 1863." A very interesting and instructive story, well worth its perusal.

Maid of Athens, by Lafayette McLaros, author of When the Land Was Young, etc., illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. A romance of great charm, originality and strength. The author is gifted with a wealth of imagination. This novel deals with the love of Lord Byron for Thyrza, the Maid of Athens, to whom he wrote immortal verse. It is interesting throughout, well worth the time spent in its perusal. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, $1.50.

No Surrender, by John N. Swift and W. S. Birge, M. D. A most extraordinary narrative, full of interest. The fate of the officers and crew of the "Dona," forms the plot of the story. It keeps the reader's attention to the end. Frontis. By Hartman. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. Price, $1.50.

The Dashing Sally Duel, by Harold Sands. The humor of Mark Twain and the vivid picturing of Bret Harte are to be found in this collection of stories. They are original, and interesting. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. Price, $1.00.

For the House of La Cromie, by T. W. Entwistle. An intensely stirring tale. Well written; and although it is a story of blood shed and adventure a pretty romance runs through the story showing La Cromie, the pirate, one of the tenderest of lovers. It is well worth the time spent in it perusal. New York: Broadway Publishing Co. Price, $1.50.

The Puritan Maid. A poem by George Taylor Lee. The author says in his preface that "The reason of the poem is an answer to the question: Why shall there be differences between the people of the North and the South? The Puritan maiden reared in the atmosphere of America, and Charles De Grey, in that of British freedom, though diametrically opposed in many essentials, worshipped at a common shrine: at that of the Goddess Liberty." It is a most charming little book, endeavoring to cement the people of the two sections into a common bond of brotherhood. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

A Premature Socialist, by Mary Ives Todd. It possesses wit, wisdom and folly. The characters are as follows:

Wilfred Bertram, a Premature Socialist.
Lord Southwold, Bertram's Uncle.
Lord Marlow, a Wit.
Tanshame, Editor of the "Torch."
Sir Henry Stanhope.
The Duke, His grace of Biddlington.
Tolliott, a Lawyer.
Sam, Brother of Annie Brown.
Critchett, Bertram's valet.
Hopper, a drunkard.
Small boy.
Two critics.
Annie Brown, engaged to Bertram.
Cicely Seymour, in love with Bertram.
Lady Southwold, Bertram's aunt.
Lady Jane Rivers.
Mrs. Brown, mother of Annie Brown.
Bessy, a small girl.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN DETROIT.

With a view to deepening interest in the objects of the organization, the Detroit members of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, recently formed a Historical Section and have already held several meetings at various hospitable private residences in that city for the purpose of listening to and discussing essays and papers on American history.

The last meeting (in honor of Washington's Birthday,) was held on the evening of Friday, February 23d, when the members of the Section and a few other gentlemen specially interested in history were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Eaton, of Jefferson Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, President of the State Society, presided, and after some felicitous remanks announced that papers would be read by the Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester, and George Williams Bates, M. A., recent Historian-General of the National Society.

Mr. McCollester took for his theme the events leading to the Revolution, and in a scholarly manner described these events and the principal actors in them, referring with great earnestness to the heroic efforts of Patrick Henry and quoting effectively from his famous speech.

Mr. Bates' paper discussed the contest for Independence in the Continental Congress.

Both papers were listened to with rapt attention and evoked hearty applause. By request of the Chairman the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. William R. Farrand. The company then passed from the drawing room to the spacious dining and smoking rooms, and after a delightful hour departed highly pleased with the literary treat and hospitable entertainment.

Those present were: Charles H. Ayers, John N. Bagley, Edward A. Barnes, George W. Bates, Jerome H. Bishop, Roman H. Bissell, George G. Bogue, Clarence M. Burton, Sherman S. Callender, Frederick L. Chittenden, Charles L. Clark, Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark, Dr. Leartus Connor, William M. Courtis, Harlow P. Davock, Dr. Harlow B. Drake, Charles A. Ducharme, Dr. Justin E. Emerson, Jacob S. Farrand, Jr., William R. Farrand, Leon C. Finck, William Finck, Frank D. Forbush, Richard H. Fyfe, Oliver Goldsmith, L. Le Baron Goodwin, Joseph Greusel, Williams C. Harris, Albert M. Henry, Dr. Charles W. Hitchcock, Col. George H. Hopkins, Col. Oscar A. Janes, William J. Keep, Alburn H. Krum, James L. Lee, Rev. Dr. Lee S. McCollester, Dr. Hylande MacGrath, Charles F. Mayo, Harry H. Pettee, Dr. Frederick W. Robbins, William H. Rose, Hon. Alfred Russell, Dudley W. Smith, Enoch Smith, James Cosslett Smith, Charles D. Standish, Ralph Stone, J. Emmett Sullivan, Frank D. Taylor, George Thrall, R. E. Van Syckle, Hon. Homer Warren, Sheldon A. Wood.

Col. George H. Hopkins, one of the guests at the above function, died suddenly in Detroit on Tuesday, March 6th. He was a descendant of Private Consider Hopkins, of the Eighteenth Connecticut Militia, War of the Revolution, and was born at White Lake, Oakland Co., Mich., in 1842. He was educated at the State Normal School and was graduated at the University Law School. He served in the Civil War and Spanish-American War, and settling in Detroit became one of its most active and popular citizens. He is survived by a sister, Miss Lydia Hopkins, of 785 Cass Ave., Detroit.

The Detroit Business University marked the anniversary by a gathering of its students and their friends on the afternoon of the 21st. President Jewell and Judge Fraser made addresses, and Postmaster Homer Warren sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill." A delightful musical program was rendered by Mrs. Louise Leib, Miss Louis Campbell, Miss Mabel A. George, the University orchestra and a number of the students.

Mrs. Charles D. Standish, President of the Paul Jones Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, entertained the Chapter at her home 95 Garfield Avenue, on the 22d. Miss Louise Pitkin gave a most interesting talk on "How We Bought Mt. Vernon." The children were entertained delightfully with pictures, music and recitations.

A very delightful Colonial Tea was given on the afternoon of the 22d, at the home of Mrs. Beatty Jennings, by the ladies of the First Presbyterian Church. Tea was served in cups of the finest china, hand-painted, with the Washington coat of arms and cherry designs appropriate to the day, which were sold to the guests. A pleasing musical program followed the tea, vocal solos being furnished by Mrs. Frederick Robinson and Mrs. George William Bates, and a violin number by Miss McMullen.

On the evening of the 22d the Home Study Club held its annual Colonial party at the home of Miss Worcester, 34 Peterboro Street. The members received their guests arrayed in true New England style, with powdered hair, etc. The house was beautifully decorated with American flags and pictures commemorating the day.

The Washington Birthday celebration of the Italian Night School, of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, was held in the Newberry Memorial Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Barr spoke on the timely subject of "Naturalization Frauds," his address being interpreted to the two or three hundred Italians present by Signor Joseph Merino, who also made a patriotic speech. Stereopticon slides of the life of Washington were described by Sig. Palmieri, a veteran of the time of Garibaldi, and Sig. Poli and Miss Poli contributed delightful vocal numbers. The gem of the evening was, perhaps, the dramatic address given by Signorina Rosina Sinatra. It was received with enthusiastic applause. This unique celebration was happily planned by the Countess Antona, a cultured and patriotic American woman who is devoted to the interest of her husband's countrymen in Detroit and is very popular in all circles.

There was a remarkable coincidence of events in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis until each approached the climacteric of his public career. Both born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood; Davis being carried to the southward, Lincoln to the northward, then so-called. In the Black Hawk War (1832), Davis was a second lieutenant of the regulars, Lincoln a captain of volunteers. Both began their political career at the same period, 1844; Davis being then a Presidential elector for Polk, and Lincoln a Presidential elector for Henry Clay. Both were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846; and—lastly, in the parallel—in the same year and almost the same day, they were called upon to preside over their respective governments, Davis as President of the Confederate States, February 8, 1861, and Lincoln as President of the United States, March 4, 1861.

Garfield was left-handed. This characteristic is noticeable in the pose of Ward's statue at Washington.

JOSIAH HAYNES.

Josiah Haynes, the story goes,
Was a queer old man with a Roman nose,
A shining crown and long white hair
That spoke of the years entangled there.

A comic sound was the old man's laugh
That floated off like breeze-blown chaff,
But funnier 'twas to hear him chat
And note the pose of his old, cocked hat,
To watch his chin and nose draw nigh—
The wrinkles deep'ning 'round his eye—
Then see the sunshine reappear
In good, broad smiles from ear to ear.
But how he walked! Ah, who could guess
That eighty winters more or less
Could leave so much of youth at best
As Uncle Josh's stride possessed?

Josiah lived in Sudbury town,
A village of no small renown;
The year, the famous '75,
Season—when things were all alive;
Month—April; nineteenth day at dawn.
Now what do you think was going on?

Josiah was up. Since midnight he
Had paced the road by th' walnut tree,
Clenching his hand and now and then
Stamping his foot then turning again,
Wagging his head and looked away
Off to the south where the moonlight lay
Fancying he could see the gleam
Of British steel in the hazy beam.
But no one came. Perchance that tread
Of horses hoofs was a dream instead.
Perchance that voice with its warning word
Was fancy rather than something heard
So calming his fear and quelling his wrath
He paced along on the homeward path
Smiling at what he pleased to deem
The ruse of a dispeptic dream.

How varied is life! Our hopes breed fears;
Our smiles fore-runners of our tears;
Our joys are preludes of the pain
'Gainst which we struggle all in vain.
Thus, ere Josiah had passed o'er
Those few rods to his cottage door,
The sunshine of that April dawn
Paled, darkened in a cloud long drawn;
More hateful than the moonlight dim
Its dazzling splendor shone for him;
For 'twas no fancy, nay no dream,
The southern hill was all agleam.
The Redcoats in an armed array
Were marching onward Concord way.

Josiah Haynes grows young. He feels
A man again from head to heels.
He turns; he moves with rapid gait
Tho' not as one with joy elate.
He lifts the latch; a tripple stride
Has brought him to the fireside,
The peaceful fireside where he
Through sixty years was wont to be,
Without a word, toward the rack
Suspended at the fire-back
He onward strides. The hook is loosed,
The muzzle strap is soon un-noosed,
The shining flint-lock that might tell
Of Louisburg and how it fell
But now begrimed with cobweb coat,
With battered stock and rusty throat,
Is down again; this time to pay
Its compliments the other way.

Old Uncle Josh! Ah, who can tell
How many red-coat Britons fell,
How many fainter hearts grew strong
To hold the right against the wrong
Because of Uncle Josh's way
Of fighting on that April day?
His queer old gun, his queer old hat,
His youthful step and all of that,
His way of keeping sure the pan,
His mode of pushing toward the van,
His way of smiling when the shot
Flew thickest where the fight was hot
His deadly aim were but a sign
Of something worse in '59.

Old Uncle Josh was here and there,
His comrades saw him everywhere
Until he scarcely seemed to be
Composed of less than two or three
Quick, sprightly youths; and then, alas,
He disappears. Some moments pass
The skirmish lulls; the search is on.
Josaih's gone forever. Gone.
They found him at the noon of day;
His queer old hat beside him lay
And in his lifeless hand the gun
With which his final fight was won.
'Twas sad indeed to see him there,
The blood stains in his long, white hair,
Yet comforting, the smile that strayed
Across his battered cheek and played
Around those lips as if to tell
How willingly the old man fell.

* Josiah Haynes was born in the year 1605 and was slain in the running fight at Concord, April 19, 1775.

WHAT MRS. BEEKMAN DID.

The following is a story of a Peekskill woman of the Revolution:

"Mrs. Cornelia Beekman was one whose firmness, it is believed, changed at least one chapter of our national history. She was a daughter of Pierre Van Cortlandt, the lieutenant-governor of New York from 1777 to 1795. Her house was but a short distance from Peekskill, and so the British were near her. At one time a man named John Webb, but more often known as 'Lieutenant Jack,' left a valise at her house, containing a new uniform and some gold, and at the same time gave her explicit directions to give it to no one who had not a written order from himself or his brother.

"About two weeks later a man named Smith rode up and asked for the valise. Mrs. Beekman recognized him, and, having little faith in his professed Whig principles, refused to give up the bag without a written order.

"'You know me, Mrs. Beekman,' said the visitor, 'and when I assure you that Lieutenant Jack sent me for the valise you will not refuse to deliver it to me, as he is in great need of his uniform.'

"Quick as a flash came the reply: 'I do know you



Sons of the American Revolution.

Newburgh Chapter, S. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Charter Granted April 3, 1903.

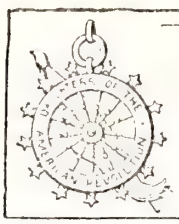
Object—To perpetuate the memory of those who did service in the War of the Revolution, and to instill patriotism in the youth of our country.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM H. KELLY, President, 57 Grand Street.

David A. Morrison, 1st Vice President. Frank E. Forsyth, Secretary.
Hiram Lozier, 2d Vice President. Frank E. Estabrook, Historian.
Lewis W. V. McCroskery, Treasurer. Rev. Francis Washburn, Chaplain.

Application blanks for membership may be obtained from the Secretary, 125 Third street, Newburgh, N. Y. Meetings are held subject to call of the President.



Daughters of the American Revolution.

Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

MISS ADELAIDE SKEEL, Regent.

Miss Emma J. Bradley, Recording Sec'y. Mrs. W. V. Randall, Treasurer.
Mrs. William Vanamee, Cor. Secretary. Miss Alice Hasbrouck, Historian.
Miss Katherine M. Clapton, Registrar

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Miss Mary Rankin, Mrs. Geo. Field, Mrs. Chas. Mapes, Mrs. H. Gilmartin, Mrs. Wm. McCornell, Mrs. D. A. Morrison

The Chapter meetings are held at the discretion of the Regent and Executive Committee. The meetings are held monthly.

Under the above headings Chapters of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution may be represented by standing cards. The advertisement will entitle each Chapter one inch space for one year, with a subscription to "The Spirit of '76," for Five Dollars. The same may apply to all other patriotic organizations who care to be represented. Kindly send card and money to The Spirit of '76, Newburgh, N. Y.

well—too well, to give you the valise without a written order from either the owner or the colonel.'

"Finding his protestations unavailing, Smith rode away without the desired valise. It was afterward ascertained that he was a rank Tory, in league with the British, and that on that same day Major Andre was lying concealed in his house.

"As the British spy and Lieutenant Jack were about the same size, it seems more likely than not that Andre would have escaped had it not been for the wit and firmness of Cornelia Beekman."

THE WILL OF MARY WASHINGTON.

Registered in the Clerk's Office at Fredericksburg, Va.

IN THE NAME OF GOD! Amen! I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spottsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Savior of mankind: I dispose of all my worldly estate as follows:

IMPRIMIS—I give to my son, General George Washington, all my land on Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George, to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead, and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stands in my best room), my quilted blue and white quilt and my best dressing glass.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my son Charles Washington, my negro man Tom, to him and his assigns forever.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my daughter, Betty Lewis, my phæton and my bay horse.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my purple cloth cloak lined with shag.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro wench, old Bet, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my grandson, Fielding Lewis, my negro man Frederick, to him and his assigns forever.

ITEM.—I give and devise to my granddaughter, Betty Carter, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever. Also my largest looking glass, my walnut writing desk with drawers, a square dining table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket, and a pair of sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpane and purple curtains, my red and white tea china, teaspoons, and the other half of my pewter, crockery ware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

ITEM.—I give to my grandson, George Washington, my next best dressing glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and counterpane.

ITEM.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my granddaughters, Betty Carter, Fanny Ball, and Milly Washington, but should my daughter, Betty Lewis, fancy any one, two or three articles she is to have them before a division thereof.

LASTLY, I nominate and appoint my said son, General George Washington, executor of this my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security nor to appraise my estate, but desire the same may be alloted to my devises, with as little trouble and delay as may be, desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 20th day of May, 1788.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Witness, JOHN FERNEYHOUGH.

Signed, sealed and published in our presence, and signed by us in the presence of the said Mary Washington and at her desire.

LAS. MERCER.
JOSEPH WALKER

Jefferson was the first President nominated by a Congressional caucus.

Garfield was the first President to make any political



INCORPORATED JANUARY 31, 1896

ORDER OF THE "OLD GUARD"

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. T. R. Woodward,
Mr. C. L. Follett,
Mr. William Porter Adams.

The order of the "Old Guard" is a military and civic order composed of lineal descendants of American patriots who participated in the Colonial, Revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, or any foreign war of the United States.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the Colonial, Revolutionary, War of 1812, Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or any foreign war of the United States, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Order when approved of by said "Old Guard," under such regulations as it may make for passing upon application for membership.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

Admission Fee is $5.00. Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

Frederick P. Comfort .....Commandant
Alexander C. Chenowith.....First Lieutenant
Withington Robinson .....Second Lieutenant
Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg .....Third Lieutenant
Grant Wayne .....First Sergeant
J. Le Moyne Danner, Jr. .....Second Sergeant
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From two to twenty fifes and drums for patriotic celebrations; old-fashioned music and Continental uniforms, every member had an ancestor in the Revolution.

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ORGANIZED SEPT. 19, 1895

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

Apply for Preliminary Application Blanks to

THERON R. WOODWARD, Sec'y,

315 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

OFFICERS.

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Treasurer .....Charles Cromwell
Registrar .....Edward Nevers
Historian .....Frederick K. Lawrence
Librarian .....J. E. Slocum

We desire to call your attention:

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects of this Society shall be to *promote patriotism;* to perpetuate the memory of the men who helped to establish American Independence, in the war of 1812; to preserve historical documents, etc.; and to aid in perpetuating proper celebrations and anniversaries, commemorative of American Independence; also to promote the patriotic spirit and friendship which existed among our forefathers.

This society is one of the oldest hereditary societies in the United States, having been founded in 1854, and probably has more army and navy officers in the service of the United States than any other organization in America.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all persons complying with the requirements set forth in our rules governing admission of members, as to eligibility, who are invited to become members of the Society, and may obtain application blanks by addressing the Secretary.

COST OF MEMBERSHIP, DUES, ETC.

The admission Fee is $5.00.
Annual Dues, $3.00, payable January 1st of each year.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State Society to which he may make application for membership, and who is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member of this Society when approved of by said State Society, under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

February 7, 1906.

The Spirit of '76 Publishing Co., New York City, N. Y.,

Gentlemen:—Kindly send me your paper for one year from date. I have the honor at the present time to be president of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, S. A. R., located here. I believe that your paper has only a limited circulation among our membership and it is my intention to call the matter to their attention and urge them to subscribe, as I believe that reading your paper will stimulate interest in the affairs of our Chapter, which is my desideratum.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. CHESTER

Old New York

THE DUNREATH PUBLISHING CO. OF NEW YORK, HAVE PUBLISHED A SERIES (8) OF NOTED HISTORICAL MAPS AND PICTURES OF OLD NEW YORK : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

No. 1—THE "Dutch Map," 1642, (colored, on bond paper).

This map is the first conception of property in the "Toune of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam," lying below the present line of Wall Street, with names of the old streets and present names. Location of Grantee lots with their names therein and location of the Tablets of the "Holland Society." Size, 19x24.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 2.—"The Nicholl's Map," 1664.

This famous map is an absolutely perfect survey of the island of "Manhados" made at the time, and is the only early original map of New York. The "Duke's Plan" was made from this map and presented to the Duke of York. It was discovered in the British Museum in 1862. Size, 9x27.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.00
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 3.—THE "Duke's Plan," 1664, (beautifully colored, hand painted).

A correct and exact copy of the original map found in the British Museum in 1858, showing bird's-eye view of the "Toune of Manados, or New Amsterdam in 1661-1664." This map was made for the Duke of York. It possesses rare historical value. Size, 26x32.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $2.50
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 3.50

No. 4.—THE "Bradford Map," 1728, (col'ed.)

A plan of the city of New York from an actual survey in 1728, showing the growth of the city from above Wall Street, to the "Collect Pond," now the present site of the Tombs. The city at this time contained about nine thousand inhabitants. Size, 22x28.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.50

No. 5.—THE "Major Holland Map," 1776.

A plan of the city, drawn by Major Holland, Surveyor General of the British Army. Surveyed as far as Orchard Street and "De Lancy's Square." Size, 15x16.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
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No. 6.—New York (200 years ago) 1699.

A colored picture from the original in the British Museum. Size, 6x10½.

Price, (sheets) - - - - - $1.25
Mounted on Linen with Roller, 1.75

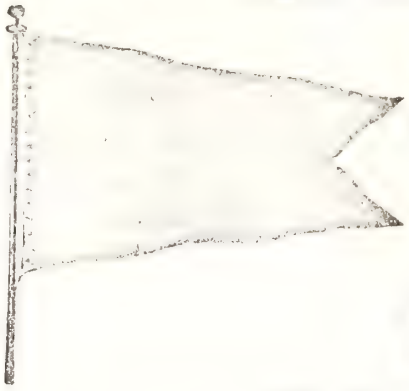
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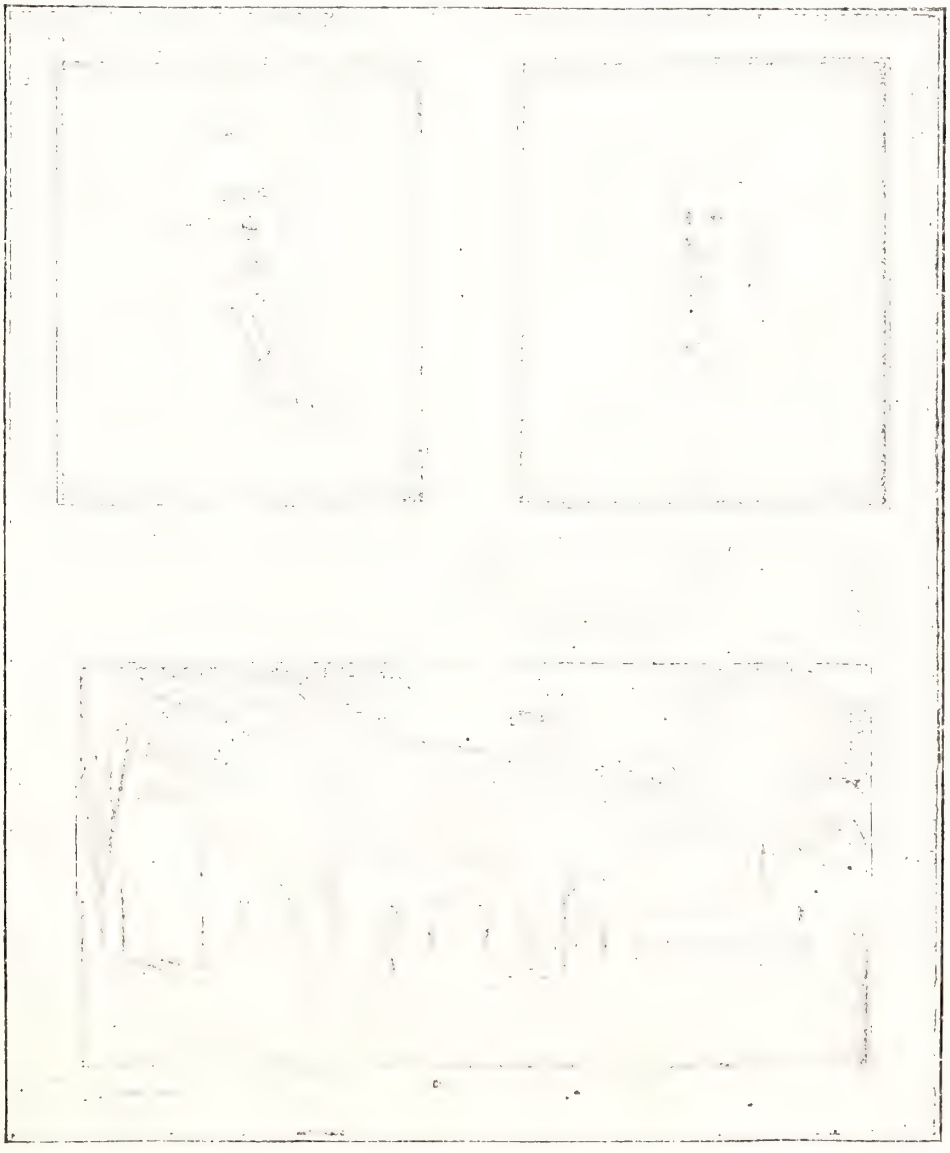
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THE SPIRIT OF '76

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Vol. XII. LOUIS H. CORNISH, Proprietor MAY, 1906. No. 5. Whole No. 138.



GEORGE AND MARTHA WASHINGTON AT THE HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Profits for Patriotic Purchasers.

1. On May 4th, 1626, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for $24. After 280 years, New York has 4,014,304 INHABITANTS and is ASSESSED for $5,912,144,327. There is only one larger City in the world.
2. In 1842, Bowling Green was the residence of the Elite—the "Fifth Avenue" of that day. To-day the homes of wealthy New Yorkers extend north of Bowling Green for 20 miles.
3. In 1853, there was not a wholesale DRY GOODS STORE above Maiden Lane.
4. In New York the LAND is a FIXED QUANTITY limited by Nature, and the City has only one way in which to expand, Northward. Values already established on Jerome Avenue will not recede.
5. New York HAS HAD 119,000 real estate OWNERS at one time. It now has a smaller number of owners, and that number is decreasing yearly.
6. All of MANHATTAN ISLAND is fast passing into the hands of millionaire capitalists and corporations.
7. MEN of SMALL MEANS no longer have a chance to make money in New York real estate except on our plan. Herein lies their largest opportunity combined with the greatest security.
8. To BELMONT, high-speed electric trolleys are running from three directions and a new line from the fourth direction is announced for early construction.
9. Ten years ago the Managers of the "New York Realty Owners' Company" began buying land at the upper end of New York City and named the section BELMONT. Their holdings have since advanced in value over 200 per cent. BELMONT will soon be the terminus of both Subway and Elevated systems in addition to existing trolleys; the Subway and Elevated extensions having already been AUTHORIZED by the Rapid Transit Commission.
10. What the ELEVATED has done for HARLEM, the SUBWAY and ELEVATED will do for BELMONT.
11. In a very short time Jerome Avenue will be the "Fifth Avenue" of Northern New York, the greatest business boulevard of the City.
12. Our Company purchased three of the four corners at the intersection of JEROME AVENUE (the broadest boulevard of New York) and Yonkers Avenue, the first cross-county thoroughfare north of the Harlem River.
13. BELMONT is conceded to be the coming business centre of Northern New York, as well as a high-grade residential section. The BIG MONEY to our Stockholders is assured by its BUSINESS FUTURE.
14. The "NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS' COMPANY ESTATE," like the Astor Estate, is bound to be one of the largest property holdings of New York.
15. Owing to the great advance in the price of property, the PRICE of our STOCK has been ADVANCED twice a year for the past five years.
16. We want 100,000 PARTNERS in this business, each to invest $5,000. These partners will make our Company the largest "estate" in America.
17. One of our "REALTY ENDOWMENTS" will give your family more than any Life Insurance Company in case of your death, and in case you live it will give you several times as much.
18. We now have as STOCKHOLDERS representative men in all parts of the United States.
19. We have for 10 years been creating an Estate-holding at Belmont, and every Stockholder has been more than satisfied with his PROFITS to date.
20. The reason why REALTY ENDOWMENTS are the best investments to make is that from the moment the first payment of $25.64 is made, the subscriber has absolute control of $1,000 par value of Stock, which is sure to double and perhaps triple in market value before his final payment. If bought outright to-day, this Stock would cost him $145 cash per Share, or $1,450 per 1,000.
21. If an interest in our business will pay at least several times more than a deposit in either a Bank or Trust Company, and probably a great deal more, would it not be well to thoroughly investigate?

"One significant fact is that a number of the largest fortunes in the city have come out of realty. They represent early investments wisely made; the growth of the city has done the rest."—*Mail and Express.*

"The security from outside manipulation, the stability of values, the steady return in the way of rents, which the growth of the metropolis in wealth and population assures, appeals with extraordinary force to those owners of capital whose confidence in other investments has been so completely undermined during the past two years."—*New York Herald.*

"It will be hardly disputed that city real estate, judiciously bought and managed, ranks among the safest forms of investment. Sometimes this method of investment is compared with the buying of Government bonds, but there is this difference—the real estate not only yields double the return by way of income, but the principal itself keeps on augmenting in value with successive years."—*New York Times.*

"Everybody knows that profits in real estate are certain if the buyer can foresee an increasing demand for any plot of ground. A steady increase in population, with a steady increase in the volume of business in any town, makes a steady growth of values inevitable and anyone can see that the metropolis of the nation must, in the nature of things, present these advantages."—*New York Sun.*

"With public improvements of great importance in prospect in almost every section of Manhattan, and the organization of realty corporations and investment companies more effective than ever before in the history of the city, New York real estate is on so secure a basis that it is little affected by temporary flurries of optimism or depression in the business world."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

"New York City real estate is the best there is in the world from almost every point of view. Values are high, but no so high as they will be, by several dimensions. The records of a century show continuous increase in values in all directions. An investment in this form of property, carefully made, means, therefore, not only a fair income from rents from the beginning, but an increasing income in course of time and an increase in the capital sum invested as well."—*The Commercial Advertiser.*

"Real estate corporations are no new thing in this community. Corporations of this character are increasing in number and importance in these days, and for reasons that have come into action only within the last ten years or so.

"Corporations formed for the especial purpose of buying the land, erecting the building and holding and operating the improved property as an investment, is the only practicable species of co operation in large real estate operations. A safer or more promising form of investment than the securities of such a company can hardly be imagined."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"The present illustrates in the best manner the superior wisdom of putting money in Real Estate rather than in indigestible securities, with which the market has been flooded for the last three years. A wealthy man once told me that his reason for putting his money in real estate was that he was tired of seeing his fortune go up and down every day in the newspapers."—*New York Tribune.*

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THE SPIRIT OF '76

Vol. 12. MAY, 1906. No. 5.

FINANCES AND FINANCIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Ralph Stone, Member Mich. S. A. R.

THE management of the finances of the Revolutionary War seems to us crude, and it would have been for our times. The situation was peculiar. The ordinary means of providing money to support a government is by taxation. We all remember that the school histories say that one of the principal complaints of the colonists against the mother country was expressed in the declaration that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." It appears that taxation in its direct form, therefore, was exceedingly odious; and those whose task it was to raise funds to run the government and to conduct military operations dared not resort to taxation. The instructions to Franklin, when he was sent abroad to borrow money, stated that taxation, unless from the last necessity, would be madness. Hence the financiers of the Revolution were compelled to resort to other methods to raise money. Specie, gold and silver—that is, money which possessed a value in itself—was scarce in the colonies at the outbreak of the war. There was very little of it in the first place. There were no gold and silver mines, and no mints. Massachusetts was the only colony to establish a mint; and it existed only a few years, and was closed by order of the Crown. The early colonists used shells and wampum for money. A Harvard student, later president of the college, paid his tuition with "an old cow," and the accounts of the construction of the first college building show the entry: "Received a goat, 30s. plantation of Watertown rate, which died."

At the commencement of the war there were no banks, no wealthy individuals, and none of the modern kinds of financial institutions and agencies to which the government could go for money to conduct the war.

The financiers of the Revolution were, therefore, driven to other methods of raising money, as follows:

1. By issuing government paper money known as continental currency.

2. By making requisitions upon the States, which they paid in State currency or paper money.

3. By domestic loans; that is, by the borrowing of money in the States by Congress, for which certificates of debt, corresponding to modern coupon government bonds, were issued.

4. By foreign loans.

5. By requisitions or demands upon the States for specific supplies to support and transport the army, such as corn, flour, beef, pork, wagons, etc.

6. Efforts were made by Congress to enact laws to raise money by a national land tax, by a national poll tax, by a federal internal revenue tax on liquor, and by a national tariff on sugar, molasses, and numerous kinds of imported goods.

Such efforts, however, failed utterly. Under the loose confederacy then existing, measures of this kind had to be approved by the States. They had the right to impose State import duties, and were reluctant to surrender this source of income.

Among the unusual efforts to raise money Congress authorized a government lottery.

PAPER MONEY—FEDERAL AND STATE.

I will discuss government paper money and State paper money together.

The colonies for some years prior to the war had issued paper money, and it had very greatly depreciated—in Rhode Island, for instance, being worth only 4 per cent. of its face value. Parliament forbid its issue in 1764, and Franklin told England that this was one of the causes of the ill feeling which led to the Declaration of Independence. It is estimated that there was $12,000,000 of paper money in use just prior to the war.

Within a week of the battle of Bunker Hill $2,000,000 of paper money was issued, and during the war period the federal government issued $241,500,000, and the States $210,000,000, a total of over $450,000,000. This was an immense amount of money for those times, and there was nothing back of it to support its value. It rapidly lost its purchasing power; and the complications arising from the rapid changes in values from day to day, and the variations in values between State and federal issues, and in issues of the various States, and in even the different issues within each State, threw business into the direst confusion.

There are many instances given of the rapidity of depreciation of paper money. A merchant bought a hogshead of sugar and sold it at a large profit. The currency which he received for it would buy only a tierce. He sold the tierce at a profit, but in a short time the currency would buy only a barrel.

The situation grew worse, until continental currency was rated at 525 to 1 in the North and 1,000 to 1 in the South. Measured in Virginia State paper money, a Spanish dollar would pay $2,400 of debt. One writer said that the depreciation was so rapid that a man might lose all his wages while he was earning them.

Sailors, coming home from a long voyage, would take their wages in paper money, have it sewed into suits of clothes, put them on, and go reeling in drunken riot through the streets. Dogs were tarred and then covered with paper money, and turned loose. The walls of barber shops, in jest, were papered with the despised currency. It became so worthless than it gave rise to the phrase "Not worth a continental."

Continental currency, in some respects, has its prototype in the stock certificates of the present day—those beautifully engraved prevarications which profess to represent a dollar of property for each dollar of par or face value. For instance: The Dreamland Mining Company is capitalized for ten million dollars. All it owns is a hole in the ground and a ten thousand dollar pumping outfit to pump the water out of the mine—but not out of the stock. And the shame of it is, that the same plan is followed in the case of steam and electric railroads, coal and iron, and other corporations, and gas companies, too, in which there is more gas in the stock and bonds than passes through the mains. The depreciated stock certificate will meet its doom just as inevitably as did the depreciated continental currency—and at no distant day.

Desperate efforts were made to check the depreciation of the paper money, and the only one of these I will have time to speak of is the expedient of "price conventions." These were meetings held at various cities in the States which fixed prices to be charged for labor and commodities. Merchants were punished as enemies of the country for refusing to receive the depreciated currency. It was ordered that if higher prices should be charged than fixed by the price conventions, the goods would be forfeited or the debt cancelled, and the merchant fined. Another law gave one-half of the goods sold to the informer, and the other one-half to the State. This was in Rhode Island.

Enterprising merchants cornered manufactured goods and products of the soil, sugar, coffee, molasses, etc., and monopolized their importation and sale. A Connecticut convention resolved that if any merchant in that State should do this, they would "find ways and means without violating his private rights, to defeat this view, and to make him sensible that virtue and public spirit will be more for his interest than low selfishness and avarice can be." Imagine Rockefeller with his oil, Havemeyer with his sugar, Armour with his pork and Duke with his tobacco yielding to a threat like that.

Washington called the monopolizers "Those murderers of our cause."

The price conventions were ineffective then, just as they would be nowadays; and, finally, efforts were abandoned to bolster up the paper money issues.

DOMESTIC LOANS.

The total income of the continental treasury from 1775 to 1783, measured in specie, was about $66,000,000, and the debt at the end of the war was about $16,700,000. The income, in "hard money," from the various sources, was as follows:

From paper money issues	$37,800,000
Domestic loans	11,000,000
Foreign loans	7,900,000
Taxes, or requisitions	5,800,000
Miscellaneous	2,900,000
Total	$66,000,000

I have already discussed paper money.

The first domestic loan was an issue of $5,000,000 of bonds authorized by Congress early in the war, to bear interest at 4 per cent., and principal due in three years. It was not successful, and the rate of subsequent loans was increased to 6 per cent. Again the results were not satisfactory. Interest on these loans was not met, but was paid in new bonds or certificates of interest indebtedness which were accepted for taxes. About a million and a quarter dollars was borrowed from the new bank of North America near the end of the war. It was a government bank, which Robert Morris said was "nothing more than a patriotic subscription of continental money for the purpose of purchasing provisions for a starving army."

FOREIGN LOANS.

France was our chief benefactor in the matter of foreign loans. Its contributions amounted to about $6,400,000. Spain loaned about $175,000, and Holland $1,300,000.

France had lost Canada to England. England was its traditional enemy; and this, more than anything else, influenced it in extending financial aid to the colonies. It also planned to profit by trade with the American States.

Benjamin Franklin was by far the most influential and successful of those sent to Europe to negotiate loans. Next to Robert Morris, his ability as a financier was of the greatest service to the continental government and army. His work was difficult, required secrecy in his dealings with the agents of the French Court, and was successful because of his tact and skill as a diplomat. Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, his associates, were his inferiors in these respects; and it would have been far better if Franklin had been given sole charge of the French loan negotiations. John Adams joined Franklin after Deane had been recalled.

The credit of America abroad was high at the beginning of the war. The leading European nations believed the States would win their independence, and that they had great material resources. But this credit was gradually destroyed, because the Continental Congress failed utterly to repay the loans when they became due.

The task of Franklin was made extremely difficult by the practice indulged in by the government at home of issuing drafts upon him for funds, when he had none to his credit with the French government.

Spain's own finances were not in good shape, and its principal interest in helping the Americans was to stipulate in return that Americans should be excluded from all territory west of the Alleghenies, so that it could control the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Jay was the American representative at Madrid; but all that he could borrow was about $175,000.

John Adams was the agent in Holland; but the Dutch bankers did not loan much money until the success of America was assured, and then they loosened their purse strings, and charged the moderate rate of 5 per cent.

REQUISITIONS OF SPECIFIC SUPPLIES.

When paper money became valueless, and therefore useless, and specie still remained hidden, and the foreign and domestic loans did not furnish sufficient money to support the army and run the federal government, the financiers of the Revolution were driven in desperation to the expedient of impressing arms, ammunition, food, supplies, clothing, wagons, etc. The government officials took them by force, and issued certificates of debt for them. They also issued requisitions on the States for their quota of such supplies. It was not uncommon for neighbors to "club together" and buy a cow, and the town herded its cattle contributions and drove them across country to the camp of the army. Immense quantities of beef, flour and provisions began to accumulate, and could not be transported to the army encampments. This was due to lack of organization. For instance, one State agent reported that he had sent seventy-two barrels of flour to Westham, but there was no one there to receive them, and they were left on the bank of the river, without getting a receipt. Farmers took wheels off their wagons and hid them to prevent their impressment.

Robert Morris said that specific supplies were burdensome to the people, and almost useless to the government.

After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781, the American troops were disorganized, unpaid, unfed and poorly clothed; the finances of the confederation were in a chaotic state; the debt laws worked great hardship, and the States could not work harmoniously together on account of the lack of cohesion in the Articles of Federation of 1777. The government could not repay the foreign loans, and claims against it were quoted at 15 cents on the dollar. Finally the financial system broke down, and this condition, as well as the demonstrated weakness of the confederation in other respects, made the remodeling of the system of government

imperative, and the Continental Congress of 1787, which framed the new constitution, came into being.

The subject of the finances of the Revolution does not include the period of history commencing with this Congress. The financier of that period was Alexander Hamilton, who inaugurated the present financial system, who was the head of the Treasury Department in 1789, and extricated the country from its bankrupt condition and restored its credit. He was not a prominent figure in the finances of the Revolution, being at that time on the staff of Washington in the field.

ROBERT MORRIS.

The financier of the Revolution was Robert Morris. He was a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a member of several Pennsylvania provincial assemblies, and of the Continental Congress of 1776. He was on the Secret Committee of Congress, and worked secretly with Franklin, the latter in Paris. He was the banker of Congress, and used his private credit for the public service. In 1778 he was made Chairman of the Committee of Congress on Finances, and his term in Congress ended November 1, 1778. Financial collapse came in 1780, and in 1781 Washington nearly lost heart. Hamilton said that unless France loaned us money America must make terms with Great Britain. France responded with money and soldiers. Robert Morris was appointed Financier, or Superintendent of Finance, unanimously, succeeding a Committee of Congress, and was in effect the first head of the Treasury Department. At that time there was not money enough in the treasury "to send an express rider to the army," and a floating debt of $2,500,000.

It is impracticable in this paper to even outline what Morris did to provide funds to maintain the government and army until independence was assured; but he did it. It was said that he possessed the "art or abuse of dazzling the public eye by the same piece of coin multiplied by a thousand reflectors." He needed such an art if any financier ever did. He retired as Superintendent of Finance in 1785, and was elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1789.

President Roosevelt has said of him: "Robert Morris, the first in the line of American statesmen who have been great in finances, a man whose services to our Treasury stand on a par, if not with those of Hamilton, at least with those of Gallatin and John Sherman."

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

Gouverneur Morris was an able assistant to Robert Morris. They were not relatives. He was a member of several of the New York Assemblies or Provincial Congresses, as they were called. At twenty-five years of age he was elected to the Continental Congress at Yorktown in 1777, and was Chairman of the Committees on Commissary, Quartermaster and Medical departments, and gave his chief consideration to finances and foreign relations.

As assistant to Robert Morris he was given the title of Assistant Financier, with a salary of $1,850 per year. He was the founder of our system of coinage, invented the word "cent" and introduced the decimal system. Prior to that the coinage was a confusing mixture of English, Spanish and French money.

After the war Gouverneur Morris advocated making the war debt a charge on the United States and not on the separate States. He was Minister to France in 1792, and elected to the United States Senate in 1800.

OTHER FINANCIERS.

I have already spoken of the invaluable services of Benjamin Franklin in securing French loans. It is impracticable to do more than call attention to the fact that John Adams, Jay, and even Washington with all his burdens of military problems to solve, Hamilton and others, rendered great assistance in managing the finances of the Revolutionary war period.

(Read before the Historical Section of the Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on March 30, 1906, at the residence of Oliver Goldsmith, Detroit, by Ralph Stone.)

Shall We Forget?

As years go by, shall we forget to pay
Our tributes to the men of yesterday,
Who sacrificed their lives that we might be
So prosperous a people, and so free?

The patriotic men of years agone,
Who went to battle, led by Washington,
Or when the risk of dissolution came,
Preserved this Union and destroyed its shame;
If we forget them, shall our glory fade,
And starless darkness hide us in its shade.

If we forget kind Lincoln, and the men
Whose warlike deeds gave value to his pen,
We shall be miscreants, unfit to stay,
Except as vassals of a despot's sway.

Yes, if our wealth is product of an art,
Wise to deceive and wholly lacking heart,
If our material splendor is a gulf
That covers up our lust from virtuous eyes,
If all our love is appetite's caress,
Our boasted freedom but licentiousness;
We have forgotten what the brave died for,
And soon must perish and be known no more.

If we Belshazzars are and take God's days,
And use them for our banquets and our plays;
If marriage and divorce continue hand in hand,
God's curse and theirs shall drive us from the land.

If we for gold or place our birth rights trade,
We have a mockery of the fathers made,
Have put the motley dress on Washington,
And made the martyrs ministers of fun.

Thank God for those who yet remember well,
The patriots of the past, whose bosoms swell
With high emotion of their deeds sublime,
Stamped on the annals of historic time.
They are the leaven of this mighty state,
Whose faith and loyalty, shall penetrate
Its every part, and make that truly real
Which, to the fathers was a bright ideal:
A new Jerusalem, golden in the glow
Of Revelation's promise for this world below.

FRANCIS WASHBURN.

The Putnam Hill Chapter of the D. A. R. will celebrate June 14—Flag Day—by opening the Putnam cottage in Greenwich, Conn., to the public. The ceremonies promise to be of a very elaborate character, owing to the interest taken in it by the late Col. H. H. Adams, and consist of a visit of the Governor of Connecticut, Roberts, attended by the famous Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, the Foot Guard, the local company of the C. N. G., the "Continentals" of New York, the S. A. R., Founders and Patriots, and various other societies. As speakers there will be present Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. O. O. Howard, Admiral Coghlan, U. S. N., and many other men of note.

THE SPIRIT OF '76

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THE SPIRIT OF '76 *is an illustrated monthly magazine. Its column are devoted to the leading events in the history of the American people from the landing of the Pilgrims to the present time. It espouses the cause of patriotism and good citizenship. It records the observances of all patriotic anniversaries; the progress and doings of all patriotic, historical, genealological and hereditary societies. It is distinctively a magazine of the present, based on the glories and traditions of the past, seeking to develop the noblest ideals of American life and thought in the future.*

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WITH this issue of THE SPIRIT OF '76 Mr. A. Elwood Corning discontinues his duties as editor. Business matters make it imperative that he should resign at this time. He wishes to take this opportunity to thank the readers for their indulgence during his editorship, and to wish the paper and readers a successful future.

ONCE more THE SPIRIT OF '76 has, in the short space of six months, discouraged the efforts of young and enthusiastic blood, and it has returned again to the man who has given twelve years of his prime to the cause it represents.

When the early patriotic spirit overtook the editor, he was running an organ called *Suburbs*, devoted to real estate adjacent to New York City. Seeing, as he supposed, a more congenial field in the dissemination of patriotic literature, he dropped the real estate field and *Suburbs* ceased to be.

At that time he became acquainted with the principal developer of a property on the Hudson called Park Hill, and has seen this property become one of New York's handsomest suburbs.

Mr. Brownell, the gentleman mentioned, is now president of the New York Realty Owners' Company, and the editor, after twelve years of disastrous endeavor in the field of patriotism, has returned to the real estate field and is representing the Realty Owners' Company, and can vouch for their responsibility. He believes that if the faithful subscribers who have so long continued in keeping the SPIRIT alive would invest in the securities of this company they would be thankful to him who has brought it to their attention.

The genealogical guide continues with this number, and will be run as a department hereafter until completed. Our offer to print the entire edition provided enough subscribed for the purpose is withdrawn, as not enough interest was shown to warrant the outlay.

A feature that is particularly attractive at the D. A. R. meetings or at the unveiling of Revolutionary tablets is a squad of "Continental" uniformed ushers. These may be furnished by writing to the editor of this paper.

At the unveiling of a bust of George Washington, presented to the city by the Hon. Jefferson Levy, in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall, a detachment of minute men were present, and Mrs. Donald McLean, the President-General of the D. A. R., made the presentation speech.

On April 24, the anniversary of the capture of the English man-of-war *Drake* by the *Ranger* was the day on which the final ceremonies attending the interment at Annapolis of the body of John Paul Jones was held. It was, indeed, a very impressive affair. Among the noted persons present were the President of the United States, Secretary Bonaparte of the Navy, Governor Warfields of Maryland, Admiral Dewey, and General Porter, all of whom made addresses. At the conclusion of the speeches the casket was borne out of the auditorium amidst the strains of "Here Sleep the Brave."

Since our last issue went to press, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have held a congress in Boston, which took place in old Faneuil Hall, April 30 and May 1, and elected a new President-General in the person of the Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y. We congratulate the Sons on the election of so worthy and patriotic a citizen as the new President-General.

Genealogical Guide to the Early Settlers of America.—Continued.

PRIOR, EDWARD, Kennebec, 1665.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, Salem, 1638; when he had grant of land; removed to Long Island, and was of Brookhaven in 1665. His daughter Sarah married John Gould, of Newport, and next, 1711, became fourth wife of Gov. Walter Clark.

PRIOR, THOMAS, Scituate; came 1634 from London, with Lothrop; died 1639; in his will that year names sons Thomas and Samuel; daughters Elizabeth and Mary; probably also had sons Daniel and John, perhaps Joseph.

REFERENCES:—Bunker's L. I. Gens., 272; Little's Passaic Valley, 338; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 488; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 630-2; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 524; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 294.

PROCTOR:—Benjamin, Ipswich, 1678; prob. son married, 1662, Eliz., daughter of John Thorndyke; had of first John.

PROCTOR, GEORGE, Dorchester; freeman, 1637; by wife Edith had Hannah, born perhaps in England; Abigail, born 1637; Thomas, 1638; if we may dare to contradict the record, which is 1637, or it has been thought that the 1637 day was that of his burial, and he removed in few years to Salem; perhaps freeman 1690; may have been brought from England. Samuel, 1640; and he died 1662.

PROCTOR, JOHN, Ipswich; came 1635, aged 40, from London, in the *Susan and Ellen*, with wife Martha, 28; and children, John, 3; and Mary, 1; and in few years was settled at Salem. His wife died 1659; but he took second wife of same bapt. name who outlived him. His will of 1672 names wife and children John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Hannah Weeden, or some such name.
daughters Martha White, Abigail Varney, Sarah Dodge,

PROCTOR, JOHN, son of preceding; born in England; prob. by second wife, Eliz. Bassett, married 1674, William, born next year; Sarah, 1677; Samuel, 1686; Elisha, 1687; died next year; and Abigail, 1692; of which the eldest two were imprisoned in the execrable fanaticism of 1692. These children were prob. discharged without trial; but the mother was one of the first accused of witchcraft, and her husband (to whom the first wife had brought children Martha, born 1666; Mary, 1667, died soon; John, 1668; Mary, again, 1670; and Thorndike, 1672; and that wife died one month after last birth), for showing proper regard for her, as Hutchinson, II, 26 and 55, tells, fell under equal suspicion. Both were tried and condemned on Aug. 5, 1692, and on Aug. 19 he was executed, while she escaped by reason of her pregnancy.

PROCTOR, JOSEPH, Ipswich; married Martha, daughter of Francis Wainwright; had Daniel, born 1680.

PROCTOR, RICHARD, Yarmouth, 1643.

PROCTOR, RICHARD, Boston; freeman, 1690.

PROCTOR, ROBERT, Concord; freeman, 1643; married, 1645, Jane Hildreth, perhaps daughter of Richard; had Sarah, born 1656; Gershom, 1648; Mary, 1650; removed to Chelmsford; had Peter; Eliz., 1657; and Lydia, 1660; died at 6 months.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 208; Bridgeman's King's Chapel Bur. Ground, 270; Cogswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 696, 709; Felton Gen., 246; Hodgeman's Hist. Westford, Mass., 469; Journals of Smith and Dean, 204; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 471; Lock Gen., 106; Marrison's Hist. Windham, N. H., 741-4; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 584; Preble Gen., 250-2; Proctor Gen. (1868), 46 p.; (1873), 19 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 489; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 855; Warren's Hist. Waterford, Me., 281-3; Washington, N. H., Hist., 570-8; Whitemore's Copps Hill Epitaph; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, N. H., 385.

PROSSER:—Roger, Boston, 1672; bought 500 acres at Quinebang.

PROSSER, THOMAS, Roxbury, 1649; perhaps next year was of Weymouth.

REFERENCES:—Meade's Old Fams. of Va.; Poore Gen., 269, 71.

PROUSE:—John, Salisbury; by wife, Hannah, perhaps daughter of William Barnes, had Abigail, born 1666; was there living 1680.

PROUSE, ROGER, Boston; by wife, Hannah, had Peter, born 1680.

PROUT:—Timothy, Boston; shipwright; an early inhabitant; adm. of the church and freeman, 1644; by wife, Margaret, had Timothy, born 1645; Susanna, 1647; John, 1649; Joseph, about 1651; William, 1653; Benjamin, 1655, died 1669; Ebenezer, 1657; was represent. for several years, 1685, 9-92; and died 1702. His second wife, Eliz., died 1694; and his will mentions son Timothy as long absent, prob. dead; John, Joseph made excor.; William and Ebenezer; beside grandchildren and great grandchildren without names. He became propr. at Concord before 1680; and perhaps sometimes residing there.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 490; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 779.

PROUTY:—Richard, Scituate, 1670; beside Edward and Isaac had son William, who left descendents, and daughter, Margaret, who died unmarried at great age. Descendents are numerous.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 135; Deane's Hist. Scituate, Mass., 328; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 237-45; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., V, 451; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, Mass., 447; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 714.

PROVENDER:—John, Charlestown; took oath of fidelity 1674.

REFERENCES:—Corliss' N. Yarmouth, Me.

PRUDDEN:—James, Wilford, 1639; perhaps brother of Peter; died 1647. His daughter Ann married Samuel Coley about 1040; and Eliz. married William Slough.

PRUDDEN, PETER, Milford; arrived with famous Davenport at Boston; and at New Haven spent some time next year and the following, where was gathered the church of M. over which he was settled 1640; and died 1656, in 56th year. Was he ever of Wethersfield as the diligent writer in Gener. Reg., XI, 102, says? Mather says he had been a successful preacher about Herefordshire and near Wales; but caution is useful in receiving the word of M. We learn nothing of his parentage or education. He left good estate here besides his lands in Edgeton in Co. York, where perhaps he was born, and certainly there married Joanna Boyse. He had six daughters and two sons, John bapt. 1636, Howard Coll., 1668; and Samuel, the eldest son, who prob. was the propr. at M., 1713. Besides Peter, bapt. 1652, died soon. His widow, Joanna, who had married 1671, Capt. Thomas Willet, and next Hon. John Bishop, in her will, 1681, names the sons and five daughters, Joanna, bapt. 1040; Eliz., 1643; Abigail, 1647; Sarah, 1650; and Mildred, 1653; beside Mary Wilson, her daughter deceased, whose portion was for her two children, Abigail, married 1667, Joseph Walker; Mildred married, 1671, Sylvanus Bald-

PUDEATER:—Jacob, Salem; married, 1666, Isabel Mosier, who died 1677, and took second wife. Nothing is mentioned of him except that his widow, Ann, was one of those innocents charged with the preposterous ofwin; but what was the bapt. name of the husband of Mary remains unseen.
fense of witchcraft, 1692; shut up in Boston jail, at the same time with Philip English and his wife, tried in Sept. and with seven other executed on 22d day. See Felt, II, 477-80; Essex Inst., II, 187, 8; and Hutch., II, 58.

PUDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON:—George, York, 1640; Maine Hist. Coll., I, 273, and I Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 101. A widow, P. Savage finds in the record of that jurisdiction, 1649, licensed to sell wine.

Pudington, John, Portsmouth, 1654; Adams, 40. He may have been of York, 1680, when he swore alleg. and lieut. in comm. of fort, 1640, at Kennebec. 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 86.

Pudington, Robert, Portsmouth, 1640. Belkn., I, 28. Prob. it was the same man at Newton, L. I., 1656. See Riker, 43. But he owned estate at P., 1660.

PUDNEY:—John, Salem; married, 1662, Judith, daughter of Henry Cooke, of the same; had John, born next year; Judith, 1665; Joanna, 1668; Samuel, 1670; Joseph, 1673; and Jonathan, 1678.

PUFFER, or PAFFER:—James, Braintree, 1665; by wife, Mary, had Richard, born 1658; Martha, same year.

Puffer, Matthew or Matthias, Braintree; perhaps brother of James; had James, born 1668, at Mendon, of which he was one of the first settlers; and for second wife married Abigail, daughter of Richard Everett, when, Savage thinks, he lived at Wrentham. Other children he had, and another wife Mary. The children were John, James, Jonathan, and Esther, who married, 1697, William Sumner, of Milton.

Puffer, William, Wrentham; by wife, Ruth, daughter of Joseph Farnsworth, of Dorchester, had William, born 1686.

References:—Barry's Framingham, 369; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 188; Hyde's Hist. Brimfield, field, Mass., 447; Lapham's Hist. Rumford, Me., 383; Morse Gen. app. No. 41; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XXII, 288-90; Puffer Gen. (1868) (1882), 9 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 492; Smith's Hist. Peterborough, N. H., 229; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 855.

PULLMAN:—Jasper, York; took oath of allegiance to his majesty, 1681.

PULSIFER:—Benedict, Ipswich, 1664; was in some part of the land after 1662; had daughter Eliz., born 1669; but of the mother we know only that she died 1673. Soon after he married Susanna, daughter of Richard Waters of Ipswich; had Richard, born 1675; William, 1676; Susanna, 1678; Joseph, 1680; Benjamin, 1683; David, 1685; Jonathan, 1687; Joanna, 1691; and Margaret, 1694. In 1688 N. Yarmouth he was one of the first to begin hostilities with the Indians, as in his Decennium Luctuosum Mather shows, Magn. VII, 63.

Pulsifer, John, Gloucester, 1680; perhaps son of Benedict; married, 1684, Joanna, daughter prob. of Thomas Kent of the same; had John, born 1685, died at 22 years; Joanna, 1688; Mary, 1691; a son 1693; Ebenezer, 1695; Mary, again, 1697; David, 1701; and Jonathan, 1704.

References:—Amer. Ancestry, IX, 62; Leland Gen., 97; Montague Gen., 497-9; Savage Gen. Dict., III, 493.

PUNCHARD:—William, Salem; by tradition said to have come from Isle of Jersey; married, 1[illegible]; Abigail, daughter of Richard Waters, of the same; had Abigail, born 1670; Mary, 1674, died young; William, 1677; John, 1682; and Sarah, 1685. His name is Punshin in Geneal. Reg., IX, 86.

Reference:—Punchard Gen. (1857), 68 p.

PUNDERSON, or PONDERSON:—John, Boston or the neighborhood; for short time only; came from Yorkshire, 1637; went to New Haven, 1639; one of the pillars of the first gathering of that church; by wife, Margaret, had John, born 1643; and Hannah, 1642, who married, 1670, John Gibbs, and died 1681.

References:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 100; VIII, 123; Chapman's Trowbridge Gen., 46-8; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 493.

PURCHASE, or PURKAS:—Abraham, Salem, 1680; by wife, Ruth, daughter of John William of the same, had Ruth, born 1702; and Benjamin, 1[illegible].

Purchase, John, Hartford, about 1639; died prob. before middle age. His widow, Joan, married Nicholas Palmer; and his daughter Mary married Jared Speck, and daughter Eliz. married Richard Case.

Purchase, John, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Sarah, who died 1652; Sarah, again, 1655; John, 1656; and Mary, 1660.

Purchase, Oliver, Dorchester, 1635; freeman, 1636; removed early to Taunton, there enrolled 1643 in the militia; was ensign 1651; and in good esteem; but few years after removed to Lynn; there his wife Sarah died, 1671; and he married, 1672, Mary, daughter of Rev. William Perkins; was represent., 1689; and often after, last in 1689 at four courts; removed to Concord about 1691; there died 1701, in 84th year. He was chosen one of the Assistants 1685, but refused to take the office prob. because the old charter had been annulled. Savage supposes that Priscilla, who married, 1663, William Wilson, was his daughter.

Purchase, Thomas, Kennebec; an adventurer of good discretion and perseverance; perhaps elder brother of preceding; came first in 1628; and was principal of the Pegypscott sett. on both sides of Androscoggin, near its mouth; appears in first leaf of Vol. I of Maine Record as one of the commrs. at Saco, on New Year's day, 1636, with the friends of Sir Ferd. Gorges, at his plant'n, which is now Brunswick. His wife Mary died at Boston, 1656. The Indians began hostilities, 1675, by plunder of his house, and he removed to Lynn. He left widow Eliz., who married, 1678, when Thomas died, John Tracy, of Lynn. He left son Thomas; made exec. of his will, 1677; daughters Jane and Eliz., beside three more children as the widow says. Folsom, 31, 153; Willis, I, 14, 156; Sullivan, 372; Haz., I, 58; and Hubbard's Indian Wars, 14.

PURDY:—Frances and Mary, Fairfield, 1644; are witnesses to the will of William Frost. Possibly first was a man.

References:—Baird's Rye, N. Y., 434-41; Bolton's Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 754-6; Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 409; Davis' Hist. Bucks Co., Pa., 202; Huron and Erie Co's, Ohio, Hist., 288; Hemp'g Stamford, Ct., Sett., 83; Ruttenber's Hist. Newburgh, N. Y.,

277; Ruttenber's Hist. Orange Co., N. Y., 367; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 1024.

PURPLE:—Edward, Hadden, 1674; married Hannah Ackley, prob. daughter of Nicholas. In this vicinity the name is found in our day.

REFERECES:—Purple Gen. (1879); Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 525.

PURRINGTON:—Benjamin; is only use of a wrong surname, which in his case is Parmenter, in the abstract of will of Thomas Cawly, Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., II, 71.

PURRINGTON, JOHN, Kennebunk; was clerk of the writs 1668.

PURRINGTON, ROBERT, Portsmouth, 1665; freeman, 1672; had John, born about 1635; and Robert, about 1638; perhaps both born in England; may have removed to Sudbury; and had other children; may easily be mistaken for Pudington. The name is much diffused, and often found written without *g* but with single *r*.

PURRYER:—William, Ipswich; from Olney in Bucks, emb. at London early in 1635; aged, by the custom-ho. records, 36; in the *Hopewell* with wife Alice, 37, and children Mary, 7; Sarah, 5; and Catharine, 1½. Often Felt says, the *y* is changed to *i*. Savage thinks he removed to Southold, L. I., and was admitted freeman of Conn. 1662; but whether the name is perpetuated is unknown.

PURY:—See Perry.

PUTNAM:—John, Salem, 1640; is said to have come with wife Priscilla, children, Thomas, born about 1618; Nathaniel, 1621; John, 1630; and Elizabeth; from Aston Abbots, near Aylesbury, in Co. Bucks, though family tradition has the name of a place in Co. Warwick, where it is unknown; freeman, 1647, says Farmer by mistake, though true it is he was admitted into the church that year, as had been his wife in 1641; died, 1662. Thirteen of this name had in 1832 been deacons of the first church of Danvers; and of the name, perverted to Putmun in 1828, had been twenty-five graduated at Harvard, two at Yale, and seven at other N. E. Coll.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 453; Brown's Bedford, Mass., Families, 28; Cutter's History of Arlington, Mass., 287; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 265-7; Putnam family address (1855) 37 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 495-7; Vinton Geneal., 477-80; Young's Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 566-8.

PYGAN, PYGON, PIGGIN, or PIGGON:—Alexander, New London, 1665, perhaps earlier; from Norwich Co. Norf; married, 1667, Judith, daughter of William Redfield; had Sarah, born 1670; and Jane, 1671. His wife died 1678; and in short time he removed to Saybrook; there was an Inn holder; married, 1684, Lydia, widow of Samuel Boyes; had only Lydia, born 1685; and went back to New London before her birth; there he died 1701; and the widow died 1734. Sarah married, 1686, Nicholas Hallam; Jane married, 1694, Jonas Greene; and Lydia married, 1709, Rev. Eliphalet Adams. In the modest model memoir of that clergyman by Miss Caulkins the first article of 4 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, some particulars of his father in-law, the only male of this name may be read.

REFERENCES:—Caulkins' New London, Ct., 341; Redfield Geneal., 11.

PYNCHON, or PINCHEON:—John, Springfield; only son of William, born in England, 1625; brought with three sisters and their mother, by his father in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; married, 1645, Amy, daughter of George Wyllys, of Hartford, who died 1699; had Joseph, born 1646, H. C., 1664; John, 1647; May, 1650; William, 1653, died in few months; and Mehitable, 1661, died young. He was freeman, 1648; rep., 1659, 62, 3 and 4; in 1665 an Assist., and ever after to the abolition of the old form of govern., 1686; next of the council to Andros, major of the Hampsh. reg. from its formation and during the usurpation of Andros called Col., and was the chief man in all the W. yet Mathew unwisely dictated to the king who took somebody else for the honor of the council, in his new chart. 1692, but the people next year corrected that blunder, and he was chosen until 1702, every year except 1699; and Phips made him Judge of Pro. in 1692. He died 1703. Mary married, 1670, Joseph Whiting, of Westfield, as the record has it, but Goodwin says 1669.

PYNCHON, WILLIAM, Roxbury; an Assist.; came in the fleet with Winthrop, 1630; had been associated with the patentees, 1628, who purchased from the Plymouth Co. that year, and named to office by the royal chart. of 1629; brought four children, Ann, Mary, John and Margaret with their mother, says the record of Roxbury church, of which his name is first. His widow died in the first season before return of the ship in which they came; and after some years he married Frances Sanford, a grave matron of the church of Dorchester; and about 1636 removed to found the town of Springfield, so named, perhaps, from the place of his residence near Chelmsford, in Old England. He was a man of great enterprise, and highly honored as treasurer before his leaving the sea coast, and as couns. after, until his publication of the dangerous judgment as to religion, which he had formed thirty years before. For this he suffered indignity in 1651, when his book was by our govern. ordered to be burned, and lest the same form of purification might reach the author, he went home, as more freedom was enjoyed in his native land. See the letter, in full, to Sir H. Vane, from our Gov. Endicott and his council of Assist. in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I, 35. At Wraisbury, on the Thames, near famous Runnymede, in Co. Bucks, he died 1662, in 72d or 74th year, his wife having died there 1657. Ann married Henry Smith, son by her first husband of the second wife of her father; Margaret married, 1644, Capt. William Davis, of Boston; and Mary married, 1640, Capt. Elizur Holyoke; and died 1657. Four of this name had been graduated at Harvard, and three at Yale, 1825.

REFERENCES: — Clarke's Kindred Genealogies (1896), 137-41; Ellis' Hist. of Roxbury, Mass., 128; New Eng. Hist. and Geneal. Reg., XX, 243; XXXVII, 361; XXXVIII, 46-8; XLVIII, 249-63; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, II, 49-53.

PYNE:—Hartford, 1647; may have been only transient inhabitant there or at Fairfield. See Trumbull, Col. Rec., I, 150, 158.

PYNE, THOMAS, the freeman of Mass., 1635; was, by Farmer thought to be the same as Pinney.

REFERENCE:—Lincoln's Hingham, III, 122.

QUARLES:—William, Ipswich, 1678; probably came in from Salisbury or some other town, where in 1665 he was 18 years old, but no more is known of him except that his Inv. is found of 1690.

REFERENCE:—Clarke's King William Families.

QUELCH:—Benjamin, Boston; by wife Elizabeth, had Nathaniel, born 1692; and Benjamin, 1694; probably

removed soon, as he is not in the list of inhabitants, 1695.

QUELVES:—Robert, is the name written by the Secretary in our Col. Rec., 1645; among the petitioners for a new plantation, that our rulers would have gained from R. I. or Providence jurisdiction, no doubt it was Twelves, of Braintree, the freeman of 1663, and in later vols. of the rec. restitution was made.

QUICK:—Nathaniel, New Hampshire; died 1677.

QUICK, WILLIAM, Charlestown, 1636; a mariner, as seems from Trumbull, Col. Rec., I, 6, removed to Newport, where he was admitted an inhabitant 1638. Probably his religious opinions or those of his friends led to that, and he sold house and land 1644. Ann Quick, perhaps his mother, sold her house and land 1640.

REFERENCE:—Plumb's History of Hanover Pennsylvania, 466.

QUIDDINGTON:—Abraham; one of the soldiers killed by the Indians 1675, at Hatfield, but of what town is not known.

QUILTER:—Mark, Ipswich, 1637; came probably with Rev. Nathaniel Rogers the year before, bringing some children, and died perhaps 1654; his will being of that year. His children were Joseph, Mark, Mary, Rebecca, and Sarah; the two first may have been born in England. His daughter Mary is named in the will of Rev. N. Rogers, 1655, as his maid servant.

QUIMBY, or QUINBY:—John, Stratford, 1654; had one child born there; but after some years removed and was one of the patentees of East Chester in 1664, where the family has continued.

QUIMBY, ROBERT, Salisbury, 1663; had Lydia, born 1658; William, 1660; John, 1665; and Thomas, 1668; and prob. died 1677. Lydia married, 1674, William Holdridge.

QUIMBY, WILLIAM, Amesbury; perhaps brother, perhaps son, of preceding; took oath of fidelity, 1677.

REFERENCES:—Bolton's Westchester, 706; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 577; Coffin's Hist. Boscawen, N. H., 607; Colliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Hubbard's Hist. Stanstead Co., Ill., 168; Runnel's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., II, 596-8.

QUINCY:—Edmund, Boston; arrived 1633 with John Cotton; making it probable that he came from the same Co., Lincoln, though really he was of Wigsthorpe Co., Northampton; son of Edmund; and bapt. 1602; and was, with wife Judith, married 1623, adm. of the church 1633; and within four months five of his servants joined it; freeman, 1634; and represent. at the first Gen. Ct. of Mass. that year; received grant of land in Braintree, 1635; still enjoyed by his descendents; and died soon after in his 33d year. His widow married Moses Paine, who died 1643; and in a few years she married Robert Hull, and died 1654; as in his Diary is told by John Hull, the mintmaster, who married 1647 his daughter Judith, born in England 1626.

QUINCY, EDMUND, Braintree; only son of preceding, born in England about 1628; married, 1648, Joanna, daughter of widow Joanna Hoar, and sister of Presdt. Hoar; had Mary, born 1650; Daniel, 1651; but through misreading of numerals in Advertisem. to Hull's Amer. Diary, p. 117, by the scrupulous editor of Archæol. Amer. repeat., p. 275, is made five months too early; John, 1652, died young; Joanna 1654; Judith, 1655; Elizabeth 1656; Edmund, 1657, died at 4 months; Ruth, 1658, Ann, who died 1676, after 3 days' illness, aged 13, as her gravestone tells; and Experience. His wife died 1680; and he married next year Eliz., daughter of Hon. Daniel Gookin, widow of John Elliot, Jr., who died 1700; by her had Edmund, again, born 1681, H. C., 1699; and Mary, again, 1684. He was freeman, 1665; major and lieut.-col. of the Suffolk regim.; represent. 1670, 3, 5, 9, and last in the trying time, May, 1692, and died 1698 in 70th year.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 159; Bond's Hist. Watertown, Mass., 909; Corlin's Hist. Hillsdale, N. Y., App., 103; Cutt's Gen.; Heraldic Journal, III, 178-82; Jackson's Tab. Ped. Quincy Fam.; Muzzey's Reminiscences; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XI, 71-3, 157; Quincy Gen. (1841), 9 p., (1857), 8 p.; Salisbury Mem., I, 295-370; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 500; Vinton's Giles Gen., 147.

QUING, or QUIN:—Arthur, Boston, 1677.

REFERENCE:—Hayward's Hancock, N. H., 830.

QUOITMORE:—Thomas; a perverse spelling in some records of Coytmore.

RABEY, or RABBE:—Catharine, Salem; a waterman's widow from Yarmouth, in Co. Norfolk; embarked 1637, aged 68, to come hither, "to remain with her son," as the official document in Westminster Hall, or her Majesty's Remembrancer's office, says; who he was is unknown, but she united with the church of S. 1641.

RABUN, or RABONE:—George, Exeter, 1639; by Belknap, I, 432, spelled Rawbone.

RADDEN:—Thaddeus, Marblehead, 1674; as printed in Geneal. Reg., VIII, 288, which Savage presumes to be same person as T. Reddam, Redden, and Raddin, in Essex Inst., II, 279 and 280; with less probable name in Geneal. Reg., VII, 70; Thaddeus Kidder or Kiddar.

REFERENCE:—Littell's Passaic Valley, 339.

RAGLAND:—John, Boston; died 1690; in his will gave all estate to wife Mary.

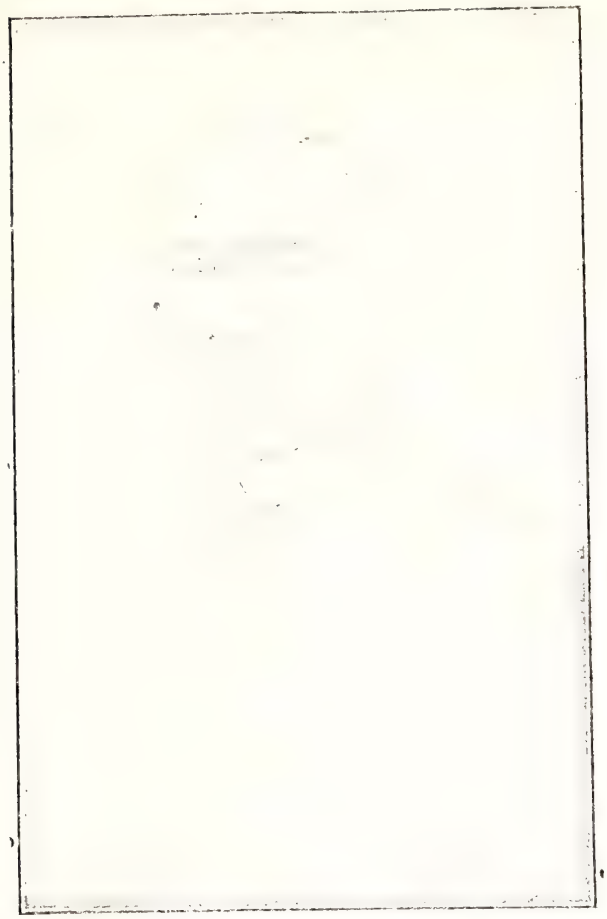
RAINES, or RAYNES:—Francis, York; swore freeman of Mass., 1652, with prefix of dignity; lieut. 1654; had a daughter married John Woodman, of Dover; as a capt. swore allegiance to the king 1680; made his will 1693.

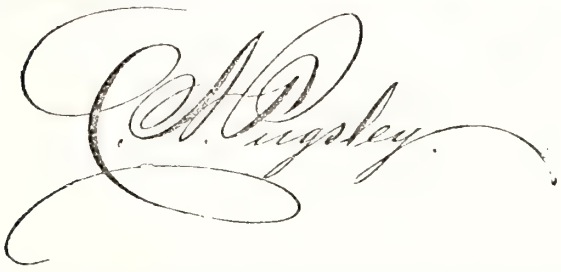
RAINES, NATHANIEL, York; son perhaps of Francis; swore alleg. to the king 1681.

RAINES, RICHARD, Edgartown, 1659.

RAINSBOROW:—William, Charlestown, 1639; was of artillery co. that year, and had next year estate at Watertown; was prob. desirous of living on this side of the ocean; purchased in the first year of his residence the *old* meeting house at Budington, 195, has shown, but went home before the civil war, in which he acquired distinction. He is called brother of Stephen Winthrop (perhaps by marriage of W. with sister of R.), whose excors. conveyed to Edward R. prob. son of William, large estate in Lynn, half of 1,500 acres, and also half of Prudence isle in Narragansett Bay. Edward in 1672 was of London. Clarendon in Hist. of Rebellion gives account of William's death, 1648.

RAM:—George; came in the *Abigail* from London, 1635; aged 25; but nothing more is known of him. In Geneal. Reg., XIV, 318, Mr. Drake is positive that this name in the custom-house record is RUM.





HON. CORNELIUS AMORY PUGSLEY, who was elected at the Boston Congress with such enthusiasm and unanimity President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, was born on the old Drake, or Pugsley, homestead near Peekskill, N. Y., and comes of a prominent family that has resided in Westchester County, New York, since 1680, when two brothers, James and Matthew Pugsley, came from England and settled Pelham Manor. He is also conected with the Drakes, Col. Samuel and Col. Gilbert, who commanded Westchester County regiments during the Revolutionary War, and, through his mother, is a descendant of William Meeker, who came to Massachusetts Bay in 1630, and was one of the founders of Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1660.

When a young man, Mr. Pugsley entered the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill, as a clerk, and by force of his ability has become its president, the bank, under his administration, being now one of the soundest financial institutions in the State.

In banking and financial circles, as well as socially, Mr. Pugsley is held in high esteem. He was the first chairman of Group VII., New York State Bankers' Association, and has twice served upon the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

In 1900 Mr. Pugsley was elected a representative in the LVIIth Congress from the 16th New York District, the "Westchester District," as it is generally known, which included the Borough of the Bronx and Westchester County, then, possibly, the largest in population and the wealthiest of any Congressional District in the United States. His ability in banking matters, and his knowledge of finance were recognized by Speaker David B. Henderson, who placed him on the Banking and Currency Committee of that Congress, and afterwards said of him in a magazine article that he was one of the vigorous talkers and thinkers, and "perhaps the ablest Democrat in the House on financial matters."

As a public speaker Mr. Pugsley enjoys an enviable reputation, and has been the orator on many commemorative and public cocasions

Mr. Pugsley is an active member and officer of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., and has been Treasurer-General and First Vice-President General of the National Society. He is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, of the Patria Club, of New York City, and a number of other organizations.

AT the banquet of the Society on Tuesday evening, at the Hotel Somerset, Dr. Moses G. Parker, president of the Massachusetts State Society, presided, and there were present as speakers Governor Curtis Guild, a member of the Society; Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, the new President-General of the National Society; Hon. Morris B. Beardsley, Eben Thompson, president of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution; W. K. Wickes, of New York, historian of the National Society, and Hon. Samuel L. Powers, of Massachusetts.

President-General Pugsley, being introduced, speaking on "The American Spirit," said in part:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I must confess that I was somewhat surprised to see this splendid specimen of bachelor manhood, the worthy president of the Massachusetts Society, looking up to the beautiful scene above us, and saying: 'I will lift up mine eyes to the gallery, whence comes my help' (laughter and applause). With that keen sense of discernment and fitness of things of the practical physician, he has wisely reserved the powerful stimulants in the oratorical line, like the best wine, for the last. The fame of the brilliant Chief Executive of your commonwealth as an orator and level-headed Governor has gone far beyond the confines of Massachusetts (applause), while the learned professor from the Empire State, with an imagination so vivid that he can hear the very doves of your city talking together, and saying 'Peeks-kill! Peeks-kill!' (laughter and applause), will certainly charm both men and women by his wit and eloquence. A little boy, one of the youngest sons of the American Revolution, from the State of Delaware, who was present at the Congress this morning, said to his father, after hearing the professor: 'Did those doves really talk this morning?' (laughter and applause).

"The discovery of America meant something more than the opening of a new country for those who were dissatisfied with conditions existing in the old world. It meant that here, upon virgin soil, should be born a character and spirit which would triumph over every obstacle, and stand invincible before the nations. It meant that here, out of the commingled blood of the best nations of the earth, should spring a new race of men, who would set at naught the conditions and theories of the times, overturn all traditions, and march onward with resistless

force to place a republic, this republic, in the van of the great procession of nations.

"Without a history, the new race made one of its own. Without a past, they lived in the present and cast their light upon the future. Without knowing aught but oppression they gave the greatest freedom and the widest liberty, evolving a declaration of independence marvelous in its scholarly simplicity, sublime in its high ideals, beautiful in its faith in a government of the people, by the people, for the people.

"The spirit was understood by the brilliant Burke, when in the British House of Commons, in his great speech pleading for the conciliation of the colonists, he said: 'In the character of the American people, the love of freedom is the predominating feature. In them this fierce spirit of liberty is stronger than in any other people of the earth.' It was manifested at Lexington and Concord

> "'By the rude bridge that arched the flood
> Where the embattled farmers stood
> And fired the shot heard 'round the world.'

It was manifested by Washington, by Samuel Adams, by John Hancock, by Paul Revere, by the intrepid Warren at Bunker Hill, and by a long line of heroes, named and unnamed. It was manifested in the War of 1812, when the rights of American seamen were established, and the deck of every American ship was made inviolate against all the powers of the world. It was shown in our Civil War, when the curse of slavery was forever stamped out of this country and our glorious union of States more firmly cemented. And we rejoice, to-day, that all sectional lines being obliterated, men of the Northland, and of the South can meet, as they did in our Congress in old Faneuil Hall, to-day, and clasp hands as brethren beloved.

"Pascal, that eloquent master of sentences, said: 'Man is the feeblest branch of the universe, but he is the branch which thinks.' This beautiful city of Boston may not stant pre-eminent for wealth among the cities of the United States, but it does stand for culture and education. Its citizens evidently believe, with Benjamin Franklin, that 'it is good to empty the pocket into the head.' Brain power gives a crown when fortune has denied it. Brain power invests manhood with royalty. The American boy plowing alone, or splitting rails, in the loneliness of his occupation revolves in his mind the contents of the few books he has read, and becomes a thinker. He is moved by the masterful American spirit that dwells within his heart. A wonderful vista of possibilities opens before him. The flame of ambition is fanned. The furrow is plowed straighter, the rail spit with a greater energy, and behold Lincoln, who stood for freedom, as Washington stood for independence; whose teachers were his mother's Bible, the lonely prairie, the silent forest, the deep moving river, and the voiceless stars. Well has one said: 'Give me the hut that is small enough, the poverty that is deep enough, and a love that is great enough, and I will raise from them the best there is in human character.'

"There are great political, economic and social questions confronting us to-day—questions of the relation between capital and labor, the regulation of interstate commerce, the limitation of corporate powers, the expansion of our territorial limits, the revision of the tariff, the restriction of immigration and the scattering of fortunes by federal taxation, which has lately been suggested. But I believe the American spirit, which loves a square deal for every man, will solve them rightly, will solve them in the interests of all people, will solve them as promptly as the seriousness of the questions will permit.

"With that rugged honesty, which has been the heritage from our fathers, I believe we will stand and stand firmly against dishonesty or graft in public office or in private trust, and that the young man of to-day, beholding the public scorn for those who have failed to grasp the high principles and ideals of American life will see the necessity of living up to those high purposes and that integrity of character which the true American spirit demands."

After his election as President-General, Hon. Cornelius A. Pugsley was escorted to the platform amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm. When he could at last be heard, he said:

"I appreciate, my compatriots, the honor you have conferred upon me in electing me the President-General of this great patriotic organization, which includes societies in forty-one States, in the Republic of France and in Hawaii. Over them all, with the exception of the Republic of France, that flag (pointing to a beautiful silken flag standing near) waves (applause). Well did the great orator Beecher say: 'Terrible in battle, may it be beneficent in peace. The stars that redeem the night from darkness, and the beams of the red light that beautify the morning have been united upon its folds. As long as the sun endures, or the stars, may it wave over a nation neither enslaved nor enslaving' (great applause).

"I am sure it has been a very great pleasure for the members of this Congress to meet in this historic city and in this famous hall, 'the cradle of liberty,' which has been so closely identified with great events in American history. The immortal Webster said: 'No vigor of youth, no maturity of manhood will lead the nation to forget the spots where its infancy was cradled and defended.' But rich as this beautiful city and commonwealth is in places hallowed and consecrated by the blood of heroes and by stirring events in the Revolutionary struggle, there is no spot that appeals to me more than Faneuil Hall, where we are assembled to-day. Peter Faneuil, for whom this building was named, was a son of New York, a native of my own county of Westchester, and Congressional District, who was wise enough to come, under the direction of his parents, to Boston, the 'hub of the universe,' in 1701, when he was about a year old. (Applause.) It may be sentiment, but it is exceedingly pleasing to have been elected the President-General of the Sons of the American Revolution in this historic hall, identified, in a measure at least, with my own State and county.

"The office of President-General of this Society has been filled by an illustrious line of worthy Americans, men who, with grace and dignity, have presided over your deliberations, among them two worthy sons of Massachusetts, Edwin Sheperd Barrett, and General Francis Henry Appleton, who has won all our hearts and has proved a model presiding officer. (Applause and cheers.) The Presidents-General have set so strong a pace as to make the position an exceedingly difficult one for their successors, but I know I shall have the hearty support of my compatriots not only throughout the United States, but in the Republic of France and the Islands of the sea.

"I must not detain you longer, but in that simple Saxon phrase, 'I thank you,' without elaboration or adornment, I convey to you the feelings of my heart and my appreciation of the honor you have bestowed." (Great applause.)

National Society S. A. R. Congress

Hon. Cornelius Amory Pugsley, of Westchester County, New York, was elected President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, at the second day's session of the 17th annual Congress, held in Faneuil Hall. His election was extremely popular and he was applauded and cheered as he was escorted to the platform.

The other officers elected were as follows: Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, of Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Henry Stockbridge, of Maryland; Hon. Edward Anson Butler, of Rockland, Me.; Judge Lundsford F. Lewis, of Richmond, Va., and Hon. Andrew W. Bray, of New Jersey, Vice-President General; A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., Secretary and Registrar-General; Hon. Isaac W. Birdseye, of Bridgeport, Conn., Treasurer-General; Prof. William K. Wickes, of Syracuse, N. Y., Historical-General; Rev. Dr. Julius W. Atwood, of Columbus, O., Chaplain-General.

At 10 o'clock General Appleton called the Congress to order, the members before that time having enjoyed themselves in roaming over the historic hall and viewing the noted paintings on the walls and the other things of interest in the building.

The Congress opened with a prayer by the Chaplain-General. Gen. F. H. Appleton read a message dated Gibraltar from the Treasurer-General, I W. Birdseye, wishing all a glorious Congress.

W. Mac Jones, of Virginia, in behalf of his State extended a witty and cordial invitation to the Congress to meet there next year. "You have shown us Concord and Lexington," said he, "but if you come to Virginia we will show you Yorktown, where the tyrant was crushed to death." He then referred to a few of the other attractions his State had to offer. His invitation was seconded by Harry H. Trice, of Norfolk, Va. Other invitations were received from Buffalo, N. Y.; Denver, Colo., and Brattleboro, Vt. These were referred to the incoming Board of Managers.

The President-General then read a short paper on Faneuil Hall. The committee on credentials reported 175 accredited delegates in attendance with a number of others who had mislaid or lost their credentials. Judge Morris B. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn., reported on the visit of the representatives of the National Society to Annapolis to attend the John Paul Jones' exercises.

C. F. Reed, of Boston., presented a resolution calling upon the National Society to procure a flag of the Betsy Ross pattern and for the National Society to urge upon the various State organizations the desirability of procuring such a style of flag.

A representative of the Maryland Society introduced a resolution expressing the pleasure of the National Society in hearing the sentiments of Mayor Fitzgerald as expressed at the morning meeting yesterday in relation to the preservation of historic spots and things about Boston. This was unanimously adopted.

Ben Franklin Chapter of Ohio asked that a bureau of records and research be instituted at Washington, D. C. This was referred to the Board of Managers. A resolution of sympathy was extended the sufferers of San Francisco and an effort was made by one or two of the delegates to have the National Society make up a fund for the relief work. The President-General ruled that such a use of the funds could not be made. Robert Bragg, of San Francisco, Cal., the only delegate from there, said in behalf of the members in California, he felt he could say that in view of the most generous actions of the people of the country, the old Bay State particularly, he knew the people of San Francisco were satisfied with what has already been done and would not desire such a use of the funds of the National Society. His remarks were received with applause.

In accordance with the suggestion made by Gen. Appleton yesterday, a resolution was introduced at the meeting this morning calling upon the National Society to make every effort to have September 23 set aside as a national holiday, to be known as John Paul Jones day. This was adopted.

Then after some changes in the constitution had been discussed and referred to the Board of Managers, the annual election came up. Prof. W. K. Wicks, of Syracuse, N. Y., nominated for President-General Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y. The nomination was seconded by many others, and then the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Hon. C. A. Pugsley.

The newly-elected President was escorted to the platform, and he made a brief speech, expressing his appreciation of the honor and paying a graceful tribute to the past President-Generals of the society, paying especial attention to Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Boston, whose name was cheered to the echo.

Edwin S. Crandon, of Boston, then nominated Dr. Moses Greely Parker, of Lowell, as First Vice-President General, and after several eulogistic speeches seconding the nomination had been made, Dr. Parker was elected. The other four nominations for Vice-President General were acted on in a group.

A vote of thanks was then given Gen. Appleton, the retiring President-General.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the delegates went on a sight-seeing trip about Boston, and this evening at 8 o'clock a banquet will be tendered the delegates in the hotel Somerset by the Massachusetts Society.

The annual banquet of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the State ballroom of Hotel Somerset, brought to a close the proceedings of the 17th annual convention of that organization, which had occupied two days.

About 175 members attended the dinner, the decorative accessories of which comprised a melange of modern American colors and the various local flags of the colonial era, which generously masked the four walls of the great room.

A picturesque feature was the trooping of the national and the society colors, to the accompaniment of "The White Cockade" and the appropriate trumpet blast, a delegation of the most prominent members of the organization doing escort duty.

Every delegate present received a beautiful miniature silk American flag as a souvenir and also an illustrated book of Boston, especially prepared for the occasion by the society's historian, Walter Kendall Watkin. It is really the most valuable literary souvenir of its kind ever prepared in Boston, containing not only pictures of all the well-known historic landmarks, but a considerable number of rare old pictures that are seldom or never seen by the average Bostonian.

The guests and speakers were Governor Guild, Hon. C. A. Pugsley, of Westchester County, New York, President-General of the National Society; Eben Thompson, of Worcester, President of the Sons of the Revolution; Hon. M. B. Beardsley, who was proxy for Mrs. Donald McLean, President-General of the D. A. R., and Prof. W. K. Wickes, of Syracuse, N. Y.

Dr. Moses Greeley Parker, of Lowell, President of the Massachusetts branch of the society, was a graceful toastmaster.

Governor Guild told some good after-dinner stories and presented some of the claims of Massachusetts' sons for fame in connection with the events of the Revolution. Incidentally, he evoked an outburst of cheers by the declaration: "We propose to save what is left of the old State house, as we saved Faneuil Hall and the Old South."



Newburgh Chapter, S. A. R.,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Charter Granted April 3, 1903.

Object—To perpetuate the memory of those who did service in the War of the Revolution, and to instill patriotism in the youth of our country.

OFFICERS:

Wm. H. Kelly, President, 17 Grand Street.

David A. Morrison, 1st Vice-President — Frank E. Forsyth, Secretary.
Hiram Lozier, 2nd Vice-President. — Frank E. Estabrook, Historian.
Lewis W. V. McCroskery, Treasurer. — Rev. Francis Washburn, Chaplain.

Application blanks for membership may be had from the Secretary, 125 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y. Meetings are held subject to the call of the President.

GOOD IN "DUTCH COURAGE."

President Roosevelt Is Cited as Example by Speaker at Holland Society Banquet.

President Roosevelt was cited as an example of "Dutch courage" by a speaker at the annual dinner last night of the Holland Society at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Judge C. S. Cutting, talking of "Roosevelt and Courage," said:

"There never will be a time in the republic when we shall not need Dutch courage. New problems are coming up, and there can be no popular government unless there is popular unrest. Our vigorous quarrels help solve our problems."

Officers for the year were elected as follows:
President—Jule F. Brower.
Vice-President—Charles K. Miller.
Secretary—N. H. Van Bergen.
Treasurer—A. B. Rosebloom.

Holger De Roode spoke on "The Netherland Nimbus" and Rev. R. A. White on "Holland—Past and Present."

Daughters of the American Revolution.

By Miss Adelaide Skeel.

The fifteenth Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Monday, April 16, 1906. The auditorium was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants, flags and women's spring costumes. Each section of seats was designated by a banner bearing the name of State or Territory. There were over 800 delegates and alternates present from an organization numbering 45,636. The delegates were seated on the floor of the house and the alternates and visitors in the galleries. The strictest rules were enforced and no delegate could enter the hall without her badge. Officers stood in the vestibule and the word *Silence* was printed in large letters on cards hung on the wall. The President-General, Mrs. Donald McLean, sat on the platform; by her side the ever ready, silver tongued, clear voiced official reader. The National officers were behind the Chair and the occasional soloists and speakers took their places at the right of the presiding officer. One morning the Chaplain of the Senate, the Man with a Country, Edward Everett Hale, made the opening prayer, and another evening, Will Carleton, the poet of the Poor House and the People, recited an original poem written for the Daughters.

The routine business was accomplished much more expeditiously than usual and the Chair held the speakers rigorously but pleasantly to the gist of their reports. The atmosphere on the whole was calm. One ripple only disturbed the harmony and that was the Montana matter. The question of a constitutional amendment concerning the eligibility of a non-resident Regent, vice or state, brought out much discussion. It was finally settled by a two-thirds vote in favor of said amendment. To non-partisans these issues are less interesting than the women who take part in them, but it is always invigorating to hear the "Lady from Maine" address the "Lady from Ohio" and to catch the quick response from the "Lady from Wyoming or Utah." The soft voiced Virginians and the throaty noted Kentuckians are wide awake at these sessions, and a listener gains a fair knowledge of her countrywomen, their tones, their enunciations, their dialects and their prejudices in attending a Congress of Daughters. The Montana matter cropped up again on the last day, and in consequence, a valued charter member, Miss Desha, the Recording Secretary-General, sent in her resignation, which was received with surprise and regret by all.

The annual gifts for Continental Hall were announced with enthusiasm, the whole amount counted up to $50,000. Each chapter brought its special gift, raised by personal effort, and the rejoicing was tremendous. The hall when finished will cost $350,000. The box which held this collection was next used as a ballot box, but the election of ten new Vice-President Generals did not awaken much feeling. There was surprise felt when it was known Mrs. Terry, the State Regent of New York, did not wish to appear as a candidate for the Vice-President Generalship. Mrs. Terry has done excellent work as State Regent during her term of office. When the news of the San Francisco disaster was heard, the ballot box was again of service to receive the voluntary offerings of the delegates. The sum of $1,000 was also at once voted from the treasury for California's sufferers.

The report of the Chapters shows what the society is doing. The education of foreigners by lectures, libraries and school prizes shows the trend of thought, while the usual interest in marking historic sites still engages the Daughters in the Eastern, Southern and Middle States. Far-away Washington State calls for help in erecting a statue of Washington west of the Rockies. Here Ranier Chapter, Seattle, wishes the Father of his Country to stand on the shores of Puget Sound on the Continent's edge at Alaska's gateway, which opens to all the countries of the Orient and the Pacific. Such memorials teach a living lesson of patriotism, and many a boy who will never write a prize essay nor attend an illustrated lecture may gape at a colossal figure in bronze and carry home a thought to make for better citizenship.

The Treasurer-General's report was of infinite interest to all. The vexed question of sending half a chapter's dues to Washington each year will one day come more prominently to the front and be discussed intelligently. The expenses of the Congress are necessarily large, the last one, the fourteenth, costing over $8,000, but the necessities are great. The present management is not considered extravagant by those who audit the accounts. The wonder to the present reporter is that so many able women should be willing and anxious to give so much of their time and money to the organization and its interests without asking financial returns. One pleasant feature of the Congress was the meeting of old friends and the making of new ones. There were fewer receptions than usual, but the delegates chatted together in the recesses at the famous Tea-Cup Inn and the Lafayette Arms, and many plans were made at these times of rest. The Daughters of the Confederacy invited New England women bred on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to afternoon teas, while the doors of many homes in the district were thrown wide open with true Southern hospitality. The press treated the Congress with more seriousness than in other years, and in many ways the women who had come together for a purpose felt that they were not too lightly satirized.

Among the diversions of Congressional week were numbered a reception at the White House, when over 1,300 women, two abreast, shook hands with President Roosevelt, a visit to the Library, an evening at the New Willard, when the President-General gave every daughter a friendly greeting, and, lastly, a pilgrimage to Annapolis. Here, in the Armory, in the presence of 10,000 people, lay the leaden casket containing the remains of John Paul Jones. On the pall covering the casket was the sword given by Louis XVI., a laurel wreath and a branch of palm. Addresses were made by the President of the United States, Secretary Bonapart, the French Ambassador, Jusserand, and General Horace Porter. In closing, General Porter bent over the coffin and said: "It was deemed best to bring back this hero's body in the belief it would bring back his memory." Thus was voiced a creed as old as heathendom, as young as life, as true as Christianity, as awe-inspiring as death. The band accompanied by over a hundred well trained voices played "How Sleep the Brave," and John Paul Jones' remains were carried solemnly out of the immense auditorium, followed by people whose hearts beat fast and whose eyes were wet. Thus closed the fifteenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With a mind imbued with a spirit of patriotism which has ever been a prominent characteristic of the sons of New England, Thaddeus Thompson early in life enlisted as a drummer boy in the American Army of the Revolution, and continued to share the varying fortunes and endure the privations and sufferings incidental to army life until the close of the War. There is a tradition in the family that he was present and beat the death roll at the execution of Major Andre. At the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, which commenced on the 6th and terminated with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army on the 19th of October, 1781, he was seriously wounded by a cannon ball which passed near him while engaged in bringing bundles of poles to lay in the earthworks. His lower limbs were lacerated, and although terribly injured, his disability could not prevent him from sharing in the general feeling of joy at the prospect of a cessation of hostilities, and the speedy return of a period of time when the shadows of the olive branch should appear again and peace and harmony prevail throughout the land. It is said he remarked that "although the worthless continental currency which he received as a compensation for all those years of service would not buy him a dinner, yet he never regretted joining the army and assisting in destroying the power and authority of Great Britain over the American colonies." He lived to see the independence of his country fully established, and rejoicing in its prosperity, he peacefully passed away at Woodbridge, Conn., on the 16th of June, 1829, aged 67 years. He was a man of literary tastes and an elegant writer; possessing quite a library of valuable books. His old drum head which has so often resounded with the call to arms, and which at the close of the war he made into a pocketbook, is in the possession of one of his descendants.

The prayer book used by him in Divine Worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church is owned by one of his lineal descendants, Miss Eunice Huntington, of Woodbury, Conn., while

his daughter, Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Waterbury, Conn., the sole survivor of his family of seventeen children, has his Revolutionary Pension Certificate, which entitled him to receive ninety-six dollars annually during his natural life.

HAVANA, April 3, 1906.

Correspondence

Mr. Louis Cornish:

The third of my historical series will be published by subscription, and I hope you will be as kind to "Dolly Madison" as you were to "Elizabeth Schuyler." I desire to bring out this work by subscription under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and I trust my efforts may meet with success.

"Dolly Madison" is a careful study of the Louisiana Purchase, the difficulties with Spain, France and England, and the War of 1812. I have endeavored to portray faithfully the "Father of the Constitution" and his charming wife, "Dolly Madison, called Queen of Hearts."

Price of "Dolly Madison," postage included, will be $1.50.

Address Miss Springer, care of U. S. Vice-Consul-General Springer, Havana, Cuba.

Sincerely yours,
MARY E. SPRINGER.

Book Review

Pros and Cons. The affirmative and the negative of the questions of the day in the form of complete debates by A. H. Craig.

It is a most valuable and instructive book. It deals with all the live and interesting subjects of the day; a book which should be in the possession of orators and those who delight in debating. Among the important topics discussed are the following: Government Control, The Tariff, The Currency Question, Immigration, The Trusts, Postage and Our Foreign Policy. There are also essays and orations at the close of the book, making it very interesting. Price, $1.50. Publishers, Hinds & Noble, 31-33-35 West Fifteenth street, New York City.

Books Received

Lady Baltimore. By Mr. Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian." A romance, written in a most delightful and enjoyable style. It is a novel equal in every way to "The Virginian." As a story it possesses much strength and satisfaction. Illustrated with charming pen drawings of scenes in a most beautiful town. Publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York Price, $1.50.

Chip of the Flying-U. By B. M. Bower. It is a rare novel of the West, charming from beginning to end, full of human touch, holding the reader's attention to the finish. Publishers, G. W. Dillingham Company. Price, $1.50.

Party Leaders of the Time. By Charles Willis Thompson. A most interesting and instructive book, dealing with character studies of Public Men at Washington, Senate Portraits, House Etchings, Snapshots at Executive Officers and Diplomats, and Flashlights in the Country at Large. A book of much value. Publishers, G. W. Dillingham Company, New York.

Persons and Places. By Joel Benton, author of "Emerson as a Poet," "Greeley on Lincoln," etc. A very interesting and delightful little book of personal reminiscences in the life of the author. Among the chapters are Emerson as I Saw Him, The Personality of Horace Greeley, The Personality of P. T. Barnum, Bryant, the Poet, Some American Humorists, etc. Publishers, Broadway Publishing Company. Illustrated from original photos and prints.

Thirty-six Years in the White House. By Thos. F. Pendel, doorkeeper. A book of recollections of a personal character that came under Mr. Pendel's attention. It is very interesting and throws many sidelights on the life of the White House. Publishers, The Neale Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

The Foundations of the Republic. By Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country." This book contains two addresses delivered before the Brooklyn Institute, in November, 1903, and November, 1905, introductory of the courses on government and sociology. A very instructive and well written volume, as all by this great man are. Publishers, James Pott & Co., New York.

The Success Magazine for May is a most interesting issue. Among its contents are the following articles: "The Genius of George Westinghouse," by Arthur Warren; "Fighting the Telephone Trust," by Paul Latzke; "The Habit of Governing Well Manchester," by Samuel Merwin, and many other features and departments which are attractive and readable.

Readings in European History. By James Harvey Robinson, Professor of History in Columbia University. Designed to supplement his "Introduction to the History of Western Europe." Volume I, 12mo. Cloth. 551 pages. List price, $1.50; mailing price, $1.65. Volume II, 12mo. Cloth. 629 pages. List price, $1.50; mailing price, $1.65. Abridged Edition, 12mo. Cloth. 573 pages. List price, $1.50; mailing price, $1.05. Ginn & Co., publishers.

It is now generally recognized among teachers of history that the text book should be supplemented by collateral reading. Professor Robinson's "Readings" will supply a need that has long been felt by those dealing with the general history of Europe. For each chapter of his text he furnishes from twenty to thirty pages of extracts, mainly from vivid, first-hand accounts of the person, events and institutions discussed in his manual. In this way the statement in the text book may be amplified and given added interest and vividness. He has drawn upon the greatest variety of material, much of which has never before found its way into English.

The extensive and carefully classified bibliographies which accompany each chapter embody the results of careful criticism and selection. They are carefully arranged to meet the needs of students of all grades, from the high school pupil to one engaged in advanced graduate work.

Volume I corresponds to Chapters I.-XXII. of the author's "History of Western Europe," and closes with an account of the Italian cities during the Renaissance. Volume II. begins with Europe at the opening of the sixteenth century. The Abridged Edition is intended especially for high schools.

An Elementary American History. By D. H. Montgomery, author of "The Leading Facts of History" Series. 12mo. Cloth. 300+xii pages. Illustrated. List price, 75 cents; mailing price, 85 cents. Ginn & Co., publishers.

Mr. Montgomery has prepared this little book to meet the demand for a brief, concrete, narrative history of our country suited to the want of elementary pupils. It begins with the earliest accounts of the discovery of America and comes down to the present time. Throughout the work the attention of the pupil is constantly directed to those events which are of primary interest and importance. Wherever such events have been shaped by the action of some well known man, the writer has endeavored to show the part which that man contributed. By this means the book is made living and real even to the youngest student of its pages.

As in the author's "Beginner's American History," every prominent topic is [illegible] and fully illustrated with appropriate pictures or [illegible] that the book may appeal to the eyes as well as to the mind for reading.

Finally, it is believed that nothing has been omitted which should legitimately find a place in a book of this class, and that nothing has been put in which should be reserved for a more advanced work.

MISS ADELAIDE SKEEL
WHO CONDUCTS DURING THE SEASON OF 1906-07.
HER TALKS.

Topics
A call up the Hudson River, illustrated by slides.
A Day in Paris
With Song. [illegible]
The Court of the Louis's Renaissance when Louis XVI. was King.
A Day in [illegible]
[illegible]
Grandes [illegible]
With Pen Pictures of Those Who Made History During the [illegible]
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[illegible] School, Troy; Miss Ger[illegible]
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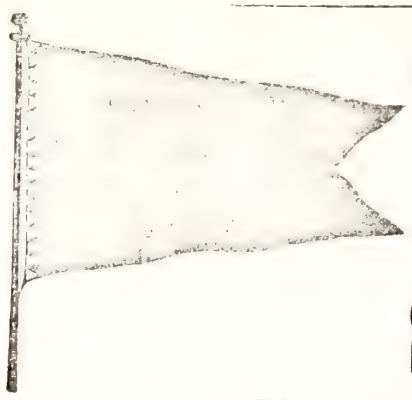
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NEAL, WALTER, Portsmouth; came early in 1630, by the Warwick, as Gov. of the plantation of Georges and Mason; went home, 1633, sailed from Boston. Both his coming and going is proof of the falsity of the gr. Ind. deed to Wheelwright, 1629, seven years before the grantee came, and one year before this witness arrived. Much stronger is the evidence of forgery of a letter, pretending to be of Neal and Wiggin, to the patentee, John Mason, 1633, who was by the managers of the fraud, intended for a buttress of the splendid grant. That letter purports to be written at Northam, which was the name some years later for Dover, on the Piscataqua, by Hist. of Gov. Winthrop, on that same day Neal was in Boston, with comp. of eight friends, to embark in the Elizabeth Bonadventure, sailing for England that month; and from same Vol. that Wiggin was in London on the date of that forgery letter, embarking at Gravesend for Salem, the day Neal left Boston for England. Farmer thinks Walter of New Hampshire, 1660, who by wife Mary had Samuel, born 1661, was in 1673 lieutenant in company of Capt. James Pendleton, might have been his son. He joined most of his neighbors in desir. jurisdiction of Mass., 1690.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Ct., 255; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 880; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., III, 79; Ridlon's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 97; Ruggles Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 263, 5.

NEAVE:—Margaret, Salem; came from Yarmouth, in Co. Norfolk, 1637, a widow, aged 58, with gr. ch. Rachel Dickson, in the Mary Ann, and ten years after joined the ch.

NEEDHAM:—Anthony, Salem; with wife Ann only child of Humphrey Potter, charged as Quakers, 1658, then 30 years old, and the wife after being often fined for absence from public worship in vain, was in June, 1660, sentenced to be whipped twelve stripes. Yet they had long lives, both acting in 1696, and he in 1705, beside good success in rear. ch.; by deed of 1703, we see that Anthony, Isaac, Thomas, Rebecca, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, Abigail, and Rachel should enjoy the estate of their mother.

NEEDHAM, EDMUND, Lynn, 1639, one of the grantees of Southampton; next year probably not there; died at Lynn, 1677; perhaps his wife Joan died 1674, aged 65.

NEEDHAM, JOHN, Boston; by wife Elizabeth, daughter of Zechariah Hicks; married, 1679; died, 1691; buried at Cambridge; had Elizabeth, 1680; Margaret, 1683; Zechariah, 1685; Mehitable, 1687; and by second wife, Kesiah, had John, 1692; and perhaps others.

NEEDHAM, BOSTON, who died 1690; left sons William and John, to be remembered by a Rinsman to whom he was indebted.

NEEDHAM, NICHOLAS, Exeter, 1638, one of the 35 who formed the original compact there; was a witness to the true deed from Ind. sachems, made to Wheelwright and others, not the spurious one, bearing date 7 or 8 years before W. came from England; was living 1652.

NEEDHAM, WILLIAM, Braintree; may have been of Newport, 1638, and came after to Mass.; freeman 1648; removed perhaps to Boston; in will, 1690, gives one-third of his estate to Old South Church, opp. to which was his residence, and two-thirds to William and John, sons of his kinsman, John N., late of Boston, deceased, and he minutely disposes of his furniture; died 1690.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., III, 147; IV, 213; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsfield, Vt., 516; Lapham's Hist. of

NEFF:—William, Newbury; removed to Haverhill; married, 1665, Mary, daughter of George Corliss; died at Pemaquid in soldier's service, 1689, aged 47. His widow was taken by the Indians, in the assault on Haverhill, 1697, and carried towards Canada, in company with the celebrated Mrs. Duston, in whose remarkable rescue she participated, and died 1722.

REFERENCES:—Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 166; Corliss Gen., 237; Neff Gen. (1886), 352 pages.

NEGUS, NEGOS, or NEGOOS:—Benjamin, Boston, shopkeeper; by wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, 1640; Benjamin, 1641; Mary, baptised, 1643; Samuel, 1645; Hannah, born 1653; was freeman 1648. Elizabeth married Richard Barnard.

NEGU, ISAAC, Taunton, cooper, 1675; styles himself sole heir of Jonathan N., late of Boston; married, 1679, Hannah Andrews.

NEGUS, JABEZ, Boston, 1673, carpenter; was freeman, 1691.

NEGUS, JONATHAN, Boston, 1634; is said to have been at Lynn, 1630; freeman, 1634; by wife Jane had Mary, 1653, who probably died young. He was clerk of the writs, 1651, and several years after. Negus had estate at Muddy River, and his sister, Grace, married Barnabas Fawer.

REFERENCE:—Vermont Hist. Gaz., V, 69.

NEIGHBORS, or NABORS:—James, Boston, cooper; by wife Lettice had Rebecca, 1657; she probably died young, for in his will, prob. 1672, he gave estate to five daughters, Mary, wife of Daniel Matthews; Sarah, Johnson, Elizabeth, wife of William Wills, in Carolina; Rachel, wife of Peter Codner; and Martha, callied youngest, wife of John Hunt; and to a granddaughter Mercy. He lived several years at Huntington, L. I.; died there. Robt. Gibbs, in court, recovered large damages from him, in 1661.

REFERENCE:—Chambers' N. J., Germand, 450.

NELSON:—John, Boston, a relation of Sir Thomas Temple; artillery company, 1680, captain; one of the chief actors in the revolt against Andros, 1689; taken by French and Indians; long imprisoned at Quebec and in France. He died probably 1721. In right of his wife Elizabeth was heir and excor. with others, of Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton. He was son of William, to whom Sir Thomas, who he calls his uncle, had made lease of his patent rights in Nova Scotia.

NELSON, MATTHEW, Portsmouth, 1684; had wife Jane; in 1690 solicit. for jurisdict. of Mass.

NELSON, THOMAS, Rowley, 1638; freeman, 1639; representative, 1641; brought from England Philip and Thomas, and by wife Joanna had Mercy and Samuel; went home in 1647 or 8; his will, made in contemplation of the voyage, in 1645, with codicil, made in England, designing to return hither, in 1648, wherein his uncle, Rich. Dummer, and Gov. Bellingham have trusts as excors. and care of the children.

NELSON, WILLIAM, Plymouth, 1640; marrried Martha Ford, daughter of the widow passenger in the Fortune, 1627; one of the purchasers, 1662, of Middleborough; had perhaps John, born 1647; Jane or Joan, 1651. In 1668 the wife of a William of Plymouth was Martha. His daughter Jane married, 1672, Thomas Faunce.

REFERENCES:—American Ances., I, 57; V, 31; Bolton Gen., 72; Carter Family Tree of Va.; Nelson Family

Heraldic Jour., I, 94; Worthen's Hist. of Sutton, N. H., 829-42.

NEST:—Joseph, New London, 1678; had wife Sarah, who died before him, and daughter Susannna, who married George Way. He died 1711.

NETHERLAND:—William; in list of freemen 1635, and on jury, on Peter Fitchew's body, found drowned, 1639; Savage thinks he must be that Lytherland, a well-known member of Boston church.

NETTLETON:—John, Killingworth, 1663; propounded to be made freeman 1670; mal have been son of Samuel, and lived at Milford in 1713.

NETTLETON, SAMUEL, Milford, 1639, or soon after; had Hannah, who married, 1656, Thomas Smith; Martha, 1656, who married John Ufford, perhaps other children; was propr. there 1713, unless another Samuel were the man.

REFERENCES:—Anderson's Waterbury, 94; Loomis Gen. (1880), 69 71, 78-81; Wheeler's Hist. of Newport, N. H., 477-80.

NEVENS:—Richard, Woburn; by wife Martha had Samuel, born 1680; Mary, 1694; and Martha, 1698.

REFERENCE:—Sewall's Woburn, Mass., 627.

MEVINSON:—John, Watertown, 1670; came two years before from East Horsley, Co. Surry; son of Rev. Roger; by wife Elizabeth, married probably in England, had John, Sarah, 1672; Elizabeth, 1675; Ann, 1678; William, 1681; and Mary, the oldest, born in England. He died 1695. Soon after the widow married William Bond. Both sons died unmarried, the elder 1692, the younger in 1711. Sarah married, 1713, Nathaniel Stearns, and next Samuel Livermore; Elizabeth married, 1694, Samuel Hastings; Ann married, 1716, Joshua Grant; and Mary married Samuel Hastings, after death of her sister, his first wife.

REFERENCE:—Bond's Watertown, 375-860.

NEWBERRY:—Benjamin, Windsor, son of Thomas of Dorchester, born in England; married, 1646, Mary only daughter of Matthew Allyn; had Mary, 1648; Sarah, 1650; Hannah, 1652, died at 11 years; Rebecca, 1655; Thomas, 1657; Abigail, 1659; Margaret, 1662; Benjamin, 1669; Hannah, again, 1673; and he died, 1689; his wife died 1703. A tradition reports that he married Abigail, widow of Rev. John Warham, and had two daughters. He was representative at 22 sessions, and an assistant 1685, a captain in war with King Philip, and member of the Council of War. His daughter married John Maudsley, Newberry calls him Marshall; Sarah married, 1668, Reserved Clapp; Abigail married, 1681, Ephraim Howard; Margaret married, 1680, Return Strong; and Hannah, 1703, John Wolcott.

NEWBERRY, JOHN, Windsor, early settler; probably removed or died before middle age; was born of the preceding.

NEWBERRY, JOSEPH, Windsor, born of the preceding; died early or removed, perhaps; but one of the sons of his father was called probably to go home to look after property of the testator.

NEWBERRY, RICHARD, Weymouth; freeman 1645; by wife Sarah had Tryal, Joseph, and Dorcas, beside Benjamin, 1660. In this year he purchased land at Malden, and removed thither; made imperfect will 1685, inventory the month following. Benjamin was probably dead long before his father; of the three named in will Joseph was dead before 1702, when the widow Sarah was living; and she had been administratrix, having by will of the father most of his property, but charged to take care of her mother.

NEWBERRY, THOMAS, Dorchester; may have come in the Mary and John, 1630; freeman 1634; representative 1635; was engaged to go with Warham and most of his congregation to plant Windsor, but died before the migration; by his will, 1635, leaves large property, of which £200 to wife Jane, beside what she brought at marriage, and residue equally to childr. exc. that the three youngest daughters should each have £50 less than the others. Instead of £50, as Savage reads some years before, Mr. Trask, usually a careful copier of old writings, gives 50 s. in that abstr, which might, in case of some petty estate, seem large enough. The inventory, taken 28th January following (including land in England at £300), was £1,520. 4. 7. Sarah married, 1640, Henry Wolcott; Mary, 1644, married Daniel Clarke; Rebecca was second wife of Rev. John Russell of Hadley; and Hannah married Rev. Thomas Hanford; died early.

NEWBERRY, WALTER, Newport; married, 1675, Ann Collins of London; had Sankey, 1676, probably died young; Samuel, 1677; Sarah, 1680; Walter, 1682; Sankey, again, 1684; Elizabeth and Martha, twins, 1686, of which the latter probably died soon; Martha, again, 1689; and Mary, 1691; one of the Council, 1687, to Sir G. Andors.

REFERENCES:—Austin's Gen. Dict., 137; Dwight's Strong Gen., 99-100; Fly Gen., 76, 100-2; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 516-33.

NEWBY:—George, Boston; by wife Mary had John., 1680; he may have had second wife Elizabeth.

NEWBY, WILLIAM, a passenger in the Mary and John, from London, 1634, who took the oath of supremacy and allegiance 1634, bound for N. E., but where he pitched his tent is unknown.

NEWCOMB, or NEWCOME:—Andrew, Boston, mariner; married Grace, widow of William Rix; had Grace, 1664. By his will, 1683, probated 1686, his wife and daughter, Grace Butler, and grand child, Newcomb Blake, were cared for.

NEWCOMB, FRANCIS, Boston, 1635; came in the Planter, aged 30, that year, with wife Rachel, 20, and twoc hildren, Rachel, 2 years, and John, 9 months; lived after at Braintree; died 1692, upwards of 100 years; had Hannah, baptised 1637; Mary, 1640; Sarah, 1643; Judith, 1654; Elizabeth, 1658; when the folly of tradition would make her mother over 66 years old. Mary married, 1657, Samuel Dearing.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, XII; Daniel's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 627; Lincoln's Hist. Hingham, Mass., III, 81-3; Orcutt's Hist. of Derby, Ct., 747.

NEWCOMEN:—Elias, Isle of Shoals; constable in 1650.

NEWCOMEN, JOHN, Plymouth, a youth waylaid and killed by John Billington, for which he was executed, 1630.

NEWELL:—Abraham, Roxbury; came in the Francis, 1634, aged 50, from Ipswich, with wife Francis, 49, and child Faith, who in the church record is named Ruth, 14; Grace, 13; Abraham, 8; John, 5; Isaac, 2; and Jacob, born on the passage; freeman 1635; died 1672, aged 91; and his widow, 1683, aged 100, says the record of the town. Ruth married a Bennett, for whose children John, the grandfather, provided liberally. Grace married, 1644, William Tay of Dedham, and died 1712, aged 91.

NEWELL, ANDREW, Charlestown, merchant from Bristol, whose widow died 1684, in her 78th year, says the gravestone.

NEWELL, ANDREW, Charlestown; married, 1665, Hannah, daughter of John Larkin, and died 1704, in 71st year. His widow died same year, aged 62.

NEWELL, THOMAS, Farmington, 1652; married Rebecca Olmstead, sister of John and Richard O.; had nine children to partake division of his estate, 1689, Rebecca Woodford, then aged 46; Mary, wife of Thomas Bascom of Northampton, 44; John, 42; Thomas, 39; Esther Stanley, 37; Sarah Smith, 34, who was baptised 1655; Hannah North, 31, baptised 1658; Samuel, 1660; and Joseph, 1664, who died.

REFERENCES:—Adams' Haven Gen., II, 23; Ballou Gen., 161-3, 221, 390-5; Bullock Gen.; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, Mass., II, 763; Stackpole's Hist. of Durham, Me., 225-8; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 533.

NEWGROVE:—John; Dover, 1648.

NEWHALL:—Anthony, often confused with Newell, Lynn, 1630; some time of Salem; died 1057; mentions grandchildren Richard and Elizabeth Hood.

NEWHALL, THOMAS, Lynn, 1630, Mr. Lewis thinks, brother John; had Thomas, the first English child born in that town. His wife died 1665, and he died 1674. In will, prob. 1674, names two sons, John and Thomas, and daughter Susanna, wife of Richard Haven, and her five children, Joseph, Richard, Sarah, Nathaniel, and Moses; and Mary, wife of Thomas Brown and her children, not named them.

REFERENCES:—Daniell's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 627; Newhall Gen. (1882), 109 pages.

NEWLAND:—Jeremiah, Taunton; had Anthony, born 1657.

NEWLAND, WILLIAM, Sandwich; had removed thither Lynn, 1637; was freeman of the Col. 1641; representative 1642, 3 and 4, but disfranchised 1059 for abetting Quakers; married, 1648, Rose Holloway; had Mary, 1649; John, and Mercy, who married an Edwards, and administered her father's estate, 1694.

REFERENCES:—Clarke's Merton, Mass., 87; Freeman's Hist. of Cape Cod, Mass., II, 69; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 426.

NEWMAN:—Daniel, Stamford, 1670.

NEWMAN, FRANCIS, New Haven, 1638, an assist. 1653 and after, until made Gov., 1658, to his death, 1660. He also served in the important place of Commr. of the Unit. Col., 1654 and 8, and in the troublesome relations with the Dutch of New Netherlands. In his barn was formed the compact, 1639, or civil const, by which the Col. many years was ruled. His widow married, says Emery, Rev. Nicholas Street, of ch. Elizabeth, who married Thomas Knowles, and next Nicholas Knell.

NEWMAN, JOHN, a sergeant in Capt. Turner's company, 1676, stationed at Hadley; must have come from the East. A John N., was at Ipswich, 1679, owning Commons.

NEWMAN, NOAH, Rehoboth, son of Rev. Samuel, who he succeeded, 1669; Joanna, daughter of Rev. Henry Flint; had Sybel, 1675, and died in few months; besides Samuel, who was buried in 1077, and Henry, Harvard College, 1687; librarian at the college, and agent in England for Rev. Prov. of New Hampshire, and died 1678. The widow, by her will, prob. 1680, gave her estate to Henry. But in case of his death to children of her brother, Rev. George Shove, who had married Hopestill Newman.

NEWMAN, SAMUEL, Rehoboth, born at Banbury, Oxfordshire; baptised 1602, son of Richard; was matricul. of Trinity College, Oxford, 1620, in his 17th year, but on proceed. A. B. of that year is titled in Wood's Fasti, I, 392, of St. Edmund Hall; had a small benefice, 1625, at Midhope, part of parish of Ecclesfield, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. He came to New England, perhaps, 1639, though Elizabeth, aged 24, who may have been his wife or sister, came in the James from London, 1635. Mather makes him come in 1638; Spend a year and a half at Dorchester, five years at Weymouth, and 19 years at Rehoboth. He was admitted freeman 1639, no doubt of Weymouth, where his daughter Hope was born, 1641. He deserves esteem for service in framing the Concordance, said to have been written by light of pine knots; he died 1663, aged 61; in his will names wife Sybil, sons Samuel, Antipas, Noah, to whom he gave his library; and daughter Hopestill or Hope, who married, 1664, Rev. John Shove, and died 167. Patience, an elder daughter, married, 1649, Nathaniel Sparhawk of Cambridge.

NEWMAN, THOMAS, Ipswich, 1639; had come 1634 in the Mary and John; took oath of supremacy and allegiance 1670, leaving wife, who died 1679, and sons Thomas, John, and Benjamin.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM, Stamford, 1665; may have removed to Narragansett after 1669. Five of this name had in 1834 been graduated at Harvard, and two at other N. E. colleges.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 57; VIII, 85; Clarke's Old King Wm. Co., Va., Families; Delaware Gen., 96-9; Locke Gen., 42; Newman's Rehoboth, Mass. (1860), 62-8.

NEWMARCH:—John, Ipswich, 1638, at Rowley, perhaps, 1643, and back to Ipswich 1648; married Martha, daughter of Zaccheus Gould; had, as learned from will, prob. 1697, John, Thomas, Zaccheus, Martha, who married, 1675, Samuel Balch; Phebe, Pennywell, and Sarah Berry. It made wife Martha executrix, and named grandchildren Thomas Gould and Martha Balch. Sometimes it is Newmarsh.

REFERENCES:—Hammott Papers, 233.

NEWPORT:—Richard, Boston; by wife Ruth had Ruth, 1668.

NEWTON:—Anthony, Dorchester; of Braintree, 1640; engaged 1652 in settling of Lancaster; was freeman 1671.

NEWTON, BRYAN, Jamaica, L. I., 1656.

NEWTON, EDWARD, New Haven; took oath of fidelity 1645.

NEWTON, JOHN, Dorchester, 1632; freeman 1633; removed to Dedham; was kinsman of Edward Alleyn of Dedham, who, dying suddenly at Boston, where he was a representative, 1642, by nuncup. will give his estate to him and another relative; had Henry, baptised 1643.

NEWTON, RICHARD, Sudbury, 1640; by wife Ann or Hannah had John, born 1641; Mary, 1644; Moses, 1646; Joseph, 1655; Elizabeth, Sarah, Isaac, and Hannah, who died 1654. He took the freeman's oath 1645; after 1656 removed to southern part of Marlborough, now Southborough; was living 1675; Mary married Jonathan Johnson; Elizabeth married a Dingley; and Sarah married a Taylor.

NEWTON, ROGER, Farmington, the first minister; married at Hartford, Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who died 1676; had at Hartford Samuel, baptised 1646; was ordained the day the church was formed, 1652; there had John, baptised 1656; probably

other children before and after; went to England 1657; returned to Milford; was mst. 1660; died 1683. His will names Samuel, Roger, Susanna, John, Ezekiel, baptised 1660; Sarah, 1662; Alice, 1664; and Mary. His daughter Susanna married John Stone of M., and Sarah, 1683, John Wilson of New Haven.

NEWTON, THOMAS, Fairfield, one of the first five settlers; a man of consequence; chosen representative 1645; had frequent suits at law with his neighbors, and in 1652 charged with a capital crime, probably witchcraft, or imagin. offense; he escaped from prison, took refuge with the Dutch, who believed him innocent. He lived at Newton, L. I., 1656; a purchaser that year of Middlebury and was a captain under Stuyvesant.

NEWTON, THOMAS, 1688; came from New Hampshire; supposed to have been born 1601, and was Sect. of that Prov. until 1690; was controller of the customs at B., judge of the admr. and Attorney-General in the witchcraft prosecut.; died 1721. His opinion must have led to the cure of that infernal delusion, for, in 1693, he wrote to Sir William Phips, the Gov. of the 52 charg. at Salem that court, the three convicts should have been acquainted like the rest.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 57; IV, 78; VI, 16, 24, 70; Bemis' Hist. of Marlboro, New Hampshire, 585-90; Loomis Gen. (1880), 725; Meade's Old Churches of Virginia, II, 151; Newton Gen. (1897), 39 pages; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 692.

NICHOLET:—Charles, Salem; came 1672, from Virginia; preacher to 1673; by vote of the town, with dissatisfaction of both the church and its pastor, went to England.

NICHOLS:—Adam, New Haven, 1645, or earlier; married Ann, daughter of John Wakeman; had John, baptised 1645; Barachiah, 1647; Esther, 1650; Lydia, 1652; in 1655 was of Hartford; removed, 1661, to Hadley, where his son John was drowned next year. His father-in-law, in his will, probated 1661, mentioned these children of his daughter Ann N., viz.: John, Hanah, Sarah, and Ebenezer, born probably at Hartford, and some time later he had Esther. Next he was of Boston; freeman 1670; in his Col. Rec. returned to Hartford, and died, 1682, when his only child was Esther Ellis.

NICHOLS, ALLEN or ALLYN, Barnstable; married, 1670, Abigail, daughter of Austin Bearse; had Nathaniel, born 1671; Mary, 1673; Josiah, 1676, died at 2 years; Joseph, 1678; Abigail, 1681; Priscilla, 1682, died next March; Experience, 1684; was baptised with Nathaniel, Mary and Joseph, 1688; and James, born, 1689, baptised with Abigail May following.

NICHOLS, CYPRIAN, called Sibern in the records of Hartford, 1668; made freeman next year; was from Witham Co., Essex, and had vot. before com. estate of William Whiting, merchant of London, 1664; Gent. that was prop. of the f. of Wl. in our country; perhaps came with son Cyprian in 1667; was nominated, 1668, freeman, with prefix of respect; was selectman, 1670, 5 and 6, and in other town offices.

NICHOLS FRANCIS, Stratford; died 1650; was father of Isaac, Caleb, and John, who were all born in England. His estate was small; of which is no record.

NICHOLS, HUGH, Salem, married, 1664, Priscilla Shattuck, daughter of Samuel of the same, and died before 1701.

NICHOLS, ISAAC, Stratford, 1639, son of Francis, born in England; one of the first settlers. Savage thinks was that sergeant appointed to train the men in militia discipline this year; was representative, 1664; at the October session; had Mary, born 1648, who married, 1667, Isreal Chauncey, the minister of the town; Sarah, 1649; Josiah, 1652; Isaac, 1654; Jonathan, 1655; Ephraim, 1657; Patience, 1660; Temperance, 1662; Margery, 1663; Benjamin, 1669; and Elizabeth, 1668. He was a soap boiler; had good estate; made his will 1694. He names wife Margaret and all the children but Josiah, who had died. Yet three other sons, Isaac, Jonathan and Ephraim, were also dead, but to their children each a small legacy was directed by that instrument, because each family had been portioned. Sarah married, 1674, Stephen Burritt, and Elizabeth, 1691, Rev. Joseph Webb.

NICHOLS, JAMES, Malden; married, 1660, Mary, daughter of George Felt; had Mary, 1661; James, 1662; Elizabeth; Nathaniel, 166; Ann, Samuel and Caleb; was freeman 1668; died 1694.

NICHOLS, JOHN, Watertown, a proprietor 1636 or 7. He may well seem to be the man of Fairfield, buying land before 1653, perhaps residing there after a temporary one at Wethersfield, and the brother of Isaac and Caleb. By wife Grace, he had Isaac, Sarah, and John, named on return of his inventory, 1665, with hopes of another world, who was the Samuel, probably, named by the widow, 1659, when, giving deed to her son Isaac, she requires him to pay her children Sarah, John and Samuel certain sums. The widow married Richard Perry of the same, who was deceased in 1658. His son John served in Philip's war, and died in the first year of it, unmarried.

NICHOLAS, JONATHAN, a soldier of Moseley's company, 1675, and next year under Capt. Turner on Conn. river in Philip's war.

NICHOLS, MORDECAI, Boston; mariner; married, 1652, Alice, daughter of Richard Hallet; had John, 1653; and Samuel, 1658, who died young. He died not long after, for 1664, his widow gave inventory and prov. for the only child John in court, for the reason, says the record of the widow, "being ready to dispose of herself." She soon married Thomas Clark of Plymouth.

NICHOLS, NATHANIEL, Charlestown; died before 1687, when his widow Joanna brought, says the church record, to baptise her children Elizabeth and Hannah. One of the name from Hingham was in Johnson's company, 1675; may have outlived the hard service. His widow, who was, perhaps, daughter of Richard Shute, married Joseph Buckley of Boston. Hannah married, 1702, Jonathan Mountford.

NICHOLS, RANDOLPH or RANDAL, Charlestown; had wife Elizabeth, daughter perhaps of Thomas Pierce, senr., and children Sarah, born 1643; Elizabeth, Hannah, 1647; John, 1654; Nathaniel, 1655; William, 1657; and Daniel, 1658; was living in 1678; a householder at Charlestown. His daughter Sarah, in the will of Nicholas Shapleigh of Charlestown, 1662, and his son Joseph, was advised to marry, or at least a bequest was made on condition that he should do so. Elizabeth married Thomas Tuck.

NICHOLS, ROBERT, Watertown; married, 1644 or 5, Sarah, widow of John Goss; may be the man to whom with many others our Col. Governor, in 1680, made grant of land at the bot. of Casco Bay, 5 miles square and two of the islands adjoining.

NICHOLS, ROBERT, Saybrook, 1664-73.

NICHOLS, ROBERT, Yarmouth, 1679, perhaps son of the first Robert; was killed by the Indians, 1675, at Scarborough.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, 341-3; Am. Anc., II, 89; III, 38; V, 77, 159; VI, 90; VII, 25; VIII, 42, 117; Bass' Hist. of Braintree, Vt., 167-9; Bouton Gen., 22; Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me., Magazine; Hurlbut Gen., 439, 453-6; Nichols Gen. (1882), 17 pages; Williams' Hist. of Danby, Vt., 206-10.

NICHOLSON:—Edmund, Marblehead, 1648; died 1660, it is presumed, for his inventory taken that year, was brought six days after by Elizabeth, his widow, who was prosecuted as a Quaker the same year. His children then were aged, as the record shows, Christopher, 22; Joseph, 20; Samuel, 16; John, 14; Elizabeth, 11; and Thomas, 7. Joseph, Thomas and Elizabeth, then widow of Nicholas Andrews, all united in a deed, 1672, to their brother Samuel.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT, Scarsborough; had Robert and John; his inventory is 1676.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, Yarmouth, 1641, fined for disrespect to religion; next year had William, baptised at Barnstable, 1646.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Dict., 139; Clement's Newtown, N. J., Settlers; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 283; Shroud's Fenwick Col. N. J., 164-6.

NICK, or NECK:—Christopher, Marblehead, 1668.

NICK, JOHN, Lynn; married, 1676, Mary Richards; had William, born 1676, died next year Bathsheba, 1678, died soon; Bathsheba, again, 1682. If this be the same name with Nicks, he may have been son of that Matthew Nicks, who had, Felt says, grant of land at Salem, 1639; but the same year he mentions Matthew Nixon, as grantee of land from the town, and probably he was the same.

NICK, WILLIAM, Marblehead, 1674; May have been brother of John; possibly it is an abbreviation for Nicholson.

NICKERSON, WILLIAM, Boston, weaver, from Norwich, England, aged 33, with widow Ann, eldest daughter of Nicholas Busby (who came in same ship), aged 28, and four children, Nicholas, Robert, Elizabeth and Ann, embarked at Ipswich, or Yarmouth, 1637, arrived June at Boston, thence to Watertown: after he is found at Yarmouth, where he had Joseph, 1647; Elizabeth, married, 1649, Robert Eldred.

NICKERSON, WILLIAM, Eastham; married, 1691, Mary Snow: had Mercy, 1692; and Nicholas, 1694.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., II, 89; XI, 198, 9; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 194; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, Mass., III, 91.

NICKISON:—John, Salisbury, 1650; probably misprint for Neckerson.

NIGHTINGALE:—Benjamin, Braintree, 1689.

NIGHTINGALE, WILLIAM, Braintree, 1689, or earlier; died 1747, aged 77.

REFERENCES:—Austin's Anc., Dict., 41.

NILES:—John Dorchester, 1634, Braintree, 1636; freeman, 1647; had wife Jane, and children Hannah, born 1637; John, 1639; Joseph, 1640; Nathaniel, 1642; Samuel, 1644; Increase, 1646; Benjamin, 1651; his wife died 1654. He went to Block Island perhaps, but before removing by wife Hannah, perhaps had Isaac, 1658.

REFERENCES:—Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II: 534, 6; Vinton Gen., 344-51; Whitman Gen., 181.

NIMS:—Ebenezer, Deerfield, son of Godfrey; in the assault Feb. 29, 1704, by the French and Indians, when most of the family were destroyed, was taken; carried to Canada, adopted by an Indian squaw; had there a wife and one child; was liberated, 1714, and came home.

NIMS, GODFREY, Northampton, 1658; was a soldier in Philip's war; married Margaret, widow of Zechariah Williams; had Rebecca, born 1678, died soon; John and Rebecca, twins, 1679; Henry, 1682, went to Deerfield, there had Thankful, 1685; and Ebenezer, 1687; his wife died next year, and he married Mehitable, widow of Jeremiah Hall, daughter of William Sm[illegible]; had Thomas, 1693, who died at 4 years; Mehitable, 1696; Mary, and Mercy, twins, 1699, and Abigail, 17[illegible]. Henry was killed, 1704, at the surprise of the town by French and Indians. Mehitable, Mary and Mercy were at the same time burned to death in the cellar of his house, and his wife carried off, but killed on the way to Canada, whither John, Ebenezer and Abigail were carried. John failed to escape in his first attempt, but got free in the second from Montreal, 1705. His daughter Rebecca had married Philip Mattoon, and was killed with him and their only child.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., III, 39; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 285; Sheldon's Hist. of Deerfield, Mass., 250-7.

NIXON, or NICKSON:—John, R. I., 1603.

NIXON, MATTHEW, Salem, 1639; was petitioner, 1668, against imposts, signed for self and company.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., VIII, 207; Hudson's Hist. of Sudbury, Mass., 410-2.

NOAKES, or NOAKE:—Robert, Boston, by wife Mary, perhaps daughter of Robert Wright, who in his will Noakes calls his son; had Arthur, 1665; Mary, 1667; Robert, 1670; Joseph, 1671; and Robert, again, 1676.

REFERENCES:—Cope's will of Wm. Nookes (1809), 6 pages.

NOBLE:—Thomas, Boston, 1632; removed to Springfield; married Hannah, only daughter of William Warriner; removed to Westfield, 1669; freeman, 1681; representative 1682. He had John, 1662; Hannah, 1664, who married John Goodman of Hadley, and next, 1728, Nathaniel Edwards of Northampton; and Thomas, 1667; Mary, 1680; Rebecca, 1683. He died 1704, and widow married deacon Medad Pomeroy.

NOBLE, WILLIAM, Flushing, L. I.; was in 1664, employed by the Conn. Coll.

REFERENCES:—Collin's Hillsdale 6, 740-7; Davis' Hist. of Buck's Co., Pa., 217.

NOCK:—Thomas, Dover, 1655; by wife Rebecca, probably daughter of Henry Tibbets, had Elizabeth, 1663, died at 3 years; Henry, posthumus, 1667; besides others earlier, as Sylvanus and Rebecca. He died 1666, and his widow married, 1669, Philip Benmore, survived him, and died 1680. It is said this name has become Knox, in some branches.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Knox Genealogy.

NODDLE:—William, Salem: came probably in fleet with Winthrop; freeman 1631; was drowned 1632. Prince, II, 29, thinks Noddle's Island was named from him.

NORCROSS:—Jeremiah, Watertown, 1642, perhaps the freeman, 1653, whose baptismal name is not given on the records; died in England, 1657; his will, 1654, besides sons Nathaniel and Richard, names daughter Sarah, widow of Francis Mory, then married, 376, reads the name Merry or Masset, [illegible] daughter Mary, and John Smith, son of his wife Susan, and speaks of grandchildren in England.

NORCROSS, NATHANIEL, Salem, 1639; [illegible] the church there, 1641; freeman 1642; [illegible] this

son of the first Jeremiah, born in England, bred at Catherine Hall, in the University of Cambridge, where he had his A. B. 1636-7; lived 1647, at Watertown, and probably preached a little, having declined the request of the first settlers of Lancaster, two or three years before, and probably went back to England; may have had a church at Walsingham, in Norfolk, whence, Calamy says, he was ejected, at the great day of triumph after the restoration.

REFERENCES:—Bond's Watertown, 376-81; Hudson's Hist. of Lexington, Mass., 168; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 388.

NORCUT, or NORCOTT:—Daniel, Boston, sailed in the Pied Cow, 1635, for England, and because she was not heard of next year administration of his estate was given to John Coggan, who probably was a creditor, 1637.

NORCUT, WILLIAM, Marshfield: married Sarah Chapman; had William, 1663; John, 1664; Thomas, 1670; Ralph, 1673; Isaac, 1675; Ephraim, 1683; and Ebenezer, 1691; besides four or five daughters; died 1693.

NORDEN:—Nathaniel, Marblehead, a captain and freeman, 1690; also representative same year and the former.

NORDEN, SAMUEL, Boston, shoemaker, perhaps brother of the preceding; by wife Joanna had Samuel, 1651; Nathaniel, 1653; Benjamin; his wife died; second wife he married, 1656, Elizabeth, daughter of Philemon Pormont; had Elizabeth, 1657; Susanna, 1659; Joseph, 1664; Joshua, 1666; Mary, 1669; Isaac, 1672; and was freeman, 1666.

NORMAN:—Hugh, Plymouth; married, 1639, Mary White; removed to Yarmouth before 1643; had Elizabeth, who was drowned, 1648, aged 6 years; removed to Barnstable.

NORMAN, JOHN, Salem, 1631: by wife Arabella, had John, 1637; Lydia, baptised, 1640; Ann or Hannah, baptised, 1642; Arabella, 1644; Martha, 1647; Richard, 1651; Joseph, 1653, died soon; Joseph, again, 1656; he was in 1640, at Jeffrey's Creek, now Manchester; of Marblehead, 1648, and back again to Salem; died 1673 in his 60th year; and his widow in 1679. His daughter Arabella, married, 1664, John Baldwin.

NORMAN, RICHARD, Salem, perhaps brother of first John; came in 1626, as Felt thinks, probably from Dorchester, in England, with son Richard, to each of whom he assigns that year, but John, who was the elder, may have been left in England. Farmer thinks he had also William, living at Marblehead, 1648, and says the elder Richard died 1683, though it may seem as probable that he was the son of that name, who, he says, was born 1623, and lived, 1672, at Marblehead. It seems to Savage that the elder died probably before this last date, and that second Richard was the freeman of 1680.

REFERENCES:—Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., I, 191; Perkin's Old Houses of Norwich, Ct., 542.

NORRIS:—Edward, Salem, fourth minister at that church, ordained 1640; had joined the Boston church, 1639, as did next month his wife Elinor; his daughter Mary united with the church at Roxbury soon after; freeman 1640, died 1659; his will, probated 1660. Mather includes him in his first classes, yet omits his name of baptism. He was ordained by a bishop, in the last days of Eliz.

NORRIS, NICHOLAS, Exeter, 1666; took oath of allegiance, and in 1693 desired jurisdiction of Mass.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., III, 193; VII, 195, 256-63; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 881; Norris Gen. (1892), 107 pages Martin's Hist. of Chester, Pa., 36; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill. Settlers, 545; Sinclair's Gen., 405-18.

NORTH:—John, Farmington, an early settler, probably he who came, 1635, aged 20, in the Susan and Ellen, to Boston: was freeman of Conn. 1657; had Thomas; John, 1641; Samuel and Mary, twins, 1643; James, 1647; Sarah, 1653; Nathaniel, 1656; Lydia, 1658; and Joseph, 1662; died late in 1691, his inventory being early in 1692. Mary married John Searle; and Sarah married the second Matthew Woodruff of Farmington.

NORTH, RICHARD, Salisbury, 1640, one of the first proprietors; freeman 1941; removed to Salem; made his will, 1649, in which wife Ursula, children Mary, Sarah, who married an Oldham, and Susanna, are mentioned. Mary was wife of Thomas Jones of Gloucester, died 1682, as his widow; and Susanna of George Martin of Salisbury.

NORTH, THOMAS, New Haven, 1644; had by wife Mary, daughter of Walter Price, of Newington Butts, near London, who had been widow of Philip Petersfield of Holborn, three children—Thomas, John, and Bathshua. She outlived him and married Thomas Dunck of Saybrook, and died in England, whither she went, 1670, to recover estate descended to her, leaving Dunck to get another wife before 1677.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Ct., 180-2; North Gen. (1866), 30 pages; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 289.

NORTHAM:—James, Hartford, 1655; may have been 10 years before at Wethersfield; freeman 1658; engaged next year with the seceders, who would remove to Hadley, but he was unable to fulfill his design, and died before 1662. He married widow Isabel Catlin; had only Samuel, yet it may be he was by a former wife. His widow removed to New Jersey, but afterwards to Hadley, where she married Joseph Baldwin.

NORTHCUT:—William, Yarmouth, 1643, then able to bear arms.

NORTHEND:—Ezekiel, Rowley, 1645; was born 1622; married Edna, widow of Richard Bailey; had besides four daughters, John, 1658; and Ezekiel, 1666; was selectman 1691. His daughter married Humphrey Hobson, and next Thomas Gage; Edna married Thomas Lambert.

NORTHEND, EZEKIEL, Rowley, perhaps son of preceding, a corporal 1691, when he was the richest man in town; married, 1691, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Sewall of Newbury; had John, 1692; Ezekiel, 1697; Samuel, 1701; besides six daughters. Possibly some were by second wife. John was representative 1715-17.

NORTHEND, JOHN, Wethersfield, one of the first settlers; removed probably to Stamford, where final settlement was added.

REFERENCES:—Essex, Me., Inst. Hist. Colls., XII, 71-84; XXI, 226; Northend Gen. (1874), 16 pages reprint.

NORTHEY:—John, Marblehead, 1648, born 1607, and probably father of that John of Scituate, who served in Philip's war, became a Quaker, and married, 1675, Sarah, daughter of Henry Ewell; had James, born 1687, of whom is still a line of descendants at Scituate.

NORTHOP, NORTHRUP, NORTROP, or NORTHUP:—Joseph, Milford, an early settler; will probated 1669. Twelve proprietors of this name were connected in 1713, at that place, including two or three widows.

NORTHROP, STEPHEN, Providence, 1645; admitted freeman 1658, and perhaps of Wickford 1674.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., IX, 130; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 140.

NORTON:—Francis, Portsmouth, 1631, a steward, sent by Mason and other patentees; removed to Charlestown, says Frothingham, as early as 1637; was freeman 1642, ar. co. 1643, a captain and representative between 1647 and 61; died 1667. His widow Mary married, 1670, Deacon William Stilson; probably he had no sons, but of daughters, Abigail married John Long; Mary married, 1656, Joseph Noyes; Elizabeth married, 1671, Timothy Symmes; Deborah married Zechary Hill, and next Matthew Griffen; and Sarah was unmarried.

NORTON, FRANCIS, Wethersfield, one of the first settlers; was of Milford 1660, thence removed, 1662, to New Haven, where he was drowned, 1667, leaving no children, but in his will, 1666, names cons., i. e. nephew John N.

NORTON, GEORGE, Salem; was probably that carpenter who came in the fleet with Higginson, 1629, from London; freeman 1634; by wife Mary had Freegrace, born probably 1635; John, baptised 1637; Nathaniel, 1639; George, 1641; removed to Gloucester; was there selectman, 1642-3, and representative 1642-4; and there Mary was born, 1643; unless it were a mistake for Henry; Mehitable, Sarah, Hannah; and Abigail, 1651; removed again, perhaps for a short time, to Ipswich, but soon to Wenham, where was baptised; his daughter Sarah, 1647, and Elizabeth, 1653; h died 1659, leaving wife and ten children. His widow married Philip Fowler.

NORTON, HENRY, York, 1656; was marshal of the Colony; had, four years earlier, sworn allegiance to Massachusetts, but probably went home next year.

NORTON, HUMPHREY, Plymouth, 1657, a Quaker, who probably had come but few months before; he was expelled from the Colony in October, being "found guilty of divers horrid errors," and driven to Rhode Island. There the quiet of toleration sent him back in the spring to court persecution, and at the June court attracted attention enough to be whipped, imprisoned and made to pay fees therefore; but the severity of that minor jurisdiction, even after the death of Gov. Bradford, rose not to the sublime of folly exhibited by Mass., and Humphrey went home in 1658, to avoid what he first sought.

NORTON, JAMES, New Haven, 1640.

NORTON, JOHN, Charlestown; may have come in 1629, but certain was here next year; had gone to York, where Stone, on a trading voyage along shore, took him up in 1633 for a companion to Virginia, near the mouth of the Connecticut; the Pequots, in a quarrel, cut off the whole party. He was called captain in Charlestown.

NORTON, JOSEPH, Salisbury; married, 1662, Susanna, daughter of Samuel Getchell; had son born 1662, died soon; Samuel, 1663; Joseph, 1665; Priscilla, 1667; Solomon, 1670; Benjamin, 1672; Caleb, 1675; Flower, 1677; and Joshua, 1680.

NORTON, NICHOLAS, Weymouth; had Isaac, born 1641; and Jacob, 1644.

NORTON, RICHARD, Boston, a cooper; by wife Dorothy had Richard, born and died 1650; and the father died [illegible]

NORTON, THOMAS, Guilford, one of the signers of the first compact 1639; died 1648, leaving widow Grace, sons Thomas and John, daughters Ann, Grace Mary and Abigail, who married, 1667, Ananias Trians; Ann married, John Warner at Hartford; Grace married, 1651, William Seward; and Mary married, 1660, Samuel Rockwell of Windsor.

NORTON, WILLIAM, Boston, 1658; married, 1650 Susanna, daughter of Ralph Mason; had John, 1660; William, 1662; David, 1664; Mary, 1668; William, 1670; Mary, again, 1671; and Susanna, 1676. Twelve of this name had, in 1834, been graduated at Yale, seven at Harvard; and 4 at other N. E. Colleges.

REFERENCES:—Adam's Fairhaven, Vt., 444-6; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 536-47; Chase's Hist. of Chester, N. H., 572; Goode Gen., 383; Ireland Gen., 36-41; Norton Fam. (1856), 26 pages; Norton Gen. (1850), 10 pages reprint.

NORWICH:—John, freeman, 1640, of whom we know no more; the freeman's list has his name between a Brown of Newbury and a Pitts of Hingham.

NORWOOD:—Francis, Gloucester; married, 1663, Elizabeth Coldum, probably daughter of Clement the second; had Thomas, born 1664; Francis, 1666; Elizabeth, 1669; Mary, 1672; Stephen, 1674; Deborah, 1677; Hannah, 1679; Joshua, 1683; Caleb, 1685; and Abigail, 1689; he died 1700.

NORWOOD, RICHARD, Cambridge; died 1644.

REFERENCES:—Babson's Gloucester, 118-20; Bassett's Hist. of Richmond, N. H., 452; Hallowell Gen., 103-201.

NOSEWORTHY:—Robert, Boston, 1675, mariner.

NOTT:—John, Wethersfield, 1640 or earlier; had Hannah, born 1649; John, 1651; and Elizabeth, who was eldest; was often a representative, from 1665-1682, leaving as in his will two years preceding mentioned widow Ann and those children, of whom Hannah married John Hale; and Elizabeth married Robert Reeves.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 1-58; VII, 243; Hubbard's Hist. of Springfield, Vt., 400.

NOWELL:—George, Boston, blacksmith; art. co. 1662.

NOWELL, INCREASE, Charlestown, 1630; came in fleet with Winthrop, probably in the Arbella; was one of the founders of first church in Boston, his being the fifth name on the list of men, and wife Parnell fourteenth; had here Increase, baptised, 1630, died young; Abigail, baptised, 1632; Samuel, 1634, H. C. 1653; Eleazer, 1636, died soon; Mehitable, 1638; Increase, again, 1640; Mary, 1643; Alexander, 1645, H. C. 1664. His wife was Parnell Gray, daughter of widow Catherine Coytemore, who came over with the family of N. and elder sister of Capt. Thomas Coytemore, but the wife of N. was by her first husband, Gray; and the prop. of Coytemore, before the law made half blood to be heirs, was adjudged to descend of Coytemore alone. He was always in public service, having early given up the place of church elder; was Secretary of the Colony many years, and assistant from the election in England before the royal charter to his death, 1655. His widow died 1687, aged 84. Mehitable married William Hilton, and next Deacon John Cutler, died 1711; Mary married, 1666, Isaac Winslow, and next, 1674, John Long.

NOWELL, PHILIP, Salem, mariner; drowned 1675.

NOWELL, ROBERT, Salem; married, 1668, Mary Tatchell, had William and Robert, twins, both died in few [illegible] Mary, 1672; Robert, 1673.

NOWELL, THOMAS, Windsor, an early settler, though it is not thought that he had been at Dorchester; had wife Elizabeth, but no children; in his will, 1648, after small gifts to his kindred, Robert Wilson, and Isabel Phelps, devises a compet. estate to wife for life, fee to Christopher Nowell, son of Edward of Wakefield, Yorkshire. Yet he calls neither his brother. A remarkable conjecture may arise, from the moderate distance between Wakefield and Clitheroe, less than 40 miles, that the stock of this Windsor wayfarer and our Secretary of Mass. was in the sixteenth century the same, though Savage finds no evidence of their ever meeting in our country.

REFERENCES:— Whitmore's Copp's Hill Epitaphs; Winchester, Mass., Records I, 27; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gen., 710-2.

NOYES, NOYCE, or NOISE:—James, Newbury, one of the two first ministers, born 1608, at Charlestown, in Wilts, near the edge of Hants, between Amesbury in W. and Andover in H. S. of Rev. William, who was instituted 1602, as rector of that diocese; in 1621 resigened in favor of Nathan Noyes. His mother was sister of Robert Parker, a very learned Puritan, driven to Holland for his heterodoxy and forms; he was bred at Brazen Nose, Oxford, as his nephew, Rev. Nicholas, in his acco. for Magn. III, cap. 25, Append., writes, and was called away by his cousin Thomas Parker, to assist him at the school of Newbury, in Berkshire. He married, 1634, Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Brown of Southampton, and embarked for New England in company with his brother Nicholas and cousin Parker, in the Mary and John of London, preaching a short time at Medford; was freeman, 1634, and invited to Watertown church, but in 1635 went to Newbury, and though younger than his collea. cons., died first, 1656. His will, made five days before, mentioned wife Sarah and children, brother, Rev. Nicholas Noyes, and cousin, Rev. Thomas Parker; the inventory shows good estate and children were Joseph, born 1637; James, 1640, H. C. 1659; Sarah, 1641; Moses, 1643, H. C. 1659; John, 1645; Thomas, 1648; Rebecca, 1651; William, 1653; Sarah, again, 1656; and his wife died 1601. Sarah married Rev. John Hale of Beverly.

NOYES, JOHN, Boston; freeman 1676; was that year constable; married Sarah, daughter of Peter Oliver; had Sarah, John and Oliver, born 1675, baptised 1676, H. C. 1695.

NOYES, JOSEPH, Salisbury, 1640; had perhaps Mary, who married, 1657, John French of Ipswich; but this name in Geneal. Reg., III, 55 and 6 is Moys.

NOYS, JOSEPH, Charlestown; married, 1656, Mary, daughter of Francis Norton; she died 1657, being bound on a voyage when he made his will, 1650, probably 1661, in which he calls Peter and Thomas of Sudbury his brothers and "father Norton's four daughters" his sisters; gives land in England. All which may indicate him as son of the first Peter.

NOYES, NICHOLAS, Newbury, younger brother of the first James, born 1616; came with him; freeman 1637, married Mary, daughter of Capt. John Cutting; had Mary, 1641; Hannah, 1643; John, 1646; Nicholas, 1647, H. C. 1667; Cutting, 1649; Sarah, 1651, died soon; Sarah, again, 1653; Timothy, 1655; James, 1657; Abigail, 1659; Rachel, 1661; Thomas, 1663; Rebecca, 1665, who died at 18 years. He was representative 1680, 79 and 80, and died 1701. Hannah married, 1663, Peter Cheney; and Sarah married, 1674, Matthew Pettingill.

NOYES, PETER, Sudbury, 1639; came in the Confidence, 1638, from Southampton, aged 47, with son Thomas, 15; daughter Elizabeth, and three servants; is called yeoman in custom house record, but after arrival gentleman. He was of Penton, in Co. Hants, which is near Andover; went home after short visit here, well pleased with what he saw at Watertown, and next year came again in the Jonathan, with several friends, and Nicholas, Dorothy, Abigail and Peter, all probably his children, besides John Waterman, Richard Barnes, William Street, Agnes Bent, Elizabeth Plimpton, and Agnes Blanchard, who Savage judges might be his servants, as he paid for their passages; but such was not Agnes Bent, for she paid for herself, for daughter Agnes, Thomas Blanchard's wife with her husband, and Richard Barnes, son of said Blanchard's wife, and probably Elizabeth Plimpton. Blanchard's wife with infant daughter died on passage, 15 days out, and Barnes' grandmother died this side of the Banks. He had share in first division of lands in the town, and again in the second and third, made 1640; was freeman 1640, selectman 18 years, representative 1640, 1 and 50; deacon of the church; died 1657. Three years before he gave his estate in old England to his eldest son Thomas, and in his will, of which Thomas was made executor, made the day before his death, names his other children, Peter, Joseph, Elizabeth, wife of Josiah Haynes; Dorothy, wife of John Haynes; Abigail, wife of Thomas Plympton; daughter-in-law, Mary, wife of his son Thomas; and kinsman, Shadrach Hapgood.

REFERENCES:—Adams Gen. (1895), 34, 43; Carter's Hist. Pembroke, N. H., II, 245-52; Darling Memorial; Noyes Gen. (1861), 13 pages; Noyes Gen. (1880), 32 pages; Noyes Inscription (1894), 4 pages; Noyes Pedigree (1899), 11 pages.

NUDD:—Thomas, Hampton, son, it is said of Roger; was a minor with his widowed mother, at Watertown, who, before 1645, married Henry Dow, and removed from Watertown to Hampton; Thomas married, 1659, Sarah, daughter of Godfrey Dearborn, and had seven children, of whom one was Samuel, and perhaps another Joseph.

REFERENCES:—Dow's Hampton, N. H., 883 8.

NUNN:—Richard, a passenger in the Increase, from London to Boston, 1635, aged 19, but no more is heard.

REFERENCES:—Chambers' N. J. Germans.

NURSE:—Francis, Salem, in that part now Danvers; by wife Rebecca, daughter of William Towne, had John, Samuel, Rebecca, Mary, Francis, born 1661; Benjamin, 1666; Michael, and a daughter, who married William Russell; Rebecca married, 1669, Thomas Preston; and Mary, 1678, John Tarbell. The unhappy mother of these children suffered death in 1692; twice the jury failed to find a verdict, to which they last assented from her not giving satisfactory answers to their questions in open court, that from her deafness she failed to understand. Sir William Phipps, hearing this, prepared a reprieve, but by solicitation of others, weakened, withheld it, and the dreadful sentence was executed on 19th July; and he survived till November, 22, 1695, aged 77. Her sister, Sarah Cloyce, not less guilty, escaped with her life. Twenty years after the sufferer was hanged, the opprobrious deed was cancelled.

NURSE, JOHN, Salem, brother of the first Francis; married, 1672, Elizabeth Smith; had John, 1673; and he married second wife, 1677, Elizabeth Very; had Elizabeth, 1678; Samuel, 1679; Sarah, 1680; Jonathan, 1682; Joseph, 1683; Benjamin, 1686; Hannah, 1687; and Deborah; he died 1719.

REFERENCES:—Norton's Fitzwilliam, 647-9; Putnam's Hist. Mag., III, 96-102; Red's Hist. of Rutland, Mass., 142; Ward's Hist. of Shrewsbury, Mass., 379-81.

NUTBROWNE:—Francis, a youth of 16, passenger, 1635, in the Defense, from London to Boston, who is not again heard of.

NUTE:—James, Dover, 1631, one of the men sent by Mason and other patentees; was still there in 1659; had James, born 1643; and Abraham, 1644.

REFERENCES:—Dearborn's Parsonfield, Me., 390; Lapham's Hist. of Woodstock, Me., 241.

NUTT:—Miles, Watertown; freeman 1637; brought from England daughter Sarah, who married, 1644, at Woburn, John Wyman, and next, 1684, Thomas Fuller; but he died at Malden, 1671. There he had lived several years; was one of the petitioners of the church; made contract of marriage, 1659, with widow Sibell Bibble, which was for the benefit of herself, and daughter, widow of Robert Jones of Hull, afterwards of Lancaster, probably 1674, by James Cary and Thomas Carter, who had with Solomon Phipps been witness of his will. In that will John Wyman sen. excor. provides for the second wife, names daughter Sarah, her son John. Inventory of the estate was with the volume of records burned. The widow married, 1674, John Doolittle of that part of Boston called Rumney Marsh, who died 1681, and she died 1690, aged 82.

REFERENCES:—Cope Gen., 73, 159; Eaton's Hist. of N. H., 710; Thomaston, Me., II, 340; and Secombs' Hist. of Amherst.

NUTTER:—Hatevil, Dover, 1641; was in 1649 of the grand jury in Maine, but soon back on the W. side of the river; much betrusted; a ruling elder, active against the Quakers, 'says Sewall, I, 564, who perverts his good name to Nutwell; had besides Anthony and perhaps other children, a daughter, who married Thomas Leighton; Mary, who married John Wingate; he died 1675, aged 71.

REFERENCES:—Dearborn's Parsonfield, 391; Robinson's Items of Ancestry (1894), 26-30.

NUTTING:—John, Groton; married at Woburn, 1650, Sarah Eggleston or Eggleden, or Iggleden, perhaps daughter of Stephen; there had a son, born 1651, who may have been John, and other children certain at Chelmsford, Mary, 1656; and John, James, and Mary were baptised 1656; Sarah, born 1660, died soon; but at Groton record gives these names: Sarah, 1663; Ebenezer, 1666; and Jonathan, 1668; was freeman 1660.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., XII; Bassett's Richmond, 453; Cutter's Hist. of Jaffrey, N. H., 408-11; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 615; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 301.

NYE:—Benjamin, Lynn; removed to Sandwich, 1637, where he was progenitor of a very numerous line, yet of a single son only, Jonathan, born 1649, is the birth known, and of Mary, 1652.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., VI, 113; IX, 114, 204; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 195; Gibb's Blandford, Mass., Hist. Address, 60; Lincoln's Hist. of Hingham, III, 95-7; Olin Gen., by Nye, 192, 405-25.

OAKES:—Edward, Cambridge; freeman, 1642; brought from England with Jane and children Urian, H. C., 1649; and Edward; had here Mary, and Thomas, H. C. 1662, this last born 1644; both baptised at Cambridge; was lieutenant of Prentice's company in Philip's war; selectman 26 years, between 1643-78; representative 15 years, between 1659 and 82, and of Concord 1684, where he died, 1689.

OAKES, GEORGE, Lynn, 1654; had George, John, born 1664; Mary, 1666; Richard, 1668; Sarah, 1671; and Elizabeth, 1674; died 1688. Lewis gives the name of wife Jennet.

OAKES, RICHARD, Boston; had grant of a lot 1635, which he did not improve; perhaps went home.

OAKES, SAMUEL, Boston; freeman 1690.

OAKES, THOMAS, Cambridge, brother of the first Edward; freeman 1642; by wife Elizabeth had Elizabeth, 1646, died young; Thomas, 1648, died at 2 months; Elizabeth, again, 1650; Hannah, 1657; probably Mary, who died 1659; and Thomas, posthumus; baptised 1659, to whom the father in his will of 1658 left double portion; and made his widow executrix; town record says he died August, 1665; widow married again, Seth Sweetzer of Charlestown, and next, married Samuel Hayward of Malden, whom she outlived, and in her will of 1686 takes notice of the portion of personal estate that came to her from her first husband, which she gives to daughter Abigail that she bore to Hayward, with condition that if it be more than £20, Samuel, son of her late husband by former wife should have 20s. Elizabeth married, 1670, Lemuel Jenkins; and Hannah married, 1672, Joseph Waite, both of Malden.

REFERENCES:—Atkin's Hist of Hawley, Mass., 49; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 616; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 713.

OAKLEY:——— Was the name of a widow, probably Sarah, at Charlestown, who united with the church, 1634. Nottingham shows her residence, and February, 1654, an Elizabeth Oakley, perhaps her daughter, married at Boston, Edmund Brown.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., II, 89; Bockee Gen., 71-4; Little's Passaic Valley Gens., 304-6.

OAKMAN:—Samuel, Scarsborough, 1658; acknowledged allegiance to Mass., under his hand (by affixing his mark); had Samuel and perhaps Elias; was selectman, 1679, and died next year.

REFERENCES:—Corliss' North Yarmouth, Me.; Maine Hist. and Gen. Recorder, III, 157-8, 229-37; IV, 127-33.

OATES:—John: is the name of a soldier in Moseley's company, 1675, killed by the Indians.

REFERENCES:—N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 150-2.

OBBINSON:—William, Boston, 1675, a tanner; may have been driven in that year by the Indian war, from some outlying settlement; had wife Mary, but no children, and he with his wife gave their estate to Paul, then called the oldest surviving son of the Gov. Joseph Dudley.

OBER:—Richard, Salem 1668; Beverly 1679; married Abigail, daughter of Richard Woodbury of Beverly; had Hezekiah, born 1681; Ann, Richard, 1684; and Nicholas, 1686. Farmer says this name, sometimes written Obear, prevails near Beverly, and is found in New Hampshire. In the Watertown record Dr. Bond finds a name Obear, Thomas, with variations, Obear and Obec, for which he suggests Hobart, but by wife Mary had Samuel, 1640; and Judith, 1643.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 158; Hayward's Hist. of Hancock, N. H., 788; Washington, N. H., Hist., 560-2.

OCKINGTON, or OKINGTON:—Samuel, Watertown; may have been father of hat Mary O., who married, 1692, Edward Harrington.

OCKINGTON, WILLIAM, Boston; by wife Mary had Matthias, born 1667; and Mary, 1669.

ODELL, or ODLE:—John, Fairfield, perhaps son of William; freeman 1665.

ODELL, WILLIAM, Concord, 1639, probably brought wife and children from England; here had James, born 1640, died next year; and Rebecca, 1642; removed to Southampton, L. I., and soon after to Fairfield, and was called sen. in 1670.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., 1-58; Greene's Todd Genealogy; Odell Memoranda (1892), 3 pages; Odell Chart, (1894), 25x36 in.

OLDERIC:—John, Newcastle, 1660, of grand jury 1686; died 1707.

ODLIN, ODLYN, original AUDLEY or AUDLIN:—John, Boston, one of the early settlers, No. 39 on the church list; was a cutler or armorer; disfranchised 1637; by wife Margaret had John, 1635, died soon after, says the town record, but in the church baptism March following; Elisha, baptised, 1640; John, again, 1642; Hannah, 1643; and Peter, 1646. His will of 1685, of which Elisha was executor, names the three children and grand-children, Hannah Bumsted, but whose daughter she was is not known.

REFERENCES:—Bell's Hist. of Exeter, N. H., 34; Oldlin Families (1887), 9 pages reprint.

OFFITT:—Thomas, Roxbury, 1632; came in the Lion; arrived at Boston with wife Isabel and children Thomas, John and a daughter, who married Roger Terrill. This uncommon name is spelled Uffitt, as the church record of Roxbury shows, or Uskitt, in the record of his qualification, at London; adm. freeman 1633; removed, 1635, with Pynchon to Springfield, where the name is Ufford, as the descendants now write it, but passing into Connecticut, at Milford, 1639, where he and wife joined church, 1645, it became Uffoote. A year or two before his death he married, at Stamford, Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas Thele, who outlived him very little time, and died 1660.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 305.

OFFLEY:—David, Boston; Artillery company, 1638, removed to Plymouth, 1643, but by letter of Gov. Bradford to Gov. Winthrop as to complaints of Indians against O, Dec. 11, 1645, Savage infers that he may have come back to Boston.

OFFLEY, THOMAS, Salem, Collector of the Port, 1686-9.

OFIELD:—Thomas, Boston, mariner; had wife Maudline, and several children, yet in his will 1677, though he mentions wife and children; gives name of wife only.

OGDEN:—John, Stamford, 1641; agreed next year with Gov. Kieft of New York, to build a stone church for 2,500 guilders, in 1644; was a patentee of Hempstead, L. I.; lived, 1651, at Southampton, L. I.; in 1656 was chosen an assistant; re-elected to 1660; is named in the royal charter of 1662, and chosen again that year as assistant, but went to New Jersey, and Gov Carteret made large purchase; was representative for Elizabethtown, in first assembly of that province, 1668.

OGDEN, RICHARD, Fairfield, 1667, brother of first John; had been partner with him in the contract with Krift when he was of Stamford; freeman, 1668, and large proprietor of Fairfield, 1670. Had descendants.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., II, 90; XII, 118; Norris Gen. (1898), 878; Ogdens of South Jersey (1894), 35 pages; Shroud's Fenwich Col. N. J., 167-72.

ARMS:—Gyronny of eight, arg. and gu. dexter gyron, arg.; in chief, an oak branch feructed; proper crest; an oak tree; proper—a lion rampant, against it

MOTTO:—Et si ostendo non jacto (Showing is not boasting).

OGLEBY:—James, Scarsborough, 1676.

OKEY:—John, Boston; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1686; and Tacey, 1688.

OLCOTT:—Thomas, Hartford, an original proprietor, whose lot is exhibited on the ground plan, with his name written Alcock, and often it appears Alcot; was a merchant, who died in 1654 or 5; his inventory of large estate for that day had Thomas, Samuel, Elizabeth, baptised, 1645; John, 1650; and Hannah. His widow Abigail made her will and died 1693, aged 78. Eliza married Timothy Hyde of Wethersfield.

REFERENCES:—Chandler Gen., 285; Olcott Gen. (1845), 64 pages; Olcott Gen., 2d ed. (1874), 124 pages.

OLD:—Robert, Windsor; married Susanna Hanford (Stiles, 728, calls her Hosford); had Robert, born 1670; Jonathan, 1672 or 3, at Windsor; removed to Suffield; there had Mindwell, 1675; Hanford, 1678; William, 1680; Susanna, 1683; and Ebenezer, 1688; in which year this wife died and he married Dorothy Granger; had John, 1691; of the children, Robert was of Springfield; Hanford of Westfield.

REFERENCES:—Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Conn., II, 537; Temple's Hist. of North Brookfield, Mass., 697.

OLDAGE, OLDIGE, OLDRIDGE, or OLDERIDGE:—Richard, Windsor; before 1640, possibly went from Dorchester, but was not known there to Dr. Harris; died 1661, and the name is extinct. His only child, Ann, married, 1645, John Osbon.

OLDEN:—John, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Nathaniel, 1668. Perhaps it may be Holden.

REFERENCES:—Rodman Genealogy, 157.

OLDFIELDS:—John, Southampton, L. I., 1641, and Jamaica, L. I., 1686.—Thompson.

OLDHAM:—John, Plymouth; came in the Ann, 1623, with a comp. so that in division of lands next year he was reckoned for ten heads; in less than two years gave offense by siding with Rev. Mr. Lyford, and was punished with more contempt than severity; driven to Nantasket, thence, with Conant, to Cape Ann; home in 1628, with their prisoner, mischief-making Morton, back to N. E. late in 1629, or 30; freeman 1631, with prefix of respect; lived at Watertown, engaged in trade with the Indians, representative in the first Gen. Court, 1634; was killed by the Indians in his shallop, 1636, at the mouth of Narragansett Bay. Administration of his estate was in Massachusetts. Not certain if he had wife and children.

REFERENCES:—Deane's Hist. of Scituate, Mass., 317; Mallery's Bohemia Manor; Smith Gen. (1895), 91-6.

OLIN:—John, West Greenwich, R. I., said to have come, 1678, in his youth, from Wales; had by wife unknown John and Henry, and perhaps Justin and Joseph.

REFERENCES:—Olin (Ezra) Gen. (1892), 441 pages; Olin (John) Gen. (1893), 324 pages.

OLIVER:—John, Boston, 1632; younger brother or perhaps nephew of elder Thomas; came with him in the William and Francis; disarmed 1637; was chosen representative 1638, rejected by the house, as a supporter of the cause of Wheelwright; removed to Newbury; was freeman 1640; married Joanna Goodale, probably daughter of Elizabeth, and sister of Richard the first; had only Mary, born 1640, and he died 1642.

OLIVER, PETER, Boston, son of the elder Thomas, born in England, 1618, admitted freeman 1640; an eminent trader; one of the founders of the old South or 3d Church, which honor in the value of Boston History, by Mr. Drake, is inadvertently given to his fourth son, Hon. Daniel, then only 5 years old. He married Sarah, daughter of John Newgate; had Sarah, 1644; Mary, 1646, H. C., 1675; James, 1659, H. C. 1680; and Daniel, 1664; was of Artillery company, 1643, its captain 1669, and died 1670. His widow Sarah died 1692. His daughter Sarah married John Noyes, and died 1707; Mary married, 1666, Jonathan Shrimpton, who died 1673, and she next year married Nathaniel Williams.

OLIVER, SAMUEL, Boston, son of the elder Thomas; born in England; admitted to the church 1643; Artillery company 1648; had wife Lydia, adm. of the church 1647, and son Vigilant, baptised 1647; Patience, who died 1653; and Deborah, baptised 1652; was drowned 1652, leaving widow Lydia, who married, 1654, Joshua Fisher, sec. of Dedham.

OLIVER, THOMAS, Boston 1632, son of John and grandson of Thomas of Bristol, Eng.; came in the William and Francis, from London 1632, bringing wife Ann, who died 1635, daughter Abigail, and certain six sons, and Nathaniel, killed at 15 years by fall of a tree on Boston neck, 1633; and Daniel, who died 1637. He was from Bristol; freeman 1632, selectman afterward; had in old age second wife Ann, who was of Dorchester; died June, 1658, "9 years old," says diary of John Hull. His daughter Abigail married James Johnson; another daughter married Richard Wolfall.

OLIVER, THOMAS, Salem, a calendar from Norwich; came at age of 36, in the Mary Ann, of Yarmouth, 1637, with wife Mary, 34, two children, Thomas and John, and two servants, Thomas Doged, 30, and Mary Sape, 12. The wife had too free speech, had suffered in England for neglect of some custom of trifling import in the solemnities of the church, and was punished here for siding with Roger Williams, in 1638, and for berating our elders as late as 1646. He was in office 1670 as a measurer of wood. A Bridget Oliver of Salem, charged with witchcraft, 1680, perhaps was daughter of the free-speaking woman.

REFERENCES:—Jackson's Hist. of Newtown, Mass., 373; Oliver Anc. in England (1867), 36 pages; Oliver Family of Boston (1868), 7 pages; Oliver Family of New York (1888), 27 pages; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 23.

OLMSTEAD:—James, Cambridge; came to Boston 1632, in the Lion, from London, with two children and others; was recorded as freeman; constable some years at Cambridge, but removed with earliest settlers to Hartford, 1636, of which he was an original proprietor, with large lots of land; died 1640. His will names two children, Nicholas and Nehemiah; but niece, Rebecca Olmstead, whom he brought over, has also a small provision, and his kinsman Richard, and John O., brothers perhaps of Rebecca, received a small portion of the estate. Probably was their own property held by him in trust. It also provides for his servant, William Corbee or Corby.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., X, 157; Goodwin's Olcott Gen., 18; Olmstead Gen. (1868), 30 pages; Selleck's Norwalk, Ct. (1896), 266, 282-5.

OLNEY:—Thomas, Salem, shoemaker, of Hertford, Eng.; came in the Planter to Boston, 1635, from London, aged 35, with wife Mary, aged 30; son Thomas, 3, and Epenetus, 1; was freeman 1637; had Nehemiah, who died young; soon afterwards went to Providence, joined Roger Williams in purchase of Providence, and in founding the first Baptist church on our continent. There he probably had Stephen, [illegible] s [illegible] Lydia; took the oath of allegiance 1666, and died 1682. Of his daughters, Mary married, 1663, John Whipple; and Lydia married, 1669, Joseph Williams.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., IV., 149; VIII, 15, 91; Austin's Ancestries, 43, 83, 105; Olney Gen. (1889), 293 pages.

OLT, sometimes written AULT:—John, Portsmouth 1631; sent out by Mason, the royal proprietor; lived at Dover, 1648 to 1657, in which year he was 73 years old, and was living 1679. By wife Remembrance had John; Remembrance, who married John, Rand; and another daughter, who married Thomas Edgerly.

OLVERTON:—William, probably a soldier, killed 1675, by the Indians at Hatfield.

ONGE:—Francis, Watertown; came with wife and children in the Lion; arrived at Boston, 1631; died in a few years; and Francis Onge, who in the Watertown record of burial, 1638, is named widow; was perhaps mother of his children to whom, in 1643, a mortgage is found. Simon, in 1646, and Isaac, in 1649, who married, 1670, Mary, daughter of Joseph Underwood, were of Watertown, but Simon got across the river to Newton, 1676; and Jacob, in 1678, was of Groton. Mary, aged 27, a passenger, 1634, from Ipswich, in the Francis, may have been sister or daughter.

ONION:—John, Braintree, 1640.

ONION, ROBERT, Roxbury; came in the Blessing, from London 1635, aged 26; married at Roxbury, but his wife Mary died with her first child, 1643; removed to Dedham, 1645; freeman 1646; had second wife Grace, who died 1647; and he married Sarah, daughter of Michael Metcalf; had Susanna, born 1649; Mary, 1651; Hannah, 1656; Joseph, baptised 1663; Grace, 1666; and possibly others.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Milford, Mass., 934; Hill's Dedham, Mass., Records, I.

ONTHANK:—Christopher, one of the Warwick freemen, 1655. Often is written Unthank.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Dict., 211.

ORCHARD:—Robert, Boston, merchant; by wife Sarah had Mary, 1668; was involved in controversy at the admiralty, 1666, and complained to the King, 1682. Bradford, to Gov. Winthrop, as to complaints of Indians against the Col.

ORCUTT:—William, Scituate; had perhaps born at Weymouth, William, in 1664; and Andrew; but at Scituate had John, born 1669; Martha, 1671; Joseph, 1672; Mary and Hannah, twins, 1674; Thomas, 1675; Benjamin, 1679; Elizabeth, 1682; and Deborah, 1683. Mitchell adds Susanne, born probably after his removal to Bridgewater, and says that all the children except Elizabeth and Deborah, perhaps then not living, were named in his will of 1694. Mary married, 1697, Daniel Hudson.

REFERENCES:—Lincoln's Hist. Hingham, Mass., III, 98-101; Paige's Hist. of Hardwick, Mass., 432.

ORDWAY:—Abner, Watertown, 1643; married, perhaps as second wife, 1656, Sarah, widow of Edward Dennis, of Boston.

ORDWAY, JAMES, born, it is said, in Wales, 1620; removed to Newbury; married, 1648, Ann Emery, perhaps daughter of Anthony; was taxed, 1649, at Dover, where Emery had lived; had Ephraim, 1650; James, 1651; Edward, 1653; Sarah, 1656; John, 1658; Isaac, 1660, died at 8 years; Jane, 1663; Hananiah, 1665; Ann, 1670; Mary, 1673; his widow died 1687; was freeman 1668, and died after 1702.

REFERENCES:—Coffin's Newbury, Mass., 255; Emery Gen. (1890), 7; Runnel's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., II, 535-7.

ORMES:—John, Salem; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1656; John, 1658; Elizabeth, 1660; Joseph, 1663; Benjamin and Jonathan, twins, 1665, of the latter next year; Edonia, 1668 and James, 1670; the last was dead when mother took administration of his estate, 1693.

ORMES, RICHARD, Boston; by wife Rebecca had John, born 1682; and Richard, 1685.

REFERENCES:—Bond's Watertown, 382; Temple's Hist. of N. Brookfield, Mass., 698.

ORMSBY, or ORMSBEE:—Edward, Boston, perhaps son of that widow Ann who was admitted of our church, 1634; had grant of land 1637, and in Sept., 1639, was recommended to church of Dedham, wither she had no doubt removed.

ORMSBY, RICHARD, Saco 1641; removed to Salisbury; there by wife Sarah had Thomas, born 1645; Jacob, 1647; and probably John, before either, may have been born at Saco; was at Haverhill, 1653; and probably died at Rehoboth, 1664, where his inventory was taken that year.

REFERENCES:—Daniel's Oxford, Mass., 636; Am. Anc., VII, 117; McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 352-8.

ORNE, or HORN:—John, Salem, 1630; came probably in the fleet with Winthrop, but may have been earlier; freeman 1631; was deacon, and Bentley says, in 1680, required assist. by collea. "as he had been in that office above 50 years;" died 1685, aged 82; had Recompense, baptised 1636; and Jonathan, 1658; both died before the father, besides these who outlived him, John, Simon, 1649; Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Gardner, Jehoadan Harvey, Mary Smith, and Ann Felton, 1657. We may presume his wife was Ann, as that name appears in Felt's list of the earliest children mentioned. All descendants in our day spell Orne (as did he in his last will).

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., VII, 89; Clarke's Kindred Geneal. (1896), 102-36.

ORRIS, ORIS, or ORRICE:—George, Boston; blacksmith, came 1635, aged 21, in the Elizabeth and Ann; by wife Elizabeth, who joined our church 1643, had Mary, baptised same year, a year and seven months old; John, born 1647; Sarah, 1653; Jonathan, 1656; Samuel, 1659; Nathaniel, 1664; and Experience; and his wife died 1673.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 317.

ORTON:—Joseph, Rye, 1669, propounded next year for freeman, with the spelling Horton; was representative 1671, a lieutenant, and seems to have served much as a surveyor.

ORTON, THOMAS, Windsor; married, 1641, Margaret Pale, or Paul, not, as the copy in Geneal. Reg., V, 230, has it (with additional mistake of the man's name, Josias for Thomas); had John, 1648; Mary, 1650; Sarah, 1652; and Elizabeth, 1654; removed, 1655, to Farmington; there had Hannah, baptised 1656. In 1688, to avoid the extortionate rule of Andros, requir. wills to be recorded at Boston, for all parts of N. E., he divided his estate among the four children John, Mary Root, Sarah Dewey, and Elizabeth Lewis.

ORTON, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1642; by wife Mary, who joined the church 1650, had Mary, 1648; and he was a householder 1658 and 77; died 1687. His children baptised there were William, 1660; Samuel, 1661; Ebenezer, 1664; Thomas, 1665; Annie, 166; and Abigail, 1669; possibly others.

REFERENCES:—Orton Chart (1886), 16x21 in., Orton Geneal. (1896), 220 pages; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 539.

ORVIS:—George, Farmington; married, 1652, Elizabeth, widow of David Carpenter; had Samuel, 1653; Hannah, 1655; Roger, 1657; Ebenezer, 1660; Margaret, 1661; and Mary, 1663; was freeman, 1658, and died 1664. His widow married Richard Bronson.

REFERENCES:—Hemenway's Vt. Gaz., V, 89; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 317; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 508-10.

OSBILL:—John, New Haven; freeman 1669.

OSBORN, or OSBURN:—Christopher.

OSBORN, JAMES, Springfield; married, 1646, Joyce Smith; had Elizabeth, born 1647; Mary, 1650; James, 1654; Sarah, 1658; and Samuel, 1664; removed to Hartford; there died 1676.

OSBORN, JEREMIAH, New Haven; perhaps brother of Richard; tanner; by wife Mary had Rebecca, 1642; Increase, 1643; Benjamin, 1647; Jeremiah, 1652, died soon; Mary, 1653; Elizabeth, 1655; both baptised 1655; Jeremiah again; Joanna, 1658; Thimos, born and probably died 1660; and Elizabeth again, 1665. He was representative 1672-4; died 1676. His widow, son Jeremiah, and other heirs were proprietors 1685.

OSBORN, JOHN, Braintree; had Matthew, who died 1641.

OSBORN, JOHN, Windsor; married, 1645, Ann, only child of Richard Oldage; had John, 1646; Ann, 1648; Nathaniel, 1650; Samuel, 1652; died soon; Mary, 1655; Hannah, 1657; Samuel again, 1660; Esther, 1682; Isaac, 1664, died at 9 years; and Sarah, 1667. He died 1686, when were living beside John, Nathaniel and Samuel, all the daughters except Ann, who married, 1663, Humphrey Prior, and had left two sons; Mary married, 1674, Josiah Owen; Hannah married Elias Shaddock, and next married, 1678, Benjamin Eggleston.

OSBORN, RECOMPENSE, New Haven; was by the late lamented Prof. Kingsley thought to be son of Thomas, H. C., 1661, though it is less probable from Geneal. Reg., XL, 345, than that he was son of William, and afterwards leaving coll. taught the school at New Haven, until he removed to East Hampton, on Long Island. His death was before the Magnolia of 1668.

OSBORN, RICHARD, Hingham, one of the first settlers 1635; removed soon to Conn.; served in the Pequot war, 1637; next to New Haven before 1640, where he had one child as early as 1643. Thence he removed to Fairfield, 1653, a grant of 80 acres for his services in the old war. Yet he had in 1666, interest in lands at Newtown, L. I., and some years before his daughter lived at West Chester, then thought to belong to Conn.; it is thought he had five children, John, David, Elizabeth, Priscilla, and another child he calls his oldest daughter.

PAINE, WILLIAM, Salem, shoemaker, may be that passenger in the Abigail, 1635, aged 15, and at Salem to Eliz. Perhaps his wife or mother, Felt says, grant of land was made 1040, and he was probably the freeman of 1650; died about 1660.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 59; III, 92, 97, 100, 109; IV, 34, 117; V, 78; VI, 179; VII, 126; Austin's Allied Families, 190; Chandler Gen., 230-45; Griffin's Journal of Southold, N. Y.; Paine Family Reg. (1857-91), 64 pages; Paine Family of Ipswich (1881), 184 pages; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, III, 189.

PAINTER:—Thomas, Hingham, 1637; removed perhaps to Providence, at least Roger Williams gives him deed of a lot there, among home lots, but he was after at Boston; by wife Catharine, who died 1641, had Eliz., William and Thomas, all died between 30th Seppt., 1639, and 24th April following, says the town record, which may so far be true, but another Thomas by the church record baptised 1640, the father being admitted 5 preceding, and freeman 12th October, 1640; removed to Charlestown, New Haven, Rowley, and back to Hingham, before 1644; there had another wife and child, and suffered severely for unwilling, to bring children to baptism, as told in Winthrop, II, 174. Savage thinks he removed next to Providence, thence again to Newport before 1655, when his name is enrolled among freemen, and probably his last removal was to Westerly with its first settlers in 1661.

PAINTER, WILLIAM, Charlestown, a sea captain and merchant; died Aug., 1660. His will, made 4 days preceding, names wife Eliz., speaks of estate in Barbadoes and Carolina.

REFERENCES:—Anderson's Waterbury, 98; Cape Gen., 38, 129; Painter Genealogy (1869), 20 pages.

PALFREY, PALFERY, PALFRY, or PALFRAY:—John, Cambridge, brought from England, perhaps by his mother, who married George Willis, sometimes written Willowes; by wife Rebecca, daughter of William Boardman, married, 1064, had Rebecca, born 15, baptised 17th September, 1665; John, 12th, baptised 14th April, died in few weeks; Eliz., baptised 1668; Martha, 1670; Thomas, 1672, who died 1677; Ruth, 1677, who died unmarried at Medford, aged 60; John, 1689, who died 1759, says epitaph, in 71st year and unmarried. There were two or three daughters, one was Mary, who married, 1700, Ebenezer Williams. He died 1689; in his will he provides for the new baby John, and six daughters, but does not name them. Rebecca became second wife, Nov. 1716, of Joseph Hicks; and Martha married, 1689, Benjamin Goddard.

PALFREY, PETER, Salem, 1626; came, perhaps with Conant, or soon after req. admission as freeman, October, 1630, and took oath May following; representative 1635; by wife Edith, had Jonathan, baptised, 1636; Jehoiadan, died early; Remember, baptised 1638; Mary, 1639; and at least two daughters more; removed to Reading, there died 16663. He married second wife Eliz., widow of John Fairfield, and had three daughters; wife Alice named in his will, 1662. He names no son; probably had given most of his estate the inventory of residue being small. The widow lived to 1677. Remember married, 1662, Peter Aspenwall, besides whom he names other sons-in-law Matthew Johnson, who had married Hannah, 1656, who died 1662; Samuel Pickman; and Benjamin Smith, who alone of the four lived at Reading, and daughter Mary probably unmarried. We fail to gain knowledge of the mother of son Descent, however, from this patriarch is claimed by many, of whom one is the learned Professor Palfrey, the diligent historian of New England.

REFERENCES:—Pickering Gen. Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., I, 185; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 339.

PALGRAVE, or PALSGRAVE:—Richard, Charlestown, a physician; came in the fleet with Winth., from Stepney, Co. Middlesex, adjoining London, with wife Ann, and daughters Mary and Sarah, and, perhaps, other children; had here Rebecca, born 1631; John, baptised March, 1634; Lydia, baptised January, 1636; and Bethia, baptised 1638; all these baptised were in Boston church, of which the father and mother were both members. Nos. 105 and 6, and did not transfer then relation to the Charlestown church. He required admission as freeman October, 1630, and took the oath May following; died about 1650, and his widow removed to Roxbury; died 1669, aged 75; in her will made six days before, names eldest daughter Mary, wife of Roger Wellington, the child of her deceased son and daughter John and Sarah Alcock, with whom she had lived since the death of her husband and John Heyler, or Aylet, son of her daughter Lydia, who was wife of Edmund of Stepney, near London.

REFERENCES:—Prime's Sands Gen. (1886); Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 339.

PALMER:—Abraham, Charlestown, merchant from London, who there had joined the company of faithful patentees of Mass.; gave £50 to promote its object, 1629; was with Higginson, most active and intelligent town officer; required admission October, 1630, and was made freeman 18th May following; Boston church with wife Grace, No. 68 and 9, and of the founders of church at Charlestown; was in first assembly of representatives, 1634, serj. in the Pequot war; went to the Barbadoes, 1652, in the Mayflower of Boston, in which his share or adventure was 3-5, and that of Edward Burt 2-5, to be accounted for in London; there died 1653. His widow Grace died 1660, and Lieut. Thomas Lothrop had administration.

PALMER, GEORGE, Boston, wine cooper 1640; Artillery Co., 1641; removed to the E. before 1660, and he or another of the name was at Warwick, R.I., before 1655, though the place of residence is not told. He died 1669. In 1670 a Boston creditor, James Neighbors, had grant of admission.

PALMER, HENRY, Newbury 1637; freeman 1642; removed to Haverhill, from where he was representative, 1667, 74, 6-9, and died 1680. Perhaps he was of Hampton in his latter days. His daughter Eliz. married, 1657, Robert Ayer of Haverhill, and Mehitable married, 1660, Samuel Dalton.

PALMER, HENRY, Wethersfield; by wife Catherine had Deborah, born 1642; Hannah, 1645; a son whose name is not distinguishable in the records, 1648; Dorcas, 1650; freeman, 1657, and living 1663.

PALMER, HENRY, Pemaquid; swore fidelity to Mass. 1674.

PALMER, JOHN, Hingham; came in 1635; freeman 1630; removed perhaps to Scituate; Deane makes (Mass. Hist., 319) to be freeman of Plymouth Col., 1657, and two children then John and Ebadiah, afterwards Jedediah and Bezaleel.

PALMER, JOHN, Charlestown; perhaps came in the Elizabeth, 1634, from Ipswich, aged 24; was freeman June, 1641, and died 1677, aged 62.

PALMER, JOHN, Portsmouth; by Mr. Wentworth, copied from list of members of the church May, 1640. He served in Philip's war, then being inhabitant of Hampton.

PALMER, JOHN, Falmouth, 1689; consulted by the council of war for the defence of that town 1689; was wounded 21st September; had married Mary, daughter of George Manjoy.

PALMER, MICHAEL, Branford, 1667, an original signer of the plantation covenant, 1668; freeman 1669.

PALMER, NICHOLAS, Windsor; freeman 1669; was an early settler; had Mary, born 1637; Hannah, baptised 1640; Timothy, 1642; and Eliz., 1644. His second wife, Joan, widow of John Purchase, married, 1640, died 1683, and he died 1689.

PALMER, RICHARD, Saco, or Wells, 1676; may be the passenger of 1635, aged 29, in the James from London to Boston.

PALMER, WALTER, Charlestown, 1629, probably younger brother of Abraham; charged in September, 1630, with killing Austin Bratcher, freeman 1631; was constable 1633; in June of that year he with new wife Rebecca, and daughter Grace, united with the church. Had Hannah, baptised 1634; Elihu, 1636; Nehemiah, 1637; Moses, 1640; Benjamin, 1642; all by Rebecca Short, a member of Roxbury church, who came in 1632, as a servant, says the record of Roxbury church, removed to Rehoboth; was representative 1640 and 7, being the first from that town; had more children and removed again to Stonington, 1653. His will, of May, 1658, made at Stonington, probated 1662, cont. in Suffolk reg. (for Stonington, then called Southerton, was claimed as part of our Co., strange as such geography now seems), names wife Rebecca and eleven children, John, Grace, Jonas, William, Gresham, Elihu, Nehemiah, Moses, Benjamin, Hannah, wife of Thomas Huet; and Eliz., and omits to name Rebecca, who married, 1665, Elisha Cheesborough; and was perhaps unable to count the grandchildren.

PALMER, WILLIAM, Plymouth; came in the Fortune, 1621, with son William, and his wife Francis came in the next ship, the Ann, 1623; had share in the division of cattle, 1627; removed to Duxbury; married a young wife; had Henry and Bridget, but perhaps by former wife; both named in the will, and grandchild Rebecca, and died probably early in 1638; his will of 1637 was probated March, 1638.

PALMER, WILLIAM, Watertown, 1636; Newbury, 1637; owned land at Great Ormsby, Co. Norfolk; freeman 1639; removed to Hampton; had by first wife son Edward, Christopher and Stephen, beside daughter Martha, who married, Savage thinks, John Sherman of Watertown. For second wife he had Grace, widow of Thomas Rogers, who survived him, and married Roger Porter. Ten of this name had in 1834 been graduated at Harvard, six at Yale, and six at the other N. E. colleges.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry II, 63; III, 101; V, 137, 211; IX, 68, 217; XI, 152; Barlow Genealogy, 395; Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., 869-960; Huntington's Stamford, Conn., Settlers, 70; Palmer Family of Conn. (1881), 295 pages; Palmer Family of Conn., Sup. (1882), 119 pages.

PALMERLY:—John, a passenger in the Elizabeth and Ann, from London, 1635, aged 20; may be the same as Farmely or Parmaly of Guilford; sworn as freeman of Conn. 1665.

PALMES:—Edward, New Haven, 1050, a merchant; removed next year to New London; married Lucy, daughter of Gov. John Winthrop; freeman 1657, representative 1671-4 and 7, was a major in the Great Indian war. By first wife, who died 1679, six months after her father, he had no child, and next year he married Sarah Davis, widow of Captain William Frost, as Miss Caulkins thinks; had Guy, baptised 1678; Andrew, 1682, Harvard College 1703; and Lucy. He died 1715, in 78th year, leaving good estate; in his will names Lucy and Andrew. Lucy married Samuel Lynde of Saybrook. He was named in the royal commission, 1683, to adjust claims in the King's Province or Narragansett country.

PALMES, WILLIAM, Salem; married Ann, eldest daughter of John Humfrey, Esq., who after his death married Rev. John Wyles.

REFERENCES:—Caulkin's New London, Conn., 30; Ogden Gen. (1898), 84, 131; Arms of the Palmes of Naburn, Co. York.

ARMS:—Gu. three fleur-de-lis, arg.; a chief, vair.

CREST:—A hand holding a palm branch; proper.

MOTTO:—*Ut palma justus* (As straight as a palm).

PALMETER:—Nathaniel, Killingworth 1667, then called Kenilworth; freeman 1668, whose name is spelled Palmerley in the return of the officers of the town; possibly same as Palmerly.

REFERENCE:—Am. Ancestry, II, 90.

PANNLY:—Alexander; is in Paige's list of freemen of Mass., 1060; name may be perverted by some clerk.

PANTON:—Richard, Westchester 1656; a man of influence, who died after 1700; took side of Conn., 1662, against the Dutch at Newtown, L. I.

PANTRY, or PANTREE:—John, Hartford, Conn., in England; freeman 1650; married Hannah Turbe of Boston, who was probably daughter of Richard; had beside Mary and Hannah, John, baptised 1650; and died probably 1653. His widow married 1654, Thomas Wiles. Hannah died 1672, unmarried.

PANTRY, WILLIAM, Cambridge, 1634; came in May by same ship with Simon Willard, excused from military duty, by reason of age; freeman 1635; removed next year with Hooker's friends to Hartford, where he was among the chief proprietors.

REFERENCES:—Porter's Hartford Settlers, 15; Tuttle Genealogy, 83, 160.

PAPILIANS, or PAPILLON:—Peter, Boston 1679; by wife Joan had Mary, born 1680; and Peter, born 1681; he was one of that company who broke off from the new North church when Rev. Peter Thacher was brought in 1718 to be collea. with their first minister, and in 1722 had command of a ship employed against pirates on the coast. He came into Boston 28th June from his cruise, having seen nothing of the great object of his outfit, the famous pirate Low, who long harassed the trade of New England, but brought in a brigantine that had been in possession of the foe. Supposed to be a Huguenot name.

PARD:—Samuel, Boston; by wife Mary had Samuel, born September, 1671.

PARDEE:—George, New Haven, a youth, apprenticed 1044 to Francis Brown, of whose origin or coming nothing is known; married, 1050, Marilee, daughter of Richard Miles; had John, born 1057, died young; John, again, 1053, died before his father; George, 1056; Mary, 1058; Eli., 1060; the last three baptised 1002. He married second wife, 1062, Dodd says, Rebecca (Mrs. Catherine, reads another) Lane; had Joseph, 1003; Re-

becca, 1666, baptised; Sarah, born 1668; and Hannah, 1672; and he died 1700, aged 71. His will, of 14th April, names all the daughters and sons George and Joseph. Married, 1677, Joshua Hotchkiss; Eliz. married, 1679, Thomas Gregory, and in the will of her father is called an Olmstead; Rebecca married, 1699, Samuel Alling; and Hannah married Edward Vickers. The name is widespread.

REFERENCE:—Am. Ancestry, VI, 104.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, VI, 104; Orcutt's Hist. of Wolcott, Ct., 530; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 103.

PARODX:—William, Mass. freeman, 1645.

PARENTS:—John, Haddam; sett. about 1662, died 1686, leaving two daughters.

PARIS, or PARRIS:—Christopher, Boston, 1649.

PARIS, JOHN, Braintree; married, 1664, says Farmer, Mary Jewell, probably daughter of Thomas.

PARIS, THOMAS, Newbury 1685, son of John, a dissenting clergyman of Ugborough, in Co. Devon; had come two years before to Long Island; removed to southern part of Mass., perhaps Plymouth; grandfather of Rev. Martin of Marshfield, and ancestor of Gov. Albion K. of Maine.

PARISH:—Thomas, Cambridge; came in the Increase, 1635, aged 22; was a physician, though in custom house record called, perhaps for misleading, a clothier, freeman 1637; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1638; Thomas, 1641, Harvard College 1659; and Mary, again, 1642. Probably he went home, lived at Nayland, Co. Suffolk, as his atty., Thomas Danforth, calls him.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, XII; Parish Genealogy (1897), 31 pages; Strong Geneal., 153, 372-4; Thurston Geneal. (1892), 29.

PARKE, or PARKS:—Edward, Guilford, 1685; died 1690; and there the name continues 20 years.

PARKE, JACOB, Mass. freeman 1657; may have been of Concord, or possibly of Rowley; his name stands in Paige's list between the inhabitants of these towns.

PARKE, RICHARD, Cambridge, 1636; a proprietor at the Farms, now Lexington, 1642; died at Cambridge village (where he had lived 18 years), 1665, leaving will of that year providing for wife Sarah, who had been a widow of Love Brewster, and was living at Duxbury 1678; two daughters and only one son, Thomas. The inventory showed good estate. Isabel, one of his daughters, married Francis Whittemore; and Sarah, the other daughter, 1699.

PARKE, ROBERT, Wethersfield, 1639; freeman 1640; may have sent another, beside his eldest son William some years before he came to our shore, as permanent resident. Savage thinks he came back same year, carrying an order by our Gov. to his son John in England to pay money, which is in my possession, and may be the earliest bite of exchange draft on our side of the water, but was not guided by the decision of the s. as to his plantation. Representative 1641; removed 1649 to New London, where his barn was the first place of worship; selectman 1651; representative 1652; called an aged man 1662, and died 1665. His will, May, 1660, probated March, 1665, names only three children, William, Samuel and Thomas, but a daughter, Ann, had accompanied her brother William to Roxbury; there married, 1640, Edward Payson, and died following September. In his favor was the curious order of 30th May, 1644, by our general court, that he might "proceed in marriage with Alice Thompson, without further publishment."

PARKE, WILLIAM, Roxbury, eldest son of Robert; came in the Lion; arrived at Boston, February, 1631, with Roger Williams; was perhaps sent by his father to look out good spot for plantation; one of the earliest church members; freeman May, 1631; married Martha, daughter of John Holgrave of Salem; had Theoda, 1637; Hannah, 1639, died 1655; Martha, baptised 1642; Sarah, baptised 1643, who died September following; John, baptised 1645, died next June; Deborah, baptised 1647, whose birth the town record omits, but inserts her death, 1649; John, again, 1649, died at 14 years; Deborah, again, baptised 1651; son and daughter, twins, buried June, 1653; William, baptised 1654, died young; and Hannah, again, September, 1658; Artillery Company 1638; was representative 1635 and 32, various years after, the longest term of service in that rank under the old charter. He was many years deacon; died 1685. His will provided for the wife of his youth, mentions two surviving daughters, and Mary, grandchild, besides brothers, Thomas, deceased, and Samuel. Gravestone, Gen. Reg., makes the death 1683. The widow Martha died 1708, aged 94. Theoda married, 1654, Samuel Williams, and so was mother of Rev. John, Harvard College 1683, of Deerfield, the famous "Redeemed Captive;" another daughter, Martha, married Isaac Williams, whose son William, Harvard College 1683, minister of Hatfield, the grandfather, says he had taken care of from the age of 3 years, besides part of Stonington land to other sons; and another daughter married John Smith, and to them he gives part of his Stonington land. Five of this name, in its several spellings, had been graduated at Harvard in 1834, and thirteen at other N. E. colleges.

REFERENCES:—Biddle Geneal. (1892), 39-46; Meade's Old Churches of Virginia; Potter's Am. Monthly, VI, 85.

PARKER:—Abraham, Woburn; married, 18th November, 1644, Rose Whitlock; had Ann, born 1645; John, 1647; Abraham, 1650, died next year; Abraham, again, 1652; removed to Chelmsford; there had Mary, 1655, baptised April following; Moses, Isaac, born 1660; Eliz., 1663; Lydia, and Jacob, 1669. He was freeman 1645, and died 1685; and his widow died 1691.

PARKER, AZRIKAM, Boston, 1662; mariner.

PARKER, BASIL, York, 1649; recorder of the province, and made by Gorges one of the counc.; died before 1651, when administration was given to John Alcock.

PARKER, EDMUND, Roxbury; married, 1647, Eliz., probably daughter of the first Abraham Howe; had there baptised Eliz., 1648, died soon; Eliz., again, 1649; 1649; Abraham, 1652; Mary, Esther, Deborah, June, 1656, perhaps not all born in one day; for he may have removed to Lancaster, where he was proprietor 1654, and there brought these children to baptism and probably had others later.

PARKER, EDWARD, New Haven 1644; married Eliz., widow of John Potter; had Mary and John, baptised 1648; Hope, born and baptised 1650; and Lydia, 1652; and he died 1662. In 1666 Mary married John Hall; in 1667 Hope married Samuel Cooke; and Lydia married, 1671, John Thomas.

PARKER, ELISHA, Barnstable; married, 1657, Eliz. Hinckley, sister of Gov. Thomas; had Thomas, born 1658; Elisha, 1660; and Sarah, 1662.

PARKER, GEORGE, Portsmouth, R. I., 1638; may be that carpenter from London, who came, 1635, in the Elizabeth and Ann, aged 23, was serj. gen.; died 1656.

leaving widow and daughter Francis, who married, 1676, Benjamin Hall, beside Mary, who married Ichabod Sheffield.

PARKER, GEORGE, York; freeman 1652; constable there 1659.

PARKER, JACOB, Chelmsford; by wife Sarah had Sarah, born 1654; Thomas, 1656; both with elder brother Jacob, baptised 1656; Tabitha, 1658; Rebecca, 1661; Rachel, 1665, and Mary, 1667, and perhaps others. He died in few months; widow Sarah presented inventory in 1669.

PARKER, JACOB, Roxbury; married 1687, Thankful, daughter of John Hemmenway; had Thankful, died 1688, a few days old; Sarah, 1689; Jacob, 1691; soon after Thankful again, 1692; Jacob, again, 1697; Mary, 1699; Eliz., 1700; and Experience, 1705.

PARKER, JAMES, Dorchester, early, perhaps as 1630; freeman, 1634; removed to Weymouth, and was representative 1639-42; thence to Portsmouth, where he invited to be their minister, but preferred to continue in trade, though he preached a few years; went to Barbadoes, whence a good letter to Gov. Winthrop from him is given by Hutch. Coll., 155; died on a visit to Boston, 1666.

PARKER, JAMES, Woburn, 1640; married, 1643, Eliz., daughter of Robert Long of Charlestown; had Eliz., born 1645; Ann, 1647; John, 1649 (who was killed by the Indians 27th July, 1694); was freeman 1644; and a grantee of Billerica; removed to Chelmsford and had Josiah, 1655; Samuel, 1656; Joshua, 1658; Zechariah, 1659; and Eleazer, 1660; was captain; removed to Groton and perhaps by second wife had very late in life Sarah, again, 1697; and he died 1701 in 84th year.

PARKER, JOHN, Boston, 1635, a carpenter of Marlborough, Co. Wilts; came that year in the James; arrived from Southampton, with wife Jane; had Thomas, 1635, baptised 1637, his wife having united with the church; Noah, baptised 1638; beside John, and Margaret, who may have been brought from England. He lived at Muddy River, now Brookline, and died in a few years, for in 1656 his widow Jane had married Richard Tare, and then sold her house and garden, in Boston, to Stephen Greenleaf, who came from Newbury.

PARKER, JOHN, Saco 1636; the purchaser of Parker's Island, now Georgetown, on eastern side of Kennebec River, near the mouth; is by Williamson thought to have first settled in 1629, on the west side of the river, but his purchase was in 1650; tradition says he was from Biddeford, Co. Devon, and before June, 1661, died. By wife Mary he had Thomas, John, and Mary, but all may have been in England, though tradition makes John born at Saco, 1634. Mary married Thomas Wallis, it is said, who died at Charlestown before 1695. She was widow on joining the church that year.

PARKER, JOHN, Hingham, 1636; removed to Taunton, of which with William, elder brother, was a purchaser, 1637; was representative 1642, and died 1668.

PARKER, JOHN, Boston, 1644; shoemaker; had wife Sarah, who joined church in August of that year, and probably daughter Sarah, who married, 1653, Isaac Bull, perhaps he was the freeman of 1650.

PARKER, JOHN, Woburn 1653; removed probably to Billerica; was there first town clerk; died at Charlestown 1669.

PARKER, JOHN, Cambridge, in the part which became Newton; had come from Hingham, with Dyer, Hammond and Winchester; induced to remain by Nicholas Hogdon; was perhaps the freeman of 154; by wife Joanna had Mary, born 1648; Martha, 1649; John, 1652; Joanna, 1654; Jeremiah, 1656, died early; Thomas, 1658, died at 21 years; Sarah, 1660; Isaac, 1663; Jonathan, 1665; and Lydia, 1667; but the first two were brought from Hingham; he died 1686, aged 71; his widow died 1688. Mary married Peter Hanchett of Roxbury; Martha married James Horsley; Sarah married, 1686, Samuel Snow of Woburn; and Joanna married a Stone.

PARKER, JOSEPH, Newbury; came in the Confidence, from Southampton, 1638, aged 24; was a tanner of Newbury, Co. Berks.; had Joseph, born 1642; removed to Andover, where he was one of the founders of the church, October, 1645, and had more children, of whom were Stephen, born 1651, and Samuel, Thomas, non compos, and daughter Sarah, Mary and Ruth, who all outlived him; also John, killed by the Indians, 1678; and he died 1678. All his estate in Rumsey, Co. Hants, about 8 miles from Southampton, devised to his wife by last will; her name was Mary, and a widow of that name died 1695.

PARKER, JOSEPH, Chelmsford; married, 1655, Rebecca Read; had Ann, born 1656; Mary, 1657; John, 1659; and John, 1665; but the record gives not mother of first two, and for the third names Mary; and Margaret for the fourth. It may be probable that one wife, either Mary or Margaret, brought all, and perhaps there were more.

PARKER, JOSEPH, Dunstable, though a proprietor, only a temporary resident; had by wife Margaret, as seen on Chelmsford record, Joseph, born 1653; Ann, 1655, died young; Mary, 1657; John, 1660, died soon; Ann, 1663; perhaps confusion between husband of Margaret and Rebecca; in the record of their church must have occurred, as each had Mary born on the same day.

PARKER, NATHAN, Newbury, an early settler; removed to Andover; was brother of Joseph of the same, married, 1648, Sarah, or Susan Short, who died 1651, by another wife, Mary, he had John, 1653; James, Robert, and Peter; and died June, 1685. Perhaps this man may be he who was entered as Nathaniel, of London, a baker, aged 20, in 1638, when Stephen Dummer brought him in the Bevis from Southampton.

PARKER, NICHOLAS, Roxbury; came in 1633, either with Cotton in the Griffin, or in the Bird (both which arrived 4th September), with wife Ann, children Mary, and Nicholas; freeman 1634; had Johanna, born 1635, says the Roxbury church record; removed soon after to Boston; had a child born 1637, died soon; Jonathan, 1640; Abiel, 1642; Joseph, 1643; no mention of his death. His daughter Mary married William Davis; Johanna married, 1655, Arthur Mason, the stout patriot, constable; and Jonathan lived in London.

PARKER, RALPH, Gloucester 1647; removed to New London 1651; had Mary by a former wife and by Susan, 2d, daughter of William Keeny, had Susanna, Jonathan, Ralph, born 1670; Thomas, Hannah, Mehitable, and Rebecca; was a master mariner and merchant, and died 1683. Mary married a William Sands; Susanna married, 1666, Thomas Forster; Hannah married Richard Wyatt, it is said; Mehitable married William Peabody; and Rebecca married, 1685, John Prentice, as his second wife.

PARKER, RICHARD, Boston, merchant; by wife Ann had Joseph, born 1638, died in few months; Sarah, baptised 1641; was freeman 1641, and probably died soon after, but may have had second wife, for in the book of possessions Jane, widow of Richard, had an estate. His daughter Ann, born probably in England, married, 1651, John Manning, as second wife, and their daughter Ann married, 1669, John Sands: and Sarah married, 1659, John Paine.

PARKER, ROBERT, Boston; called on admission to the church, 1634, "servant to our brother William Aspenwall;" was a butcher; possibly came from Woolpit, near Bury St. Edmunds, Co. Suffolk; freeman; removed early to Cambridge; married Judith, widow of Richard Bugby of Roxbury; had Benjamin, 1636; Sarah, 1640; John, baptised at Roxbury, in right of his wife, 1642, and Savage judges him to be the H. C. graduate 1661; Nathaniel, 1643, died young; and Rachel, who died before her father. His wife died 1682, aged 80, and in his will, 1684, probated 1685, calls his age 82 years. The sons Benjamin and John, had full share, and are dead, so he names daughter Sarah, wife of Thomas Foster, sole heir, and to her children after, with double portion to her son Thomas.

PARKER, ROBERT, Barnstable; married, 1657, Sarah James; had Mary, 1658; Samuel, 1660; Alice, 1662; and Jane, 1664. He married a second wife, 1667, Patience, daughter of Henry Cobb; had Thomas, 1669; Daniel, 1670; Joseph, 1672; Benjamin, 1674; Hannah, 1676; Sarah, 1678; Elisha, 1680; and Alice, again, 1681, both baptised 1684; an erroneous date of his death is given, 1680.

PARKER, SAMUEL, Hingham, 1638; may have been of Haverhill 1677, but owned land in 1682 at Weymouth.

PARKER, SAMUEL, Dedham; married, 1657, Sarah, daughter of William Holman, of Cambridge; had Sarah, 1658, died next year; Samuel, 1659; Ann, 1661; Sarah, again, 1662; Nathaniel, 1664, died at 3 months; Susanna, 1667; Margaret, 1668; Nathaniel, again, 1670; and Mary, 1675; and his wife died November following and he died December, 1678. Administration was given on his estate 1680, to Capt. Thomas Prentice and Mr. Timothy Dwight.

PARKER, THOMAS, Lynn; came in the Susan and Ellen, 1635, with his wife, being fellow passenger; freeman, 1637; removed to Reading; had Hannah, born 1638; Thomas, Joseph, 1642, died soon; Joseph, again, 1645, died at 4 months; Mary, 1647; Martha, 1649; Nathaniel, 1651; Sarah, 1653, probably died young; Jonathan, 1656; and Sarah, again, 1658; beside John; was there one of the founders of the church and many years deacon till his death, 1683. His will of that year provides for wife Amy, sons John, Thomas, Nathaniel, daughters Mary and Martha, beside grandchildren Samuel and Sarah, and makes Hannah sole executor. His widow died 1690.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Hartford, an original proprietor, 1636; removed to Saybrook, after having several children. Sarah, born 1637; Joseph, died in a few weeks; John, 1642; Ruth, 1643; William, 1645; Joseph, again, 1647; Margaret; Jonathan, 1653; David, 1656; and Deborah, 1658; was representative 1672; his wife Margery died 1660, and he died 1686.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Taunton 1643, perhaps elder brother of John of the same; a purchaser in 1637; in his will of 1660, being 60 years old, names wife Alice, but no children and gave small legacy to his nephew, James Phillips. His widow married, 1662, the first Stephen Paine of Rehoboth.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Watertown; by wife Eliz. had Ephraim, of whom the record says he died in 1640, six months old; and Ruhannah, 1641; was freeman 1641. He was one of the original proprietors of Sudbury.

PARKER, WILLIAM, Scituate; married, 1639, Mary, daughter of Thomas Rawllyns; had Mary, born 1640; William, 1643; and Patience, 1649; and his wife died August, 1651. He married, November, 1651, Mary, daughter, of Humphrey Turner; had Lydia, 1653; Miles, 1655; Joseph, 1658; and Nathaniel, 1661, who perished in Phip's expedition against Quebec, 1690; and died 1684. Mary married Theophilus Wetherell; Patience married a Randall; one daughter married Thomas Totman; and in his will are also named daughters Lydia and Judith; this Lydia was probably second wife of Theophilus Wetherell, and died 1719, aged 67. Forty-one of this name had in 1834 been graduated at Harvard, and thirty-eight at all other New England colleges.

REFERENCES:—Abbot's Andover, Mass., 20; Am. Anc., I, 59; II, 91; III, 167; V, 202; VI, 22, 179; X, 201; XI 45; Avery Gen. (1893), 211-4; Bedford, N. H., Centennial, 323; Butler's Hist. Groton, Mass., 421, 476, 494; Chambers' Early Germans of N. J., 460; Cutts Geneal., 242-4; Dickey Geneal., 32-7; Egle's Penn. Geneal., 2d ed., 579-604; Freeman's Cape Cod, II. 438, 466, 642; Green's Kentucky Farm; Hill's Hist. of Mason, N. H., 205; Jackson Geneal., 299; Lamb's Hist. of New York City, I, 706; Parker Family of Roxbury (1890), 10 pages; Parker of New York (1877), 18 pages; Shattuck Geneal., 375-7; Whitehead's Perth Amboy, N. J., 128-38; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 726-9.

PARKHURST:—George, Watertown; freeman 10th May, 1643; brought from England son George, daughter Phebe, and perhaps other children. Barry says his wife was Susanna. In 1643 he married second wife Susanna, widow of John Simpson; sold his estate in 1645, and removed to Boston; was living there in 1655. Phebe married Thomas Arnold. In the early records the name is Parkis or Perkis.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 60; XII; Bemis' Hist. of Marlboro, N. H., 595; Parkhurst Geneal. (1883), 19 pages; Stone's Hist. of Hubbardston, Mass., 328; Temple's Hist. of Palmer, Mass., 527.

PARKINSON:—William Dover, 1684.

REFERENCES:—Cochrane's Hist. Francestown, N. H., 866-9; Mills Geneal. (1893), 13-5; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill., Settlers, 556.

PARKMAN:—Elias, Dorchester, 1633; freeman 1635; removed to Windsor early; there had Elias, Rebecca, Samuel, born 1644; and George, who died 1645; he probably had an establishment for trade at New Haven, 1640, but finally removed to Boston; there had Mary, baptised 1648; Deliverance, baptised 1651; and Nathaniel, baptised 1655. His wife was Bridget. He was a mariner; traded from Boston to Conn. River, and perhaps on longer voyages, in one of which he was probably lost, for his wife presented inventory 2d July, 1662, made two days before recit. that he was "supposed to be dead;" and as it amounted to only £37, 15s., we may think that most of his property was lost at the same time. Rebecca married, September, 1661, John Jarvis, and perhaps his widow married, September, 1672, Sylvester Eveleth, of Gloucester.

REFERENCES:—Allen's Worcester, 56; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 941-51; Breck Geneal., 20-32; Whitmore's Copps Hill Epitaphs.

PARMELEE:—John, Guilford, 1639; was of New Haven 1659, when he made his will, 8th November, and

died soon afterward; to his only son large part of his property was given, residue to grandchildren, Nathaniel and Hannah, wife of John Johnson, after providing for his own wife Eliza, who married John Evarts. Sometimes this name is spelt Parmelin.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., III, 195; X, 195; Davis Hist. of Wallingford, Conn., 884; Salisbury's Fam. Hist. (1892), I, 219-33; Whitemore's Hist. Middlesex Co., Ct., 211.

PARMENTER (Often in old records Parminter):—Benjamin, Salem 1637, when, Felt says, he had grant of land, but perhaps he did not live there, exc. on Marblehead side. Yet called of Salem when freeman, 1678, many years before; had wife Mary and daughter Mary, and was of Gloucester, 1684; said to have been born about 1610.

PARMENTER, JOHN, Watertown, 1638; one of the first settlers of Sudbury, 1639; freeman 13th May, 1640; selectman and deacon; had brought from England son John, and perhaps other children, with wife Bridget, who died April, 1660, and he removed to Roxbury; there married, August, 1660, Ann, or Annis, widow of John Dane, who had before been widow of William Chandler; and he died May, 1671, aged 83. In his will he names this wife and son-in-law John Woods, husband of his daughter Mary, and grandson John, his son of that name being some years; died and this grandson made one of the executors. The will of his widow, November, 1672, probated eleven years after, names her first husband's children John, Thomas and William Chandler; Hannah, wife of George Abbott, and Sarah, wife of William Cleaves.

PARMENTER, JOHN, houseright; by wife Judith had Judith, born 1667, died soon; Eliz., February, 1668; John, 1670; died soon; Judith, again, July, 1672; John, again, November, 1674; and Lydia, 1677; and by second wife Hannah, daughter probably of Richard Williams of Taunton, had Eliz., again, September, 1688.

PARMENTER, ROBERT, Braintree; freeman, 1650; by wife Leah had John, born Oct., 1653, died next month; Joseph, 1655; Eliz., 1657; and Hannah, 1659; and was deacon and died 1696, in his 74th year. The name is pronounced Parmiter.

REFERENCES:—Barry's Framingham, 353; Draper's Hist. of Spencer, Mass., 236; Savage's Geneal. Dict., III, 359; Temple's Hist. of Northfield, Mass., 511.

PARNELL:—John, Dover, 1668-8, perhaps had wife Mary, daughter of Henry Stacy.

PARNELL, THOMAS, Pemaquid; swore fidelity to Mass., 1674.

PARNELL, FRANCIS, captain; died at Boston, October, 1724.

PARR:—Abel, Boston; freeman June, 1641.

PARR, JAMES, one of the soldiers sent to seize Groton, and his comp. was of unknown residence.

PARR, SAMUEL, Salem, 1665.

PARROTT, PAROTE, or PARRETT:—Frances, Rowley; freeman, May, 1640; was town clerk, 14 years representative, 1640 and 2, being the earliest from that town; went home, and died about 1656. His will mentions wife Elizabeth and six children; one was probably that Faith who married Ezekiel Jewett.

REFERENCES:—Austin's Rhode Island Gen. Dict., 144; Homer Geneal., 18-20; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1354.

PARRY:—Edward, came from London in the Truelove, 1634, aged 24, but where he settled, unknown.

REFERENCES—Am. Anc. VI, 67; VII, 20; Fell Geneal. 88; Parry Geneal. (1877), 38 pages; Youngs' Hist. of Wayne Co., Ind., 353.

PARSONS:—Benjamin, Springfield; said to have come, perhaps was brought, in childhood, from Torrington, about 30 miles from Exeter, in the northwest part of Devonshire; married Sarah, daughter of Richard Vore, of Windsor; had Sarah, born 1656; Benjamin, 1658; Mary, 1660, died young; Abigail, 1663; Samuel, 1666; Ebenezer, 1668; Mary, 1670; Hezekiah, 1673, and Joseph, 1675. His wife died 1676 or 7, and he married widow of John Leonard, who took after his death third husband, Hon. Peter Tilton; was deacon, and died 1689. Sarah, married Dorchester; Abigail, married 1680 John Mun, and 1686 John Richards; and Mary married 1691 Thomas Richards.

PARSONS, GEORGE, Boston; by wife Elizabeth daughter; Savage thinks of Rev. John Wheelwright; had Joseph, 1667; and Wheelwright, 1674.

PARSONS, HUGH, Springfield; married 1645, Mary Lewis from Wales; had Hannah, born 1646; Samuel, 1648, died next year; and Joshua, October, 1650, killed by his mother 4 Mar. following, and she pleaded guilty in May after having been just before acquitted of the absurd charge of witchcraft on a charge of the Rev. Mr. Moxon. The unhappy woman had, in her native land, suffered abuse by a former husband, who several years before she came hither, abandoned her, and her character was so fair we must believe her insane. But the husband was less lucky, the jury convicted him of a similar crime, when, in 1652, the sentence of death was refused by the court, and the Gen. Court had sense enough to discharge the prisoner. Soon after both harmless felons removed to Watertown. There he died 1675, and his widow, Ruth, died 1676. The first wife Savage thinks suffered death for the murder of her child.

PARSONS, JEFFERY, Gloucester; married November, 1657, Sarah, daughter of William Vinson; had James, born 1658; Jeffery, 1661; Sarah, 1663; John, 1666; Elizabeth, 1669; Jeremiah, 1672; Nathaniel, 1675; Abigail, 1678; Ebenezer, 1681, died soon; and Ebenezer, again 1682. He was, it is said, born about 1631 at Alphington, near Exeter, adjoining Topham, Co. Denn, and died 1689; and his widow died 1708. His grandson, Moses, minister of Byfield parish in Newbury, who died 1783, was father of Theophilus, Harvard College, 1769; Chief Justice of Massachusetts, one of the principal framers of the constitution of this Commonwealth. He was the most learned lawyer in the general opinion of his contemporaries that ever appeared on our side of the Atlantic.

PARSONS, JOSEPH, Springfield; brother of the first Benjamin, witness to the deed from the Ind. to Pynchon, July, 1636; married, 1646, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bliss of Hartford; had Joseph, born 1647; Benjamin, died 1649; John, 1649, died soon; John again, 1650; and Samuel, 1653; removed to Northampton, there had Ebenezer, 1655, who is said to be the first white born there, and was killed by the Indians at Northfield, 1675; Jonathan, 1657; David, 1659, died young; Mary, 1661; Hannah, 1663; Abigail, 1666; and Esther, 1672. His wife, charged with witchcraft 1674, was sent to Boston tried, May 1675, and acquitted by the jury; lived to January, 1712. He was freeman, 1669; cornet of the horse; one of the richest men of the town; removed 1679 back to Springfield, and died 1683. Mary, married 1685, Joseph Ashley and next, 1699, Joseph Williston; Hannah, married 1688, Peletiah Glover, Jr.; Abigail, married 1690, John Colton; and Esther, married 1698, Rev. Joseph Smith, after of Middletown.

PARSONS, RICHARD, Windsor, 1640; there made freeman in April; was soon after at Hartford, probably went home.

PARSONS, ROBERT, Lynn; freeman, 1639, of whom no more is known, unless he were the man who died at North Haven, 1648.

PARSONS, SAMUEL, East Hampton, L. I.; 1650.

PARSONS, THOMAS, Boston; seems to have by the old book of possessions, an estate bound E. by Elder Thomas Leverett, and this before 1639.

PARSONS, THOMAS, Windsor; was soldier in the Pequet war, 1637, for which some of his children had grant of land many years after; married, 1641, Lydia Brown; had Bethia, 1642; Abigail, 1644; Thomas, 1645; John, 1647; Mary, 1652; Ebenezer, 1655; Samuel, 1657; and Joseph, 1661; beside William in some earlier year not specified, and died 1661. His widow married Eltweed Pomeroy. Of these children, Ebenezer, Samuel, William, and Joseph lived at Simsbury, and some, if not all, had families. Bethia married, 1660, Thomas Mascall, and next, 1672, John Williams of Windsor.

PARSONS, WILLIAM, Boston; came probably in the James from Southampton, 1635, then by the custom house clearance described as a tailor of Salisbury, though called a joiner on his admission to the church 1644; by wife Ruth, had Ruth, baptized 1645; was freeman, 1645; Ar. Co. 1646, and died January, 1702, in 87th year.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. I, 60; II, 92; III, 206; IV, 199; V, 166; VII, 37, 104, 265, 273; VIII, 68; X, 165. Barnes' Hist. of Goshen, Mass., 162-5. Coe and Ward Memorials, 56-60. Daniell's Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 639; Eaton's Annals of Warren, Me., 597; Hall Geneal. (1892), 14; Jordan's Leighton Geneal.; Montgomery Co. N. Y. Hist., 211; Parson's Fam. of Hartford (1877) chart; Parson's Fam. of Parsonsfield, Me. (1879) chart; Parson's Fam. of Springfield (1900), 109 p.; Winslow Gen. I, 318-23, 345, 354; II, 710-5.

PARTRIDGE:—Alexander, came in 1645, with wife and family to Boston, and was found to be dangerous by his opinions, which he had imbibed in the Parliament, or, rather, Cromwell's army, so that he could not be permitted to reside here, but was forced away before the first winter to Rhode Island. He was made Captain of the force of that col. 1648, and was living at Newport 1655.

PARTRIDGE, GEORGE, Duxbury; perhaps brother of Rev. Ralph, being mentioned in the record 1636, the same year that Ralph came; married, 1638, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Tracy, of Plymouth; had Sarah, born 1639; Mercy, Tryphosa, Ruth, Lydia, John, born 1657; and James, who lived to 1745, but had probably no children; was proprietor, 1645, of Bridgewater, and one of the original purchasers of Middleborough in 1662. His daughter Sarah married, 1658, Samuel Allen, of Bridgewater; Tryphosa married, 1668, Samuel West; Ruth married, 1670, Rodolphus Thatcher; and Lydia married, 1672, William Brewster.

PARTRIDGE, NATHANIEL, Boston; tailor; had wife Ellen, who joined our church, 1643, and he four weeks after was freeman, 1644.

PARTRIDGE, OLIVER, Dorchester, 1630; was member of the church with wife Sarah, before 1639.

PARTRIDGE, RALPH, first minister of Duxbury; arrived at Boston in a half year passage from London, 1636, in company with blessed Nathaniel Rogers. He he Dec: well instructed and was many years a preacher at Sutton, Co. Kent, near Dover, as is learned from bond of conveyance of land by John Marshall of Dedham, November, 1631, made in consideration of marriage with Mary, daughter of P., who, with Jervase P. (probably his brother), citizen and cordwainer of London, were made trustees. His own will, September, 1655, probably May, 1658, names daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Thomas Thacher, married May, 1643, her sons, Thomas, Ralph, and Peter, beside her eldest daughter Patience Kemp; also his eldest daughter Mary M., and her sons Robert and John. His wife, Patience, was dead and the inventory of his library is counted 400 volumes, which, for that time on this side of the sea, was very respectable.

PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM, Salisbury, 1638; freeman, 1639; is said to be son of John of Olney in Co. Bucks; died 1654; left widow, Ann; perhaps mother of the children John, Hannah, Elizabeth, born 1643; Nehemiah, May, 1645; Sarah, 1647; Rachel, 1650; and, possibly, William, posthum. His widow married, 1656, Anthony Stanion, and died 1689. Elizabeth married, 1661, Joseph Shaw of Hampton; Sarah married, 1666, John Heath of Haverhill, and Rachel married, 1671, Joseph Chase of Hampton and died 1718.

PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM, Hartford; came, it is tradition, from Berweck on Tweed, married, 1644, Mary Smith, only sister of four brothers who are Christopher, of Northampton, Joseph, of Hartford, Simon, of Hartford, and nameless one, died 1680; had Samuel born, 1645; was one of the two constables, 1655; removed to Hadley, 1660; there died 1668. His name uniformly ends pigy. His daughter Mary married, 1663, John Smith.

PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM, Medfield, 1649; freeman, 1649; freeman, 1653; married, 1654, Sarah Pierce, who had Eleazer three days before she died May, 1656, and November following he married Sarah Colburn; had Nathaniel, baptized at Dedham, 1660; John, 1662; Elisha, 1665; Joseph, 1668; William, 1669; Priscilla, 1672; Sarah, 1674; and Mary, 1682.

REFERENCES:—Ballon's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 951-3; Dedham Hist. Reg. VII, 51-6, 100-6, 148-51; VIII, 149; Eaton's Hist. of Thomaston, Me., II, 348; Tapham's Hist. of Norway, Me., 573; Morse's Sherborn, Mass., Settlers, 186-90; Strong Geneal., 1129-31. See also Partridge.

PARUM:—William, Boston; by wife Frances; had John, born 1657, says the substitute record used in place of the original that may have been lost near 200 years.

PARY, or PARRY:—William, adm. freeman of Mass., 1640; he was known to be of Watertown, 1642, and Bond thinks he came from Scituate.

PASCO:—Hugh, Salem, 1668.

PASCO, JOHN, Boston; by wife Rachel, had Dorothy C., 1685; and Thomas, 1688; in 1696, or later, removed to Enfield, there died 1709.

REFERENCE:—Stiles' Windsor, Ct., II, 555-7.

PASMORE, PASMER, or PASMERE:—Bartholomew, Boston; an early proprietor whose estate is described in book of possessions; had Abigail, 1641.

PASMORE, JAMES, Concord; by wife Alice, had Stephen, born 1643, and Hannah, 1644.

PASMORE, RICHARD, Ipswich, 1674.

PASMORE, WILLIAM, Boston; by wife Rebecca, had Robert, born 1678, and Rebecca, October, 1679.

REFERENCE:—Am. Anc. V, 15; Sharpless Geneal., 183-208.

PASSAY, PASSANT, or PASSON:—Hugh, Watertown, 1630; died 1675, aged about 93; had wife Ruth, who died 1670. They were very poor and had relief as paupers. But the real name was Parsons, says Savage. See Parsons.

PATCH:—Edmund, Salem, 1639; had Abraham, baptised, 1649; died, 1680.

PATCH, JAMES, Salem, 1646; lived on Beverly side; by wife Hannah, had Mary, born 1647, died at 2 years; Mary, again, 1650; prob. James, who died 1653; Eliz., 1654; James, again, 1655; and Nicholas, 1657, who died January following; died 1658; in his will of that year names wife Hannah, son James, daughters Mary and Eliz., bros. Nicholas Woodbury and John P. His daughter Mary married, 1688, Paul Thorndike; and Eliz. married Richard Thistle. The wife died at Ipswich.

PATCH, NICHOLAS, Salem; had grant of land 1639, says Felt; was one of the founders of the church at Beverly, 1667, with Eliz., probably his wife, who was, says a wild tradition, the first girl of English parents born in the Col. of Mass. and died 1715, aged 86. He died 1673, leaving sons John and Thomas.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. III, 137; Brook's Hist. of Medford, Mass., 532; Norton's Hist. of Fitzwilliam, N. H., 655; Savage's Gen. Dict., 368.

PATCHIN, or PATCHING:—Joseph, Roxbury; married, 1642, Eliz., widow of Stephen Iggleden; had Joseph, born 1643; John, 1644; another child died 1649; and after the parents joined to the church, Joseph and John were baptised 1650. He removed to Fairfield, and in 1666 called his age 56 years.

REFERENCE:—Cleveland's Yates Co., 248.

PATEFIELD, or PLATFIELD:—John, Charlestown; by wife Amy had Mary, born 1654; and Rebecca, 1657; was then living 1678.

PATESHALL, PATTESHALL, or PADDESHALL:—Edmund, Pemaquid, 1665; swore fidelity to Massachusetts 1674; may be he whose depon. is referred to by Chalmers, 504.

PATESHALL, RICHARD, Boston, 1665; freeman, 1678; by wife Abigail, had Edward, born 1670; and by wife Martha, had Martha, born 1674; Ann, 1678; Edmund, 1683; and Robert, 1685.

PATESHALL, ROBERT, Boston, 1652, merchant; was captain and magistrate in the temporary Co. of Devonshire, Me.; perhaps was the man killed by the Indians, 1689, at Pemaquid.

PATIE:—Peter, Haverhill; took oath of allegiance November, 1677.

PATRICK:—Daniel, Watertown, one of the two captains in regular pay; brought in the fleet by Winthrop, 1630; freeman, 1631; was short time of Cambridge, but at W. selectman, 1638; removed to Connecticut; had a Dutch wife and was killed by a Dutchman, 1643, at Stamford.

PATRICK, WILLIAM, Hartford; had Samuel, born 1654.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. II, 92; See Gen. (1888), 370-7; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 623; Welles' Wash. Gen., 251.

PATTEN:—Nathaniel, Dorchester, 1640; died 1661, leaves widow Justine, and large estate on which the widow admin. and died 1673. Suppose he left no children, for his brother and heir, John, from Crewkerne, in Co. Somerset, sent his son Thomas to dispose of estate in Boston.

PATTEN, THOMAS, Salem, 1643.

PATTEN, THOMAS, Boston, 1671; came from Bristol; was son of John, sent by his father to look after the estate of Nathaniel the first.

PATTEN, WILLIAM, Cambridge; brought from England, wife Mary, by whom he had Mary, baptised in England; Thomas, born 1636; Sarah, 1638; Nathaniel, 1643; William, bur. 1646, quite young, besides probably a former Nathaniel, who died 1640; freeman, 1645; one of the original proprietors of Billerica, 1658, and died 1668.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc., I, 60; Blood's Hist. of Temple, N. H., 238; Daniels' Hist. of Oxford, Mass., 639; Hurlbut Geneal., 418; Reed's Hist. of Bath, Me.; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 369-376.

PATTERSON, or PATTISON:—Andrew, Stratford; came from Scotland, it is said, 1685, by the Henry and Francis, to Perth Amboy. He was accompanied by Robert McEwen and ten other passengers who fled from the severities of the administration against the covenanters, as McEwen writes in his journal of his share in the fight of Bothwell Bridge, a few years before and he is careful to note the day of sailing, 5th September, the day of landing, 18th December, and the day of reaching Stratford, to which they came on foot, 18th February following, as feeling more confident of security in Connecticut than could be expected under the proprietary government of East Jersey. No battle of ancient or modern times is more exactly described than this, from which the friends of the sufferers escaped to New England, as the pen of Sir Walter Scott depicts it. Patterson married, 1691, Eliz. Peat, had Sarah, born 1694; Charles, 1696; William, 1698; Eliz., 1701; Hannah, 1703; Mary, 1706; and John, 1711, Yale College, 1728, who lived to 1806, and his name is mentioned in the town records of Salem, late as March, 1735.

PATTERSON, DAVID, is the name of one of those wretched Scotch prisoners from Worcester fight, sent out by the John and Sarah, from London, November, 1651, to be sold in Boston, where they arrived May following.

PATTERSON, EDWARD, New Haven, 1639; probably the man named by Mason in his Hist. as one of the soldiers in the Pequot war, 1637, in which he did much service, and perhaps the passenger from London in the Christian, 1635, aged 33; had wife in 1647, but only ch. ment. were Eliz., baptised 1644, who married Thomas Smith of the same, and John in January following obtained a grant of land 1670, sixty acres, "where he can find it;" he probably died without sight of it.

PATTERSON, EDWARD, Rehoboth, 1643; Hingham, 1652; where he had Faith, born 1656.

PATTERSON, JAMES, Billerica; perhaps brother of David; came probably in the sad freight list of the John and Sarah, from London, 1651, and, if so, he is one of only four or five that prospered here among the great crowd of romantic followers in Scotland of Charles II., who in the bloody days of the successful years, 1650 and 1651; was captain on the fields of Cromwell's glory at Dunbar and Worcester, and transported to the colonies, to be sold in the shambles like other cattle, of which the cargoes to Boston would amount to as many hundreds. He was of B. perhaps carr. by his owner, 1659; freeman, 1690; married, 1662, Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Stevenson of Cambridge; had Mary, born 1666; James, 1669, died young; Andrew, 1672; John, 1675; Joseph, 1678; Rebecca, 1680, died young; James, again, 1683; and Jonathan, 1686. He served in the great war with the Indians, 1675, and with other soldiers, was sixty years after rewarded with grant of land in Narragansett, November 6, and his grandsons drew the proper share. His will, probably 1701, names brother-in-law, Andrew Stevenson. Mary, the eldest, married, 1689, Peter Proctor of Chelmsford.

PATTERSON, PETER, Saybrook; married June, 1678, Eliz. Rithway.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Conn., 128, 133, 152; Boyd's Hist. of Conesus, N. Y., 225; Lewis Gen. (1893), 275-9; Patterson Geneal. (1847), 103 pages; Patterson Geneal. (1867), 8 pages; Roome Geneal., 199; Young's Hist. of Warsaw, N. Y., 313-6.

PAUL:—Benjamin, New Haven; may be the man mentioned by Felt at Salem, 1647, with a final y added to his name.

PAUL, DANIEL, New Haven, 1643; perhaps brother of Benjamin; may be the man who lived at Kittery, 1652, when he acknowledged the government of Massachusetts and was of the grand jury.

PAUL, RICHARD, Boston; a soldier, hired in 1636, for the castle, was two years after one of the proprietors of Taunton. Perhaps Hannah, born at Taunton, 1657, was his child.

PAUL, SAMUEL, Dorchester, married 1667 Mary, daughter of Edward Breck; had Samuel, 1670; Hannah, 1672; Mary, 1675; Eliz., 1677; Ebenezer, 1680; Priscilla, 1682; and Susanna, 1685; was constable, 1627; chosen clerk, 1689, and he died November 3, 1690. His widow married, 1692, John Tolmon, died 1720.

PAUL, WILLIAM, Taunton; had James, born 1657; John, 1660; Edward, 1665; Mary, 1667; Sarah, 1668; and Abigail, 1673; and he died 1704.

REFERENCES:—Beckwith's Creoles, 28-37; Paul fam. Chart, by Geo. H. Paul (1879); Paul Gen. (1896), 7 pages; Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vt., 122-8; Wakefield Geneal., 176.

PAYSON:—Edward, Roxbury; freeman 1640; married, 1640, Ann Parke, perhaps sister of William; she died following year, having born Mary, 8 days before, who probably died young; he married, 1642, Mary Eliot, daughter of Phillip, perhaps; had John, baptised 1643; Jonathan, 1644; Ann, 1647, died at 3 years; Joanna, 1649; Ann, again, 1651; Susanna, 1653, died next year; Susanna, again, 1655; Edward, 1657; H. C., 1677; Ephraim, 1659; Samuel, 1662; and Mary, 1665; the last three are not in town record as he had moved to Dorchester. His wife or widow died 1697. Susanna married, 1673, Samuel Capen; and Mary, 1682, Preserved Capen, and she died 1708.

PAYSON, GILES, Roxbury; came in the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, from London, 1635, aged 26; probably an Essex man, and perhaps born of the first Edward; was freeman 1637; married Eliz. Dowell; had Eliz., 1640, died in few days; Samuel, 1641; Eliz. again, 1645; Sarah, 1648; and possibly others. He removed to Dorchester, where the town records were destroyed by fire. He was deacon at Roxbury and died 1689, aged 78. Sarah married, 1678, Elisha Foster, and next, 1685, Ebenezer Wiswall and died 1714. Eliz. married, 1667, Hopestill Foster, and next Edmund Brown.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. VI, 125; XII, 64; Gage's Hist. of Rowley, Mass., 449; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 372, 4; Sinclair Gen., 230-2; Wentworth Gen. I, 357-60, 683-94.

PAYTON:—Bezaleel, Boston, 1642; mariner; married that year Mary Greenough, of Sandwich, sister of William of Boston; had Sarah, baptised 1643; Mary, 1646; perhaps also Bezaleel, died probably on distant land; his invt. was rend. 1651, and his wife married third of next month William Paddy. Sarah married, 1661, Hudson Leverett; and Mary married Sampson Shore.

PAYTON, ROBERT, Lynn, 1639.

PEABODY, PABODIE, or PAYBODIE:—Francis; came in the Planter, 1635, aged 21; was freeman, 1642; married Mary, daughter of Renold Foster; had John, born 1643; Joseph, 1644; William, 1646; Isaac, 1648; Sarah, 1650; Hepzibah, 1652; Lydia, 1654; Mary, 1656; Ruth, 1658, died before her father; Damaris, 1660, died same year; Samuel, 1662; died at 15 years; Jacob, 1664; Hannah, 1668, died soon; and Nathaniel, 1669; and died 1698. His widow died 1705. Sarah married a How, probably Ephraim, or John of Topsfield, whither the family removed before 1657. Hepzibah married a Rea of Salem; Lydia married Jacob Perley; and Mary married John Death of Sudbury or Framingham.

PEABODY, JOHN, Duxbury; one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, 1645; made his will 1649; names his wife Isabel; eldest son Thomas; second, Francis; youngest, William; daughter Annis Rouse; John, son of John Rouse; and John, son of William.

PEABODY, WILLIAM, Duxbury; perhaps brother of Francis; married, 1644, Eliz., eldest daughter of John Alden, who died at Little Compton, 1717, aged 93, and he died 1707 in his 88th year. Bradford says there were five children in 1650. His son John, named in the will of his uncle John, was killed by casualty 1669, but he must have had other son. Eliz., his daughter, married, 1666, John Rogers of Duxbury; of his daughters Hannah married Samuel Bartlett; Martha married Samuel Seabury; and Priscilla married the Rev. Patriot Ichabod Wiswall, who was indignant at Increase Mather's Abolition of the independ. of Plymouth Col. He had been representative 1659, most of the years to 1678.

REFERENCES:—Alden Mem., 5; Chandler's Hist. of Shirley, Mass., 599; Peabody Gen. (1848), 21 pages; Peabody Gen., 2d edition (1867), 61 pages; Smith's Hist. of Peterborough, N. H., 223; Winsor's Hist. of Duxbury, Mass., 285.

PEACH:—Arthur, Plymouth; a young Irishman, who came from Virginia 1636, whither he had gone the year preceding, aged 20, in the Plain Joan, from London; served in the Pequot war; though of good parentage and fair conditioned, was, as Winth. tells us, "with exempla. justice, hanged for a very cowardly murder, with two associates, in detection of which Roger Williams gained much credit. But in the proper study of the case, study the contempo. hist. of Gov. Bradford.

PEACH, JOHN, Salem or Marblehead, 1648-79; said to be born 1612, of whom Felt finds mention in 1630; may have been father of John, Jr., M. freeman, 1683.

REFERENCES:—N. E. Gen. Reg. LIV, 276-9.

PEACHE or PEACHY:—John, Marblehead, 1648; may be the same as Peach.

PEACHE, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1678; Mary, perhaps his widow, died 1691, in 59th year.

REFERENCES:—Bitsche Gen., 7-30, etc.; Meade's old Families of Virginia; Wm. and Mary College Hist. Reg. III, 111-5.

PEACOCK:—John, New Haven, 1638; at Milford early, perhaps even in 1639, certainly before 1650, removed to Stratford, there died 1670; in his will names wife Joyce, and daughters Phebe, wife of Richard Burgess; Mary, who married, 1673, Benjamin Beach; and Deborah, wife of James Clark.

PEACOCK, WILLIAM, Roxbury, 1652; came probably in the Hopewell from London, Capt. Bundock, 1635, aged 12 years, with such a comp. of Eliots and Ruggleses; he may well be thought to have sprung from Nazing or some

neighboring parish to Stanstead, in the border of Hertfordshire; married, 1653, Mary Willis; had William, born 1655, died soon; William again, 1657; and Samuel, 1659.

References:—Evans' Fox Gen., 225-32; Randall's Hist. of Chesterfield, N. H., 398; Secomb's Hist. of Amherst, N. H., 724.

PEAKE:—Christopher, Roxbury; freeman 1635; married, 1637, Dorcas French; had Jonathan, born 1637; Dorcas, 1640; Hannah, baptised 1643, died at 17 years; Joseph, baptised 1645; Ephraim, born 1652; and Sarah, 1656; and he died 1666.

Peake, William, Scituate, 1643; married, 1650, Judith, widow of Lawrence Litchfield; had Israel, born 1655; Eleazer, 1657; and William, 1662. The sons William and Israel had families.

Peake, William, New London, 1660; had Sarah, who married, 1671, Abraham Deane or Dayne; had William; and John. He died about 1685. In the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, from London, embarked Mary Peak, aged 13; but whether she was related to any of the foregoing or to John Peak, who was a fellow passenger, aged 38, is not known.

References:—Morris' Gen. (1894), 27-30; Morris and Flynt Ancestors (1882), 19-21; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 377.

PEAKEN:—John, New Haven; died 1658. His inv. was taken February that year.

PEALE:—Daniel, Marblehead, 1651.

References:—Am. Anc. VIII, 133; Hanson's Old Kent, Md., 333.

PEARD:—Richard, Saco; married, 1669, Jane Naziter, perhaps daughter of Michael.

PEARSALL:—John, Newtown, L. I., 1656.

References:—Bunker's L. I. Gens., 268-71; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record XVI, 1-3.

PEARSON:—John, Lynn, 1637; had Mary, born 1643; Bethia, 1645; Sarah, 1648; removed to Reading; had John, 1650; and James, 1652. He died 1679, aged 64. His will mentioned wife Maudlin, son John daughters Mary Burnap, Bethia Carter and Sarah Townsend. Mary married, 1663, Thomas Burnap.

Pearson, John, Rowley, 1643; then set up the earliest fulling mill in America; by wife Dorcas had Mary, born 1643, died young; John, 1644; Eliz., 1646; Samuel, 1648; Dorcas, 1650; Mary again, 1652; Jeremiah, 1653; Sarah, 1655, died in few months; Joseph, 1656, who was of Lothrop's company and fell in battle 1725 near Hatfield; Benjamin, 1658; Phebe, 1660; Stephen, 1663; and Sarah, 1666, died in few months; was freeman of 1647; representative 1678 and several years later, especially after overthrow of Anders, and the anxious ones before his command; deacon, 1686; died 1693. His widow died 1703. In the Col. Rec. the name of the rep. is more commonly given Pierson, but the descendants have spelled it with A; Mary married, 1671, Samuel Palmer; Eliz. married, June, 1670, John Hopkinson; and Phebe married, 1682, Timothy Harris.

References:—Am. Anc. II, 92, XII; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag. VI, 294; Pott's Geneal. (1895), 287-9; Stiles' Hist. of Windsor, Ct. II, 558; Wheeler's Hist. of North Carolina II, 385.

PEASE:—Henry, Boston, 1630; came that year no doubt with wife Susan, and daughter Susan, who was old enough to join with the church August, 1635, father and mother being earlier; freeman 1634. His wife was buried 1645, and he had second wife, Bridget, adm. of our church 1647, and he died 1648.

Pease John, Salem; came in the Francis from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk, 1634, aged 27, with child Robert, 3, and two servants in company with his brother Robert. They were probably from Great Baddon, near Chelmsford, in Co. Essex. He perhaps had grant of land 1637; was not, we may safely judge, one of the first four settlers of Martha's Vineyard; reported dead 1639. His widow Margaret, who united with the church 1639, had come with his son John, probably in a later ship. She died 1644, and in her will of that year mentions brother Robert, and son Robert.

Pease, John, Norwich; was complained of, 1672, for living alone and not going to church.

Pease, Robert, Salem; brother of John the first; came in the same ship, 1634, aged 27, by cus. house list, which gives same age to the brother. He joined the church 1643; had baptised his children Nathaniel, Sarah and May; was living in 1655, being keeper of the cattle, 100 cows in one part of the town.

Pease, Samuel, Boston; had command of a vessel, fitted out to pursue a pirate, and in the vineyard sound made her his prize, though mortally wounded.

References:—Am. Anc. VIII, 268; Chandler Gen., 84; Dwight Gen. 314-6, 417-20; Pease Gen. (1847), 42 pages; Pease Fam. Hist. (1869), 96 pages.

PEASLEE:—Joseph, Newbury, 1641; freeman 1642; beside ch. brot. prob. from England of wife Jane, who married, 1646, John Davis, was one; had Sarah, born 1642; Joseph, 1646; and Eliz. removed to Haverhill and Salisbury; at one time was the gifted bro. in lieu of a minister to the church at Amesbury; died 1661; in his will names wife Mary, and child Mary, beside those three, and grandchild Sarah. Mary married Joseph Whittier of Haverhill; Joseph, his son, married Ruth Barnard about 1680.

References:—Am. Anc. VII, 268; Chandler Geneal., 84; Emery Geneal. (1890), 31; Montague Geneal., 69; New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Reg. III, 27-30.

PEAT:—John, a husbandman from Duffill parish in Co. Derby; came in the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, from London, 1635, aged 38; but where settled not known, unless he was of Stratford, and there died early in 1678, leaving wife Sarah, and children Samuel, John, Joseph, Sarah, Eliz. and Jane. At Stratford, 1691, Eliz. Peat married Andrew Patterson, a refugee from Tyranny in Scotland five years before.

References:—Orcutt's New Milford, Ct., 804; Orcutt's Hist. of Stratford, Ct., 1263-6.

PECK:—Henry, New Haven; by wife Joan, had Eleazer, born 1644, died soon; Joseph and Benjamin, twins, 1647; Eleazer, again; and Eliz., born 1650. He died soon, for his will was made October, 1651, and his invt. next month. The property was given to wife and four children, of whom only Joseph is named.

Peck, Ichabod, Rehoboth; was of Gallup's company, 1690, in the expedition of Sir William Phips against Quebec.

Peck, Jeremiah, Saybrook; son of William, born in London probably 1623; was brought about 1637; in Mather's Hecatompolis is marked H. C.; kept a school at Guilford, 1656-60. He married, 1659, Joanna, daughter of Robert Kitchell; taught the grammar school at New Haven, 1660, and next year was min. at Saybrook, but in 1667 removed to Newark, N. J.; there resided to 1674, and at Elizabethtown to 1678, after which he removed to Greenwich, where he was minister to 1689; then went to Waterbury as first minister; there

died June, 1699, aged 76. His children were Samuel, born 1659; Ruth, at New Haven, 1661; Caleb, at Saybrook, 1663; Ann, at Saybrook, 1665; Jeremiah, at Newark, 1667; and Joshua, at Newark, 1673. His widow died 1711. Ruth married, 1681, Jonathan Atwater; and Ann married, 1696, Thomas Stanley of Farmington; and Joshua died 1736.

PECK, JOHN, Hadley, 1669; may be that soldier killed by the Indians 1675 at Northfield.

PECK, JOSEPH, Hingham; came in the Diligent; arrived at Boston, 1638, from Ipswich in Suffolk, with wife, three children, two men and three maid servants; freeman 1639; representative 1639-42; removed to Rehoboth, there died 1663. Probably he had lived at Hingham in Norfolk, for his supposed brother Robert was minister there many years.

PECK, NATHANIEL, perhaps son of Joseph; may have been sent by his father from England in 1635; removed to Rehoboth, there had division in share of land 1668; by wife Deliverana had Elisha, born 1675; and she died same month. He died 1676.

PECK, NATHANIEL, Boston; required to give security 1687 to Sect. Randolph for license to be made during the odious government of Sir E. Andros.

PECK, PAUL, Hartford, 1639; was not an original proprietor nor is it known from what town in Massachusetts he went; the name of his wife was Martha, and of children, Paul, born 1639; Martha, 1641; Eliz., 1643; John, 1645; Samuel, 1647; Joseph, 1650; Sarah, 1653; Hannah, 1655; and Mary, 1662, who married John Andrew and lived to 1752. His will of June, 1695, was pro. January following, he having died 23 December, aged 87 years. Martha married John Cornwell; Eliz. married, it is said, a House of Wallingford; Sarah married Thomas Clark of Hartford; and Hannah married, 1680, John Shepherd of Hartford. Two more daughters are by some given to this first Paul, one, without name of baptism, is said to have married Joseph Benton of Tolland; and the other, called Ruth, is made to marry, 1680, Thomas Beach of Wallingford.

PECK, RICHARD, came in the Defence from London, 1635, aged 33, with Margery, perhaps his wife, aged 40, and Israel, 7, with Eliz., 4, both likely enough to be his children.

PECK, ROBERT, Hingham; probably brother of Joseph; was bred at Magdalen Coll., Cambridge, where he had his degree of A. B. and A. M.; the latter 1603; was minister over 30 years at Hingham, Co. Norfolk, yet was harass. for non-conform. to some of the ceremonies by Bishop Harsnet, his diocesan, whose impudence in honor of the church was so great as to excite complaint from the people of Norwich in 1623, to the House of Commons in Parliament. Two successors were milder, but when Wren came to the Cathedral, no Puritan could long serve at the altar. Peck embarked October, 1641, with wife and son Joseph for home, and went back to his old parsonage; there died 1656.

PECK, THOMAS, 1652, shipwright; constable, 1673; by wife Eliz. had Eliz., born 1653; Rachel, 1655; and Joseph, 1656; besides Thomas, elder than either, who was a shipwright after his father. Possibly John, who was a skilful shipbuilder, father of the eminent naturalist, William D. Peck, H. C., 1782, may have been of this family.

PECK, WILLIAM, New Haven; a merchant from London, born 1601; with wife Eliz. and son Jeremiah, came probably in the Hector, as companion with Govs. Eaton and Hopkins, Rev. John Davenport, and the son of the Earl of Marlborough; arrived at Boston 26 June, 1637; was one of the first compact for New Hampshire in June, 1639; an original proprietor; freeman 1640; deacon from 1659 to his death; had John; Joseph, baptised 1641; and Eliz., 1643. His wife died on a visit to her son at Lynne, and he married Sarah, widow of William Holt, and died 1694. His grave stone can still be seen in the cemetery. He died aged 90. The only daughter, his youngest child, married, 1661, Samuel Andrews. In his will, 1689, made at New Hampshire, the second wife and his four children are mentioned, but no more.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. I, 61; II, 93; IV, 225; V, 123, 196; VII, 151; XI, 112; Ballou Geneal., 492-4; Peck Geneal. (1868), 442 pages; Peck fam. of New Haven (1877), 253 pages; Tuttle Geneal., 137-9.

PECKER:—James, Charlestown, 1658; said to have been born 1622; perhaps had wife Eliz., daughter of John Friend, of Salem, aft. at Haverhill, and last a. 1682, Boston.

REFERENCES:—Morrison's Windham, 734.

PECKHAM, or PECKUM:—John, Newport, 1639; probably the same person called by Farmer, Joseph, who was one of the founders of the Baptist church. He is in the list of freeman, 1655.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. IX, 94; Austin's Allied Families, 191-5; Hazard Gen., 94-6.

PECKIT:—John, Stratford, 1670; perhaps the name was obscure in the M. S.

PEDRICK, JOHN, Marblehead, 1674; had been there many years. His will was August, 1686, and mentioned wife Meriam, eldest son John, and eight more children, Benjamin, Agnes, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Meriam, Eliz. and Joanna. One of these daughters was probably wife of John Stacy; one of John Parrot; and another of Henry Prentall, as he calls some of these his sons-in-law.

PEEK:—George, Marblehead, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Munsell's Albany Colls. IV, 153; Pearson's Schenectady Settlers, 135-40.

PELHAM:—Herbert, Cambridge; brought in 1638, died Penelope, when he came over after befriending our cause ten years as a member of the comp. in London, where he may have been a lawyer; married second wife Eliz., widow of Roger Harlakenden, d. of Godfrey Bassevile, Esq., of Co. York, here had Mary, born probably 1640; Francis, 1643; Herbert, 1645, who died 1646. He was a gentleman from County Lincoln, matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1619, in his eighteenth year, and Gov. Hutchinson says he was of that family who attained the highest rank in the peerage one hundred years ago as Duke of Newcastle. He was much engaged in public service, promoting plantations of Sudbury, where he had grant of land, 1644, ar. co. 1639, was chosen an assistant 1645, being made a freeman at that time; first treasurer of Harvard College, 1643; went home in 1649; lived at Buer's hamlet, Co. Essex, but was buried in Suffolk, 1673. His will of that year names children Waldegrave, Edward, Henry and Penelope, perhaps all, certainly first and last, by his first wife, who was a Waldegrave. His widow died 1706 in her 84th year and was buried at Marshfield. Penelope married, 1657, Gov. Josiah Winslow.

PELHAM, JOHN, perhaps brother of Herbert; came in the Susan and Ellen, from London, 1635, aged 20, with Penelope 16, "she being to pass to her brothers plantation," as the custom house record says. The young lady united with the children in Boston, 1639, and in 1641 married the Gov. Bellingham, who prevailed on her to give up another engagement.

PELHAM, WILLIAM, Sudbury; perhaps brother of John; came in the fleet with Winth., losing his passage with the Governor's son Henry, by going on shore at Cowes, from the Arbella, and trusting fortune for another ship; regularly admitted as freeman, 1630; was captain of militia, 1644; selectman, 1645 and 6 and representative 1647; was in England, 1652, when Johnson wrote his book.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Dict., 140; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, Mass., 190; Paige's Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., 625.

PELL:—Thomas, New Haven; came from London in the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, 1635, aged 22; called in custom house paper a tailor; he of course, sat down somewhere in Massachusetts. Perhaps he went early to Saybrook; in the Pequot war, 1637, served under Mason; and probably in three or four years he followed the attractions of Gov. Eaton; after 1646 married the widow of Francis Brewster; removed to Fairfield; was made freeman 1662; representative 1665; died soon after; date of his will, 1669. It gave most of his estate to his nephew John, son of his only brother, Rev. John of London, D.D.

PELL, WILLIAM, Boston, 1634; tallow chandler; freeman 1635; disarmed for his dangerous opinions, 1637, had Mary, baptised 1634, who married, 1655, Richard George of Boston; Nathaniel, baptised 1638, died in few months; Hannah, 7 days old, 1640; Deborah, 1644; and perhaps more. He may have taken as second wife, Eliz., widow of Nathaniel Heaton. If so she had third husband John Maynard and outlived him.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. IX, 202; Bolton's Hist. Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 40; Pell's Howlands Journal (1890), 17-20; Thomas Geneal. (1896), 458-62; Whitmore's Heraldic Journ. III, 75.

PELLET, or PELLATE:—Thomas, Concord; married 5 March, 1660, Mary Dane or Deane; perhaps daughter of Thomas; was freeman, 1690.

REFERENCES:—Temple's N. Brookfield, 701-3.

PELTON:—John, Boston; very early had estate descrip. in the book of possessions; removed to Dorchester; his elder son, John, was baptised 1645. In his will, 1681, pro. March following, he names wife Susanna, sons John, Samuel and Robert, the youngest, beside daughter Mary. To Samuel was given admin. of Robert, lost at sea, 1683.

REFERENCES:—Guild's Stiles Geneal., 188-90; Pelton Geneal. (1892), 722 pages; Stiles Hist. of Windsor, Ct., II, 558-61.

PEMBER:—Thomas, New London, 1686; had there baptised, 1692, Mercy, Thomas, and Eliz.; 1694, Ann; and in 1696, John; only four of these with wife Agnes were living at his death by drowning, 27 Sept. 1711.

REFERENCES:—Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vermont, 138; Walworth's Hyde Geneal., 40-145.

PEMBERTON:—James, Charlestown; came probably in the fleet with Winth, req. adm. as freeman, 1630, but that he ever took the oath does not appear; by wife Alice, who joined church in 1633, had James, baptised September of that year, died young; Mary, 1636; Sarah, 1638; and John, 1642; perhaps removed to Hull for a short time, about 1647; but died at Malden 1662. His will 1661, made at Malden, mentions son John, and his wife Margaret, daughters Sarah, and Mary, with her husband Edward Barlow, and their children. Sarah married, 1668, Samuel Gibson.

PEMBERTON, JAMES, Newbury, 1640; freeman 1648; had John, born 1648; removed to Boston, became one of the founders of O. S. church; by wife Sarah, had Thomas, born 1653; Joseph, 1655; Benjamin, 1660; Mary, 1662; Benjamin, again, 1666; Jonathan, 1668; Elinor, 1672, probably the same as that Ebenezer, baptised 1672; H. C. 1691, before mentioned; died 1696.

PEMBERTON, JOHN, 1632; freeman, 1634; removed to Newbury; and Coffin says his wife died 1646. Perhaps he returned to Boston; married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marshall, the shoemaker, and in 1662 lived at that part called Winnesemet.

REFERENCES:—Am. Anc. I, 61; Pemberton Geneal. (1890), 26 pages; Pemberton Geneal. (1892), 9 pages; Titcomb's early New England people, 38-56.

PEMBROKE:—Elkanah, Boston; one of the founders of Brattle st. church; may have sprung from Dedham, where, in 1643, was one with his surname.

PENDALL:—William, New London, 1676; shipwright; married Mehitable, daughter of Ralph Parker.

PENDLETON:—Bryan, Watertown; an early settler; freeman 1634; helped to settle Sudbury, of which he was selectman some years but rep. before and after for Watertown between 1636 and 48, six years; removed to Ipswich, perhaps, certain to Portsmouth, of which he was a rep. some years, then removed to Saco, Winter harbor; after a dozen years driven by the Indian war; 1676 went again to Portsmouth, there made his will, 1677, which was prob. 1681. He was Captain and Major many years; left wife Eleanor, son James and daughter Mary, who married Seth Fletcher.

PENDLETON, CALEB, Westerly, 1679.

PENDLETON, JOSEPH, Boston, 1651; witness that year to the will of Robert Turner; may have been son of Bryan.

REFERENCES:—Alden's Epitaphs V, 19; Am. Anc. II, 93; Dwight Geneal., 554; Meade's old churches of Va. II, 298; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 388.

PENFIELD:—Samuel, Lynn, 1650; married, 1675, Mary Lewis; had Samuel, born 1676; and Mary, 1678; and at Rehoboth, John, 1681, or after; in 1688 living at Bristol with wife and four children.

PENFIELD, THOMAS, Rehoboth; had Sarah, born 1681.

PENFIELD, WILLIAM, Middletown, 1663; Hinman, 62.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Ct.; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 718; Tuttle Gen., 707.

PENNY:—Henry Penny, secr. of the Prov., 1683, and a captain; died, 1709, leaving son Henry in England. Adams 160.

PENNY, ROBERT; had grant of land, 1638.

PENNY, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1652; of whom knowledge is incomplete, as that his wife Ann died 1667 and he married, 1668, Agnes Clark, who died 1682; and he married soon after Joan Bradbrook perhaps widow of Richard. But when he took the first wife, what her surname was, or how many children they had, is untold; and though the name was continued in the town to a third and fourth generation, we see in his will about 1692, only one mentioned, that Joan, who had married 1658, Thomas Kent.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 230; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 98, Hudson's Hist. Lex., Mass., 177; Penny Gen.—see Penney; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill., Settlers; 504; Ruttenber's Hist. Newburgh, N. Y., 281; Ruttenber's Hist. Orange Co., N. Y., 374; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens. II, 730.

(To be continued.)

PEMBER:—Thomas, New London, 1686; had there baptised, 1692, Mercy, Thomas, and Eliz.; 1694, Ann; and in 1696, John; only four of these with wife Agnes were living at his death by drowning, 27 Sept. 1711.

REFERENCES:—Paul's Hist. of Wells, Vermont, 138; Walworth's Hyde Geneal., 40-145.

PEMBERTON:—James, Charlestown; came probably in the fleet with Winth. reg. adm. as freeman, 1630, but that he ever took the oath does not appear; by wife Alice, who joined church in 1633, had James, baptised September of that year, died young, Mary, 1636; Sarah, 1638; and John, 1642; perhaps removed to Hull for a short time, about 1647; but died at Malden, 1662. His 1661, made at Malden, mentions son John, and his wife Margaret, daughters Sarah and Mary, with her husband Edward Barlow, and their children Sarah married. 1668, Samuel Gibson.

PEMBERTON, JAMES, Newbury, 1646; freeman 1648; had John, born 1648; removed to Boston, became one of the founders of O. S. church; by wife Sarah, had Thomas, born 1653; Joseph, 1655; Benjamin, 1660; Mary, 1662; Benjamin, again, 1666; Jonathan, 1668; Elinor, 1672; probably the same as that Ebenezer, baptised 1672; H. C. 1691, before mentioned; died 1696.

PEMBERTON, JOHN, 1632; freeman, 1634; removed to Newbury; and Coffin says his wife died 1646. Perhaps he returned to Boston; married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Marshall, the shoemaker, and in 1662 lived at that part called Winnesemet.

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PEMBROOKE:—Elkanah, Boston; one of the founders of Brattle st. church; may have sprung from Dedham, where, in 1643, was one with his surname.

PENDALL:——William, New London, 1676; shipwright; married Mehitable, daughter of Ralph Parker.

PENDLETON:—Bryan, Watertown; an early settler; freeman, 1634; helped to settle Sudbury, of which he was selectman some years but rep. before and after for Watertown between 1636 and '48, six years; removed to Ipswich, perhaps, certain to Portsmouth, of which he was a rep. some years, then removed to Saco, Winter harbor; after a dozen years driven by the Indian war; 1676 went again to Portsmouth, there made his will, 1677, which was prob. 1681. He was Captain and Major many years; left wife Eleanor, son James and daughter Mary, who married Seth Fletcher.

PENDLETON, CALEB, Westerly, 1679.

PENDLETON, JOSEPH, Boston, 1651; witness that year to the will of Robert Truner; may have been son of Bryan.

REFERENCES:—Alden's Epitaphs, V, 19; Am. Anc. II, 93; Dwight Geneal., 554; Meade's old churches of Va. II, 298; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 388.

PENFIELD:—Samuel, Lynn, 1650; married 1675, Mary Lewis; had Samuel, born 1676; and Mary, 1678; and at Rehoboth, John, 1681, or after; in 1688 living at Bristol with wife and four children.

PENFIELD, THOMAS, Rehoboth; had Sarah, born 1681.

PENFIELD, WILLIAM, Middletown, 1663; Hinman, 62.

REFERENCES:—Andrews' New Britain, Ct.; Caverly's Hist. of Pittsford, Vt., 718; Tuttle Gen., 707.

PENNY:—Henry Penny, secr. of the Prov., 1683, and a captain; died, 1709, leaving son Henry in England. Adams 106.

PENNY, ROBERT; had grant of land, 1638.

PENNY, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1652; of whom knowledge is incomplete, as that his wife Ann died 1667 and he married, 1668, Agnes Clark, who died 1682; and he married soon after Joan Bradbrook perhaps widow of Richard. But when he took the first wife, what her surname was, or how many children they had, is untold; and though the name was continued in the town to a third and fourth generation, we see in his will about 1692, only one mentioned, that Joan, who had married 1658, Thomas Kent.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, VIII, 230; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., '98; Hudson's Hist., Sex., Mass., 177; Penny Gen.—see Penney; Power's Sangamon Co., Ill., Settlers; 504; Ruttenber's Hist., Newburgh, N. Y., 281; Ruttenber's Hist. Orange Co., N. Y., 374; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens. II, 736.

PENOYER, or PENNYER:—Robert, embarked in the Hopewell, capt. Babb, 1635, aged 21, with Thomas 10, perhaps brother or cousin, at London, where Mr. Somerby, from the Custom Ho. records, found the name Pennaire, but Savage knows that he wrote it Penoire. Where he first sat down after landing at Boston, is uncertain. Yet in Col. Rec. it is found he was sentenced to be whipped in 1639, for some failure, and that, perhaps, made him remove; but to what part of Mass. it was, he had left in 10 years, being then near Gravesend on L. I., and not long after it Stamford, where he married, probably not first wife, the widow of Richard Scofield, and 1671, giving Capt. Jonathan Sellick power to act for him in England, he calls himself of Rye. He was brother of William, a merchant of London, who was liberal in his benefact. to H. C. by whose will, 1670, a bequest to him was made. He, or Thomas, or both, left issue, and the benefit of his relative's generosity was, in our day, more than a century and a half since the donor's death, partaken by an undergraduate of the univ. on claim of blood relationship.

REFERENCES:—Huntington's Stamford, 80; Smith Gen. (1870).

PENTICUS:—John, Charlestown, 1638 or earlier, freeman 1640, by wife Joanna, who was widow of Edward Larkin, had John, born 1659, and died 1687, aged near 90. Perhaps he had former wife. He and wife Joanna joined church 1639. See Buddington's Hist Often in record of town and church the name is Penticost.

PENTLAND:—Nathaniel Pentland, Lynn.

PENWELL, or PENEWELL:—Joseph Penwell, Saco, died early.

PENWELL, WALTER, Saco, died 1683, leaving widow Mary, prob. daughter of Robert Booth, and son Walter, brother of Joseph, of whom he had been admor.

PEPPER:—Francis, Springfield, 1645, died 1685; had [illegible] no wife nor children.

PEPPER, RICHARD, Roxbury, came in the Francis from Ipswich, 1634, aged 27, with wife Mary, 30, and daughter Mary, 3; he [illegible] Stephen Beckett, of 11 years, united with church early as did his wife; freeman, 1635; but of father, mother or child nothing is known, beyond that, according to a meagre note, he was living in 1648. He may have removed to long distance in Conn. Mr. Drake gave this man the name of Pepy in his transcript

for Geneal. Reg. XIV, 331 and 2, but in latter page has it both ways.

PEPPER, ROBERT, Roxbury, perhaps brother of the preced., married 1643, Eliz. Johnson; had Eliz. bapt. 1644, died in few days; Eliz. again; 1645; John, 1647; Joseph, 1649; Mary, 1651; Benjamin, 1653, died young; Robert, 1655; Sarah, born 1657; Isaac, 1659; and Jacob, 1661. He was freeman, 1643; his wife died 1684; he died soon after.

REFERENCES:—Barry's Framingham, 357; Ellis' Hist Roxbury, Mass., 126; Freeman's Hist., Cape Cod, Mass.; II, 153; Green's Kentucky Fams.; Hollister's Hist. of Pawley, Vt., 221; Savage's Gen. Hist., III, 391.

PEPPERELL:—William, Kittery, came from Cornwall, or Devonshire, a fisherman, about 1676, to Isle of Shoals, thence in 3 or 4 years removed to K.; married Margery, daughter of John Bray, of K.; had Andrew, born 1681; Mary, 1685; Margery, 1689; Joanna, 1692; Meriam, 1694; Dorothy, 1698; and Jane, 1701; besides the famous Sir William, 1696. He was a wealthy merchant, prud. magistrate, and died 1734, at the age of 85, says Farmer. His widow died 1741.

REFERENCES:—Essex Inst., XXXI, 54; Leighton Gen., 117-20; Maine Gen. and Biog. Recorder (1875) 20; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XIII, 138; XX, 1-6; Parson's Life of Sir William P., 335-41; Pepperell Gen. (1866), 6 pp. reprint.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 392; Titcomb's Early New Eng. People, 265; Wentworth Gen., I, 307-9.

PEPYS:—Richard, Boston, 1642, or earlier; took estate that was of William Blaxton by purch. and desired to buy more, as in records is found that the selectmen, 1643, appointed Colbron and Eliot, a committee "to view a parcel of land toward Mr. Blaxton's Beach, which Richard Peapes desires to purchase of the town, whether it may be conveniently sold unto him." Prob. he was from Cottenham in Cambridgesh. for the pronoune, we see, in one syllable as also his own spelling of the name, both quite rare, are the same as that of the late Lord Cottenham, the Chancellor of Great Britain, and of Saml. Pepys, F. R. S., the diary-maker.

PERCIVAL, PASSEVIL, PASSAVIL, or PARCYFULL and, in Col. Rec. PURSUALL:—James, Sandwich, had Eliz. born 1675.

PERCIVAL, JAMES, possibly son of preceding; had John, born 1706; and Timothy (by wife Abigail), 1712.

PERCIVAL, JOHN, Barnstable; had Eliz., born 1704; and James, 1711. Perhaps he was brother of preceding.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, XII; Barry's Hanover, Mass., 354; Freeman's Cape Cod, Mass., II, 155, 339.

PERCY, PEERCE, PIERCY, or PERCIE:—John; Gloucester; married 1673, Jane, widow of Philip Stanwood.

PERCY, MARMADUKE, Salem, 1637; came the year before from Sandwich, Co. Kent; a tailor, with wife, Mary, and one servant.

PERCY, ROBERT, New London; bought a house 1678, says Caulkins, and sold it next year.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, V, 141; Cothren's Woodbury, Ct. Settlers, 674; Rhode Island Hist. Mag., V, 40-8.

PERHAM, PERRUM, or PERAM:—Abraham, Rehoboth, had Sarah and Rebecca, twins, born 1679; and latter died in 3 days.

PERHAM, JOHN, Rehoboth, 1643, supposed by Farmer to be an early settler at Chelmsford, but the continued residence of him and descend. at R. as shown by Baylies, II, 199, 203, 8, 16, and IV, 85, satisfy us to the contrary. He had Noah, born 1679.

PERHAM, JOHN, Chelmsford, 1666; freeman, 1690. In the same year John of Roxbury appears in the list of freemen, but Savage suspects an error of the records as that name is not found in R. at that time. Possibly John Perry may have been mentioned.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IV, 156; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 959-61; Butler's Hist. of Farmington, Me., 548-552; Lapham's Hist. of Paris, Me., 691; Lapham's Hist. Woodstock, Me.; 247; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, N. H., 463; Maine Gen., I, 33-9; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 659.

PERIGO:—Ezekiel, Saybrook; prob. son of Robert, said to be born 1658; went as a soldier to Northampton, 1707, and that year married Mary Webb.

PERIGO, ROBERT, Saybrook, had suit 1665, in Ct. of Assist. in Mass..

PERIT:—Benjamin, Stratford; 1669.

PERKINS:—Abraham, Hampton; by wife, Mary, who died 1706, aged 88, had Mary and Abraham, bapt. 1639; freeman, 1640. Other children were Humphrey, born 1642, died young; James, 1644; Timothy, 1646; both died young; James, again, 1647; Jonathan, 1650; David, 1653; Abigail, 1655; Timothy, 1657, died in few months; Sarah, 1659; and Humphrey, 1661; besides Caleb and Luke of doubtful date.

PERKINS, BENJAMIN, Newbury; had Daniel, 1684.

PERKINS, EDMUND, Boston, 1675, married Susanna, widow of John Howlett, daughter of Francis Hudson; had Edmund, born 1678, died young; John, 1680; Edmund, again, 1683; and Jane, 1687.

PERKINS, EDWARD, New Haven; married, 1650, Eliz. Butcher; had John, 1651; Mehitable, 1652; Jonathan, 1653; David, 1656; and perhaps others. He and three sons were proprs. in 1685.

PERKINS, ELEAZER, Hampton; 1678.

PERKINS, ISAAC, Hampton, prob. brother of first Abraham; freeman, 1642; by wife, Susanna, had perhaps Lydia; Isaac, bapt. 1639; Jacob, 1640; Lydia and Rebecca, both of whom may have been elder; Daniel, who died young; Caleb; Benjamin, 1650; Susanna, 1652; Hannah, 1656; Mary, 1658; Ebenezer, 1659; and Joseph, 1661; and the time of his death is uncertain.

PERKINS, JACOB, Ipswich, youngest son of first John of the same, born in England; by wife, Eliz., had Eliz., born 1650; John, 1654; Judith, 1655; Mary, 1658; Jacob, 1662; Mathew, 1665; Joseph and Jabez; is usually called serg. and has very long line of descend. His wife died 1686, and he, 1701, aged 76.

PERKINS, JACOB, Edgartown, 1674-85.

PERKINS, JOHN, Ipswich; born about 1599, it is said, at Newent in Co. Gloucester; came prob. in the Lion to Boston, 1631, with Roger Williams, bringing also wife Judith, son John, born about 1614; and prob. other children, certainly Mary, and Eliz. He, with his wife, soon joined church; had Lydia; bapt., 1632; was freeman, 1631, and in 1633 went to I. with John Winthrop, the younger; represent. in 1636; died 1654, leaving John, Thomas, born about 1616, and Jacob, about 1624, born in England; Lydia married a Bennet.

PERKINS, JONATHAN, Norwalk, 1671-7.

PERKINS, THOMAS, Dover, 1665; born, it is said, in 1628, took oath of fidelity 1660, and gave land, 1693, to son Nathaniel.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, Roxbury, a minister, but where educated is unheard; son of William, of London, a mer-

chant tailor (who was son of George, of Warwick); was born 1607, and his son having given to the company for our plantation £50, was a member, and to this son grant of 400 acres was made. He came in the William and Francis, leaving London 1632; was freeman, 1634; artillery co. 1638; married 1630, Eliz. Wootton; had William, born 1639; died few weeks; William, again, 1642; removed 1643 to Weymouth; there had Eliz. 1643; Tobijah, 1646; and Catharine, 1648; was represent., 1644, a capt. 1645; removed again, it is supposed, to Gloucester; there had Mary, 1652; preached 1651-5, and became Minister of Topsfield; there had John 1655; Sarah, 1657; Timothy, 1658; and Rebecca, 1662. He died 1682, leaving these nine children who all were married.

PERKINS, WILLIAM, Dover, 1662; took oath of fidelity, 1669; was born, says tradition, in 1616 and died at Newmarket, 1732.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Adams Fam. of Kingston, 22-25; Cleveland's Bi-Cen. Topsfield, 60-2; Crowell's Hist. Essex, 255; Davis' Landmark's Plymouth, 199-202; Kingman's Hist. N. Bridgewater, 619-23; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, 265-8; Temple's Hist. Palmer, 527; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., II, 738.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Cochrane's Hist. Antrim, 642; Cutter's Hist. Jaffrey, 418-20; Dow's Hist. Hampton, 907-16; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, 464; Morrison's Hist. Windham, 734-8; Runnel's Sanbornton, II, 548-53; Stearn's Hist. Rindge, 630; Washington History, 564.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Adam's Hist. Fairhaven, Vt., 450; American Ancestry, IV, 137; V, 8; IX, 41-146; Bradbury's Hist. Kennebunkport, Me., 267-71; Butler's Hist. Farmington, Me., 552; Champion Gen.; Crawford Fam. of Va., 100-3; Douglas Gen., 113-32; Dudley's Archæolog. and Gen. Coll., plate 5; Eaton's Annals Warren, Me., 2nd Edit., 602; Eaton's Thomaston, Me., II, 352; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XI, 222-7; XIX; XXI; XXII; 103-20; 193-208; XXIII, 46-58, 97-112, 185-200, 281-96; Hanson's Old Kent, Md., 189-97; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., X, 211-6; XI, 315; XII, 79-83; XIV, 113-20; XVII, 63; XLVII, 483; Perkin's Chart (1873) 17 x 22 in.; Perkin's Gen. (1860), 8 pp.; (1872); (1882-9); (1885) 29 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 394-8; Upham Gen., 611-20; Young's Hist. Warsaw, N. Y., 316-8.

PERLEY:—Allen, Ipswich; came in the Planter from London, 1635, aged 27; freeman, 1642; and Coffin says he was from Wales. He had, beside Nathaniel, who died 1668, aged 24, John, Thomas, Samuel, Sarah, Martha and Timothy. He died 1675, leaving widow Susanna, who died 1692; but whether she was mother of all the children is unknown.

PERLEY, JOHN, Boxford; perhaps son of the preceding; born in England; was freeman, 1690; and Farmer says representative 1689-91. One John at Ipswich, by wife Jane; had Hannah, born 1660; but he was not prob. the represent. and may be grandson of Allen.

PERLEY, WILLIAM, Marlborough. Other than that his house was a garrison in Oct. 1675, Savage knows no more.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancest., II, 94; III, 96; VI, 177; Gage's Hist. Rowley, Mass., 451; Hammatt Papers of Ipswich, Mass., 259; Herrick's Hist. Gardner, Mass., 373; Perley Gen. (1877) 13 pp.; Perley's Hist. Boxford, Mass., 74-8; Ridlon's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 104-6; Runnel's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., 553; Stark's Hist. Dunbarton, N. H., 254.

PERMET:—See Partmount.

PERRIMAN:—Thomas, Weymouth 1652; an indent. apprent. of Dorothy Hunt. At Cambridge, Frances P. married Isaac Amsden, 1654, and Rebecca P. married 1660, Daniel Farrabas, but it is not known who they were. Perhaps these maidens were sisters of the apprentice, and they may have been brought from England after death of father.

PERRIN, PERRAN, or PERING:—Abraham, Rehoboth, perhaps son of the first John, married 1677, Sarah, eldest daughter of Philip Walker who died 1693, and he died soon after. He had Eliz., born 1681; Daniel, 1683; and Nathaniel, 1685.

PERRIN, HENRY, Newport, 1656; Brookhaven, L. I., 1657, says Thompson, and may have been admitted freeman of Conn. 1664, but his name does not appear in the list of 1669.

PERRIN, JOHN, Braintree, had Mary, born 1641, removed perhaps to Rehoboth. It would seem that a John, sr., should be looked for in the same town, whether father of Abraham or not, for in Col. Records is seen that John, sr., was buried 1674. Ann. (Savage supposes his daughter), married, 1675, Thomas Read of Rehoboth.

PERRIN, JOHN, Rehoboth, called jun., had Mary, born 1673; Nathaniel, 1675, died young; Mehitable, 1677.

PERRIN, THOMAS, Ipswich, married before 1669, Susanna, widow of Robert Roberts, was living 1679.

REFERENCES:—Daniel's Oxford, Mass., 641; Dearborn's Hist. Salisbury, N. H., 686; Hemenway's Vermont Gaz., IV, 62; Morris Gen. (1887), 183; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXII, 178-81; Page Gen., 125; Perrin Gen. (1885), 224 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 291; Welles' Washington Gen., 262.

PERRY or PURY:—Anthony, Rehoboth, 1658-78; was represent. 1674, says Baylies, IV, 85. Perhaps he had Jariel and Mehitable, both died by Col. Rec. Sept. 1676, and he died 1683.

PERRY, ARTHUR, Boston, 1638; a tailor; by wife Eliz. had Elishua, a daughter, born 1637, died in few months, Seth, 1639; John, 1642; and Eliz. 1647; artillery co., 1638; Sarah, 1647; Deborah, 1649; was the town drummer; freeman, 1640; and died 1652. Both of the sons followed the trade of their father.

PERRY, EDWARD, Sandwich; from being named as son in the will of Edmund Freeman, it may be thought he had married a daughter of that gentleman, but more prob. his mother had become second wife of Freeman; by wife Mary, who may have been daughter of Gov. Edmund Freeman, or of Edward Freeman, he had Samuel, born about 1664; and prob. others.

PERRY, EZRA, Sandwich; married 1652, Eliz., only daughter of Thomas Burge of the same, had Ezra, born next year, Deborah, 1654; John, 1657; Samuel, 1660; and Remembrance, 1662 or 7.

PERRY, FRANCIS, Salem, 1631; a wheelwright, born about 1608; had wife Jane who joined the church 1641, and had bapt. Sarah, and Benjamin same year; David, 1641; Samuel, 1642; and Elisha, 1644; he removed, but where is not known.

PERRY, HENRY, Salem, 1652, as the diligence of Coffin picked out of records of County, but the equal diligence of Felt discerned not in rec. of town or church.

PERRY, ISAAC, Boston, 1631; prob. arrived with the apostle Eliot in the Lion, and entered in church list; freeman, 1632; but no more is known.

PERRY, JOHN, Roxbury, brother of Isaac, came prob. in the Lion 1632, very early of the church there, being No. 17 on the list of freemen, 1633; had Ph[illegible], born 1638,

John, 1639; and Samuel, 1641. He died 1642, of consumption.

PERRY, JOHN, Newbury, 1651; had wife Demaris. He may be the man named in Felt's list, 1637.

PERRY, JOHN, Medfield, 1678; perhaps son of Roxbury, John; married, 1665, Bethia, daughter of Daniel Morse the first; had John, born 1667; Samuel and Joseph, twins, 1674; Nathaniel, 1671, died under ten years; Nathaniel again; Bethia, 1685, perhaps Eleazer, 1680.

PERRY, JOHN, New Haven; a proprietor, 1685.

PERRY, JOHN, Taunton, 1643.

PERRY, JOHN, Watertown, 1674, then aged 61; may have been father of that John, Watertown, who married 167, Sarah, daughter of John Clary; had John, born 1668, died in few weeks; John, again, 1670; Joanna, 1672; Sarah, 1675; Josiah, 1677, died young; Eliz. 1681; Josiah, again, 1684; Joseph, 1691; and Sarah, 1694.

PERRY, JOSEPH, Seacunk, i. e., Rehoboth, 1651; perhaps was brother of Anthony of the same, or of Thomas of Scituate.

PERRY, NATHANIEL, Rehoboth; married 1683, Sarah Carpenter, daughter of Samuel of the same, as presumed Savage.

PERRY, RICHARD, New Haven, 1640; had Mary bapt. same year; Micajah, 1641; Samuel, 1645; John, 1647; and Grace, 1649; perhaps removed 1651, and was at Fairfield 1650. Share in division of land there is given to Nathaniel but not to Richard, who may have died before and this may have been his heir. Perhaps he was admitted as an inhabitant, 1637, of Charlestown, who is not found long residing there; and at Fairfield married Grace, widow of John Nichols after 1653, and was dead in 1658; but the identity is uncertain, for in 1655 one of the name was at Providence, it is said. This, too, was the name of a merchant in London, one of the Assistants named in the Royal Charter, 1629, who aided our cause by money, but never came over.

PERRY, THOMAS, Ipswich, 1648.

PERRY, THOMAS, Scituate, 1643; married Sarah, daughter of Isaac Stedman; had Thomas, William, Henry, Joseph, John, and perhaps more.

PERRY, WILLIAM, Scituate, 1638; perhaps brother of first Thomas; may have removed to Watertown, 1640; by wife Ann had Eliz., born 1641; and several other children of whom he names five in his will, 1681, when 75 years old—Obadiah, Samuel, Sarah, Ann, and Abia. He died 1683.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Ballou's Milford, 561-5; Barry's Hanover, 354-8; Bond's Watertown, 402; Cutter's Arlington, 282; Daniel's Oxford, 641; Davis' Landmarks Plymouth, 202; Deane's Scituate, 322; Fox's Dunstable, 248; Freeman's Cape Cod, II, 153; Hanover Records, (1898); Heywood's Westminster, 824; Hudson's Lexington, 177; Hudson's Sudbury, 446; Hyde's Brimfield, 445; Morse's Sherborn Settlers, 190-5; Paige's Hardwick, 452; Stearn's Ashburnham, 846; Temple's N. Brookfield, 703; Temple's Northfield, 514; Wall's Reminisc. of Worchester, 109-11; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., II, 739.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Bassett's Richmond, 459-61; Bemis Marlboro, 248-51; Cochrane's Antrim, 643; Coggswell's Henniker, 680; Hayward's Hancock, 850; Leonard's Dublin, 378-80; Livermore's Wilton, 462; Norton's Fitzwilliam, 662-6; Read's Swanzey, 418; Stearn's Rindge, 631-4; Wheeler's Newport, 503-5.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Adams' Haven Gen., 40; Am. Ancestry I, 61; II, 94; III, 99, 104, 189; IV, 10; VII, 138; X, 3, 32, 162; XI, 148, 150; Austin's Ancestral Dict., 46; Austin's Ancestries, 45; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dist., 150; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 8; Brigg's Hist. Shipbuilding, 84; Cleveland's Yates Co., N. Y., 483, 679; Cole Gen., 43; Conn. Quarterly, III (1897), 109, 137, 352, 480; Cothren's Woodbury, Ct., 660-8; II, 1543; Dearborn's Parsonsfield, Me., 393; Eaton's Thomaston, Me., II, 352-5; Fisk Gen., 149; Goode Gen., 353; Hazard Gen., 103-6; Kimball Family News (1898) 201-8; Lapham's Norway, Me., 575; Lapham's Paris, Me., 694-6; Lapham's Rumford, Me., 381; Leavenworth Gens., 53-64, 73-7; Leland Gen., 207-10, 212-4, 217, 247; Narragansett Hist. Reg., V, 275-8; Orcutt's Derby, Ct., 750; Orcutt's Stratford, Ct., 1267; Perry Memo. (1878), 28 pp.; Perry of Prov. Ancestors (1889), 9 pp.; Perry Family of Topsham (1890), 13 pp.; R. I. Hist. Mag., V, 29-36, 317-27; Savage's Gen. Dict., II, 389-410; Sharpe's Hist. Seymour, Ct., 213-5; Stile's Windsor, Ct., II, 561; Todd's Redding, Ct., 209; Walker Gen., 141; Wight Gen., 156.

PERSON:—George, Reading; died 1679, as Eaton cites the grave stone, aged 64. See PARSONS.

PERWIDGE, or PERWYDGE:—William, an odd name, found 1644, at Hartford or the neighborhood.

PESTER or PESTOR:—William, Salem, 1637; when with a grant of land he had the prefix of respect, yet abandoned the country in 1642, and 10 years later, not being heard of, his wife Dorothy had leave to marry again.

PETCOCK:—See PIDCOCK.

PETERS:—Andrew, Boston, 1659; a distiller, married Mercy, widow of Michael Wilborne, daughter of William Beamsley; removed to Ipswich, 1665; thence to Andover, where, 1689, his sons Andrew and John were killed by the Indians; and other children were Mercy, who married 1686, John Allen, Mary, who married on same day, Thomas Chandler, and Elizabeth, who married 1692, James Johnson; William and Samuel; and he died at the age of 77. Curious it must appear to this later generation that his name in one deed is Peters, and in another relating to the same estate it is Peterson.

PETERS:—Hugh, Salem; the fourth minister there, was born 1599, at the Parish of St. Ewe, or, as commonly said, in the town of Fowry, Cornwall, bred at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he had his degrees 1617, and, 22, preached in London with great success, until driven to Holland, there taught, with the famous William Ames, the English church at Rotterdam, and for some two years after death of Ames. Probably came in the Abigail, 1635, though his name does not appear at the London custom ho. and perhaps he got on board in the Downs, arriving in company of 2nd John Winthrop, the mother of whose 1st wife he had married, as it seems; was freeman, 1636; settled in the church at Salem; in 1641, with Hibbins and Welde, as agents for the colony he went home, by way of Newfoundland, in the ship with John Winthrop, the younger, and Lechford, the lawyer, engaged with great zeal in the civil war, and partook largely in the triumphs of this cause, and for the detestation felt at his violence was executed soon after the restoration, 1660, being (thinks Savage) the only clergyman of several thousand who thus suffered. He had not, probably, brought over his first wife by whom he had no children, but married here Deliverance Sheffield, one of the church of Boston, by whom he had Elizabeth, bapt. 1640, the only child to whom his dying legacy was addressed.

PETERS, JOHN, Gravesend, L. I., 1650. THOMPSON.

PETERS, SAMUEL, probably youngest son of Andrew, married 1696, Phebe Frye, daughter, probably, of Samuel of the same, but no more is known.

PETERS, THOMAS, New London, younger brother of Hugh, of far milder temper, said to have been bred at Oxford, but on uncertain authority, was a minister in his native shire of Cornwall, whence driven in 1643 by the royalist forces, he came next year to this country, assisted the younger Winthrop in his plantation, 1646, having served before at Saybrook in the church, yet continued but short time, having been invited home by former parish, in 1646, and went next year.

REFERENCES:—Abbot's Andover, Mass., 37; Amer. Ancestry, II, 94; VII, 249; Bangor Magazine, I, 199-205; III, 240; V, 207; Bartow Gen., 131; Bassett's Hist. Richmond, N. H., 461-3; Bliss Gen., 683-90; Buckminister's Hastings Gen., 167; Coggswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 681-3; Eaton's Annals Warren, Me., 602-4; Heraldic Journal, I, 190-2; McDonald's Peters Gen. (1881); McKeen's Hist. of Bradford, Vt., 126-40; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., II, 58-64; Palmer and Trimble Gen., 391-3; Peters' Hist. of Rev. Hugh Peters, 155; Powers' Hist. of Sangamon Co., Ills., 564; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 401-3.

PENHOLLOW:—Samuel, Portsmouth; born 1665 at St. Mabyn, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, as he tells us, and verifying the jingle of Camden's Remains:

By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen
You may know the most Cornish men.

He came with Rev. Charles Morton, under whom he had prob. studied at Newington Green, arrived at Charlestown, 1686, joined the church there late in 1687, went soon to Portsmouth, married 1687, Mary, daughter of Pres. John Cutt, was counsellor, secretary, and many years treasurer of the Prov., Judge of the Supreme Ct. 1714, and Ch. J., 1717, to his death, 1726; yet in our day most thought of as the historian of the later Indian wars. His children were John, who married Ann, daughter of Hon. Jacob Wendell, was captain, and died before 1736. Eliz., Joseph, Richard, Susanna, and Benjamin, H. C., 1723; died young; and descendants are still found at P.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, IX, 153; Cutt's Gen., 18-20, 57-60, 116-20; N. E. Hist. Reg., XXXII, 28-35. Penhollow Genealogy (1878) 22 pp.; P. Gen., 2d edit. (1885) 47 p., Wentworth Gen., I, 293-5, 326-8.

PENNINGTON:—Ephraim, New Haven; swore alleg. 1664; had Ephraim, born 1645; and Mary 1646, both bapt. 1648; and he died 1660, leaving widow and these two children.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancest., V, 56; Morris Geneal. (1898) 919; N. E. Gen. Reg., XXV, 286-91; 335-8; Pennington Gen. (1871), 18 pp.

PENLEY:—Samson, Falmouth, 1658; was living after the first destruction of the town, 1676, left widow Rachel, and three daughters, Jane, Dorcas, and Mary.

REFERENCES:—Lapham's Norway, Me., 573; Lapham's Hist., Paris, Me., 689-91.

PENN:—James, Boston; came in fleet with Winthrop, reg. 1630 to be made freeman, though it does not appear that he took the oath, was represent. 1638-9, beadle first and marshal aft., ruling elder; died 1671. In his will mentions wife Catharine; no children named, but perhaps had Mary.

PENN, WILLIAM, Charlestown, 1630, came, no doubt, in fleet with Winthrop; settled at Braintree; late in his days removed to Boston; yet in his will, 1088, directs his burial to be at Braintree; gives legacy to church and school there; to several Thompsons, Stephen Paine and their children, but chiefly to cousin Hannah Hill, and Edward Hill, Jr., and Hannah Hill, and Edward Hill, Sr., and Sarah Hill, having, he says, sent for his kinswomaan, Deborah, wife of said Edward, Sr., out of England, promising to make her his heir, so we may be sure his wife and children, if he had any, were dead; who was the Christian Penn a passenger in the Ann, to Plymouth, 1623, who soon after married Francis Eaton, is perhaps beyond the reach of all but conjecture.

REFERENCES:—Am. Hist. Reg., I, 559-66; Clermont Co., Ohio, Hist. 379; Egle's Notes and Queries (1896) 233; Meade's Old Churches of Va.; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLIV, 186-93; Penn Family, by Smith, (1867) 25 pp.; Penn Family, by Coleman (1871) 24 pp.; Penn Family, by Lea (1890) 51 pp.; Penn Family, by Jenkins (1898) 270 pp.; Penn Family, by Lea (1900) 46 pp.; Penn Mag. of Hist., Vols. 14 to 22; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 389; Wheeler's Hist. of N. Carolina, II, 163; Whitmore's Heraldic Journal, III, 135-9.

PENNELL:—Walter Pennell, Saco; freeman 1653, married, 1647, Mary, daughter of Robert Booth; had Walter and perhaps others; in the Indian War, 1675, removed to Salem.

REFERENCES:—Maris Gen., 147; Ridlon's Saco Valley, Me., Fams. 1103-6; Sharpless Gen., 87, 231, 360; Smith's Hist. Delaware Co., Pa., 492; Wheeler's Hist. of Brunswick, Me., 847.

PENNIMAN:—James, Boston; came prob in the Lion, 1631, with John Winthrop, Jr., for he, with Lydia, who survived him, were adm. of the church before the son, but after the wife of the gov. freeman, 1632, the same day with John and Jacob Eliot, whom Savage reckons as fellow passengers. Had James, bapt. 1633; Lydia, 1635; John, 1637; removed to Braintree, there had Joseph, born 1639; and Sarah, 1641; Samuel, 1643; Hannah, 1648; Abigail, 1651; and Mary, 1653; all by wife Lydia; and he died 1664. Abigail married, 1678, Samuel Neal; and Mary married, 1678, Samuel Paine, of the same.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Milford, 957-9; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 351; Heywood's Hist. Westminster, Mass., 823; Jameson's Hist. Medway, Mass., 511; Morton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 657-9; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 389; Vinton Gen., 76-8, 351-4; Washington, N. H., Hist., 563.

PENNINGTON:—Ephraim, New Haven; see Thomas Penington, took oath of allegiance and fidelity, 1678.

PETERSON:—Cornelius, Boston, 1685.

PETERSON, HENRY and JOHN PETERSON, of Lyme, were of the train band 1678, and no more is known of either, except that John was afterward of Duxbury, and married Mary, daughter of George Soule; and that Henry, by wife, Marah, married 1683, had Sarah, born 1686.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 94; III, 182; Bergen's Kings Co., N. Y., Settlers, 223-5; Davis' Landmarks Plymouth, Mass., 203; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 31; Slaughter's Hist. Bristol Parish, Va., 205; Wheeler's Hist., Brunswick, Me., 847; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 289.

PETTIFORD, PETEORD, or PITTFORD:—Peter, Salem, 1641; Mr. Felt found mention of, but nothing is told of him, except that he resided at Marblehead, 1648. Among Charlestown bapt. is Samuel, son of Mary Pettiford, brother Baker's daughter, in 1669.

PETTELL:—Anthony, Marblehead, 1653; a fisherman, perhaps from Guernsey.

PETTIBONE:—John, Windsor; freeman, 1658; married 1665, Sarah, daughter of Bigot Egglestone; had John, born 1665; Sarah, 1667, died young; Stephen, 1669, besides Samuel, and several daughters of whom another was Sarah of uncertain date. He had estate in that part named Simsbury, was one of the first settlers and there with John, Stephen, and Samuel, was living in 1712.

REFERENCES:—Brown's Simsbury, 115; Humphrey Gen.; Marshall's Grant Ancestry, 129; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 562; Tuttle Gen., 710-2.

PETTENGELL, or PATTINGGELL:—Richard, Newbury, came from Staffordsh. tradition says, was first at Salem; there married Joanna, daughter of Richard Ingersoll; had Samuel, bapt. 1645; freeman, 1641; was some years at Wenham; and at N. had Mary, born, 1652; and Nathaniel, 1654; besides Matthew and Nathaniel, before or after. Mary married 1670, Abraham Adams.

PETTES, or PETTIT:—Gilbert, Salem, 1668.

PETTES, JOHN, Roxbury, 1639; of whom Mr. Ellis in his history says nothing, but the name occurs, yet with family of several heads, probably removed to Stamford, or Long Island, where Savage finds at Newtown, Thomas in 1660; Nathaniel in 1667; and John, 1686; yet it may well be that his son, John, who married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Scofield, was of Stamford, 1669.

PETTIS, THOMAS, Exeter, 1639; a signer of the original combination; in 1647 was the chief military man.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 94; Huntington's Stamford, Ct., Settlers, 82; Sedgwick's Hist. of Sharon, Ct., 105.

PETTS:—John; a soldier, killed by the Indians, 1675, at Hatfield.

REFERENCE:—Hayward's Hist., Gilsum, N. H., 375.

PETTY, or PETTEE:—John, Springfield; had lived at Windsor, but married at Boston, 1662, Ann Canning; had at W. James, born same year; and at S. Hannah, 1666, died soon; John, 1667; Mary, 1670; Joseph, 1672; Ann, 1675; and Ebenezer, 1678; and he died 1680. His widow married Samuel Owen. James and John each had families at S.

PETTY, PETER, sailed from Salem on fishing voyage, killed by Indians in Autumn of 1677; Felt, II, 213.

PETTY, PETER, Haverhill, 1680. Mirick, 85. It may be same as Pattee, which is seen in New Hampshire.

REFERENCE:—Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 514-5.

PETYGOOD, or PETGOOD:—Peter, Marblehead, 1641.

PETYGOOD, RICHARD, Ipswich, 1641.

PEVERLY:—John, Portsmouth; one of the men sent over, 1631, by Mason, the Patentee.

PEVERLY, THOMAS, Portsmouth; perhaps son of the preceding, died after 1670, leaving by wife, who may have been daughter of Thomas Walford, sons John, Thomas, Lazarus, Samuel, and Jeremiah.

PHENIX:—Alexander, Wickford, 1674.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Geneal. Dict.

PHELPS:—Christopher, Salem; married, 1658, Eliz. Sharp, and no more is known save that he signed petition against imposts, 1668.

PHELPS, EDWARD, Newbury; removed to Andover; by wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Adams, had, besides others, John, born at N. 1657, who was killed by Indians in service at Scarborough, 1677; and he died, 1689.

PHELPS, EDWARD, Andover; prob. son of preceding; married 1682, Ruth Andrews, had prob. others besides Edward and Bathsheba, who died 1694; and Elizabeth, born 1690; removed to Lancaster and died 30th Nov. of uncertain years, and there Elizabeth married Samuel Willard of L.

PHELPS, EPHRAIM, Simsbury; son of Edward, married 1691, Mary Jaggers, and died 1697.

PHELPS, GEORGE, Dorchester; freeman 1635; removed with Warham to Windsor; by first wife said to be named Philbury, daughter of Philip Randall, who died 1648, had Isaac, born 1638; Abraham, 1643; and Joseph, 1647, who died soon, as did Abraham in same year. He married 1648 Frances, who had been widow Clark, and then was widow of Thomas Dewey, and had Jacob, 1650; John, 1652; and Nathaniel, 1653; removed to Westfield, there had more children, and died 1687, but Stiles in History, 743, says 1678.

PHELPS, HENRY, Salem; from London, came in the Hercules 1634; married 1652, Hannah Bassett, but Savage thinks as second wife, for there is some prob. that he had married a daughter of Thomas Tresler, by whom he had son John, remembered in the will of his grandmother. Perhaps he was a Quaker, at least Felt II., 582, tells how Hannah P. in Oct., 1659, was admonished; but she may have been wife of Nicholas P.

PHELPS, JAMES, Boston, 1657.

PHELPS, JOHN, Charlestown; by wife Catharine had Catharine, born 1659, says the Middlesex rec., and the same authority adds that Catharine Phelps died foll. month. But Savage finds no Phelps in Charlestown, for a long time before or after, and John Phillips at that time had wife Catharine, who may have had that child. In some records the name is plain Philps, and this shows how easily one may be converted to the other.

PHELPS, JOHN, Salem; perhaps son of Henry, by wife Abigail had Abigail, born 1669; John, 1671; Henry, 1673; Joseph, 1675; Abigail, 1678; Samuel, 1680; and Hannah, 1683.

PHELPS, JOHN, son probably of John, of Salem; married 1701 Eliz. Putnam, prob. daughter of John.

PHELPS, NICHOLAS, Salem, 1658; a Quaker, whose wife was censured that year, and in 1661 fined for misuse of her tongue. Felt II., 581, 3.

PHELPS, RICHARD, Dorchester, 1633, of whom no more is known, and conjecture is useless.

PHELPS, SAMUEL, Boston; by wife Eliz. had Eliz., born 1681; and Grace, 1687.

PHELPS, SAMUEL, Andover; perhaps son of Edward the first; married 1682, Sarah Chandler, had Sarah, born soon after; Samuel, 1684; John, 1686; Joseph, 1689; Hannah, 1691, died young; Henry, 1693; Thomas, 1695; Elizabeth, 1698; Annis, 1701; and Deborah, 1703.

PHELPS, WILLIAM, Dorchester; came prob. in the Mary and John, 1630, from Plymouth, and may well be thought a Devonshire man, and perhaps brother of George, though more prob. his father; requested to be admitted freeman Oct. of that year, and was sworn following May; brought wife, whose name is not found, and children William, Samuel, Nathaniel, Joseph, and Sarah, yet one or two of these may have been born at D. Was represent. at the first Gen. Ct. of Mass., 1634, and Selectman, 1634-35; went next year with Warham to Windsor, there had Timothy, born 1630; and Mary, 1644. He was of the earliest Assistants, 1630-42, a represent. 1645-57, Assist. again 1658 to 1662, but not under the new charter; and died 1672. Sarah married William

Wade, 1658, and Mary married, 1665, Thomas Barber.

PHELPS, WILLIAM, Boston; mariner, whose first wife is unknown, but for second wife he married Jane, widow of Henry Butterfield, who having power of dispos. gave her estate by will of Feb., 1692, to him for life, remainder to John and William P., sons of her present husband, so that it may be inferred that she had no children by either of her husbands.

REFERENCES:—Abbot's Hist., Andover, Mass., 38; Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 166-8; Chandler's Hist. Shirley, Mass., 600-3; Doolittle's Hist. Belchertown, Mass., 263-4; Hall's Hist. Eastern Vt., 689-94; Hines' Lebanon, Ct., Address (1880), 166; Hinman's Ct. Settlers, 1st edit., 175-6; Hudson's Hist. Lex., Mass., 178-9; Hudson's Hist. Marlborough, Mass., 428-9; Huntington's Mems., with general notes, 101-2; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 550-1; Leland Gen., 269; Loomis Gen., Female Branches, 451-54; Lyman's Hist. Easthampton, Mass., 190-1; Nash Gen., 88-9; N. E. Hist., Gen. Reg., XXV, 190; Orcutt's Hist. New Milford, Ct., 750-1; Orcutt's Hist. Torrington, Ct., 754-5; Orford, N. H., Centen., 134; Phelps' Gen. of Othniel Phelps (1862) (1868); Phelps' Hist. Simsbury, Ct., 172; Phelps' Letters on Phelps' Families (1878); Phœnix's Whitney Gen., I., 712; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 565-6; Savage's Gen. Dict., III., 404-8; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 728-9; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., 738-45; Stone's Hist. Hubbardston, Mass., 331-2; Strong Gen., 1155-7; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 515-6; Turner's Hist. Phelps' and Gorham's Purchase, 150-1; Worchester's Hist. Hollis, N. H., 383-4.

ARMS:—Arg., a lion, rampant, sa., between six cross crosslets, fitchée, gu.

PHESE, or PHESEY:—Samuel, a soldier from the east part of the colony, 1676, sent up to Conn. River in the Indian War, was prob. from Braintree, and son of William.

PHESE, WILLIAM, Braintree, or possibly Watertown, freeman 1643, may be indebted to a careless clerk for this spelling of a name that should prob. be spelled Veazie with confidence.

PHILBRICK, or PHILBROCK, sometimes FILBRICK:—James, Hampton, 1644; prob. son of Thomas, was first perhaps at Watertown; had wife Ann, daughter of Thomas Roberts, of Dover, and by her had Bethia, who married, 1677, Caleb Perkins; James, and perhaps others; was perhaps a mariner, and drowned 1674.

PHILBRICK, JOHN, Hampton, 1639; who may have been brother of the first James; had Hannah, Sarah, John, but dates are not seen; was lost, 1657, with seven others, of whom were his wife Ann, and daughter Sarah, in a boat going out of harbor.

PHILBRICK, JONATHAN, prob. son of Welsh or Cornish, but the printed Col. Rec. V., 539, makes the surname Bengilley. Savage prefers the reading of Page, yet admits the usual correction of the State chirographer, Pulsifer.

PHILBRICK:—Joseph, Hampton; perhaps brother of James the second; had Joseph, born 1686, died soon; prob. Joseph again; and perhaps more.

PHILBRICK, ROBERT, Ipswich, 1639, or earlier, was a soldier in the Pequot War, 1636, but after 1648 may have removed. The town record has FILBRICK.

PHILBRICK, SAMUEL, Hampton, 1678; was prob. son of Thomas the first, and another Samuel, the same year took oath of allegiance there.

PHILBRICK, THOMAS, Watertown, 1636, where the record gives the spelling Filbrick, removed early to Hampton; sold his estate at W. 1646; had many children that he brought from England by wife Ann, daughter of William Knapp, but none prob. born here, died 1667. His will of 1664 calls himself very aged; mentions son James, grandson John, son Thomas, daughters Eliz. Garland, Hannah, Mary, and Martha, grandchildren, James Chase, and Martha, widow of John Cass. His daughter Eliz., probably the eldest, had before 1643 married Thomas Chase, after whose death, leaving five children by her, she married, 1654, John Garland; and again, 1674, married Henry Roby. Mary married, about 1647, Edward Tucke; and Martha married John Cass, the ancestor of the distinguished diplomatist, Lewis Cass.

PHILBRICK, THOMAS, Hampton; prob. son of the preceding, born in England about 1624, freeman 1668, had perhaps Thomas (as a junior is named for taking oath of allegiance 1678, some months before Thomas, Sr.), and prob. several others, as Savage thinks he had second wife Hannah, daughter of Edward French, young widow of John White, and by her had Hannah, who married Joseph Walker, of Portsmouth, and next, 1686, John Seavey.

PHILBRICK, THOMAS, Hampton; perhaps son of preceding, by wife Mehitable, had Eliz., born 1686.

PHILBRICK, WILLIAM, Hampton; may have been son of Thomas the second, by wife Mary had Walter, born 1690; and Mary 1692.

REFERENCES:—Chapman's Philbrick Gen. (1884); Cochrane's Hist. Antrim, N. H., 644-5; Hammatt Papers, Ipswich, Mass., 109; New England Hist. Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 279-86; Runnel's Hist. Sanbornton, N. H., II, 554-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 408-9; Stearn's Hist. Rindge, N. H., 634-5.

PHILLIPS:—Andrew, Charlestown; by wife Eliz. had Andrew; Eliz., born 1657; and Ephraim, 1659; perhaps others.

PHILLIPS, ANDREW, son prob. of preceding; married, 1683, Sarah, daughter of Michael Smith, of Malden; had Andrew, born 1687; Ebenezer, 1695; Joanna, 1697; and perhaps more.

PHILLIPS, BENJAMIN, Marshfield; married, 1682, Sarah Thomas, prob. daughter of Nathaniel.

PHILLIPS, CALEB, Roxbury; by wife Eliz. had Caleb, bapt. 1682; John, 1684, died in few weeks; Eliz., 1685; Mary, 1688; and Ebenezer, 1690.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES, Lynn; had David, born 1656, died at 5 months; Abigail, perhaps, 1657; but the record is doubtful; John, 1658, died young; George, 1663; and John again, 1667.

PHILLIPS, DANIEL, Newtown, L. I., 1686; by Riker called brother of Theophilus, was town clerk, superseded on the revolution 1689, and may have been of Gallup's company, 1690, against Quebec.

PHILLIPS, DAVID, Milford, 1655-60.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Watertown; the first minister, came in the Arabella, the admiral ship of the fleet, with Winthrop, 1630, bringing son Samuel, and wife, beside Eliz., and perhaps Abigail, an only child, sister by another father of John Hayward, of Watertown and Charlestown, who died soon after landing at Salem. He was son of Christopher, born 1593, at Rainham, St. Martins, near Rougham, in the hundr. of Gallow, Co. Norfolk, not Raymond, as says Mather, III, cap. 4; but Brook, in Lives of Puritans, II, 393, says Rougham, in the same Co.; yet Dr. Fuller, writing to Gov. Bradford, particularly calls him a Suffolk man; however, more important it is that he was bred at Gonill and Caius Coll., Cambridge, matricula. 1610; took degrees 1613 and 1617; was settled in Boxted, Co. Essex. By a second wife,

married prob. in 1631, Elizabeth; by Bond, with happy conjecture, thought to be widow of Capt. Robert Welden, he had Zarobabel, born 1632; Jonathan, 1633. Theophilus, 1636; Amabel, late same year, died soon after; Ephraim, buried 1640, very young; Obadiah, born 1641; and a daughter Abiel, perhaps that Abigail who married, 1666, James Barnard. He died 1644, his widow in 1681.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, Dorchester; freeman 1631; may be presumed to have come in the Mary and John; removed early to Windsor; for his slender health in 1648 and 1655 was excused from milit. watch. His wife died 1662, leaving him no children, and he was so unfortunate, 1676, as to be involved in a wordy controv. with the authority of the colony, who disfranch. him next year, of which some account is in Trumbull's Rec., II, 307; he died in 1678. His estate was disputed for by remote heirs.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, Dedham; freeman 1639; artillery co. 1640; had wife Eliz. Brock, who died 1640; and married, 1641, Ann Hunting, prob. sister of Elder John; had Eleazer, 1642, died in few days; Hannah, 1643; Abigail, 1645; and by third wife, Mary, daughter of John Dwight, had Nathaniel, 1653; and Eleazur, 1654; was ensign of the military comp. 1648; removed to Boston to follow his trade of butcher; had there Henry, 1656, died before his father; Timothy, 1658; Mary, 1660; Samuel, 1662; Elisha, 1665; Jonathan, 1666; Mehitable, 1667; John, 1669, died soon; John, again, 1670; and Elizabeth, 1672. In this year he was made represent. of first church and represent. for Hadley. Judge Sewall, in his diary, chronicles his burial 1686.

PHILLIPS, HENRY; New London; on the tax list of 1667, but never again on any record there, says Miss Caulkins.

PHILLIPS, HENRY, Charlestown; may have been son of Henry of Dedham, though it is not very prob., for by wife Mary, he had Joseph, born 19th Feb., 1675; of course less than 18½ years younger than his father.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Dover, or Portsmouth; died 1642.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Dedham, 1638; a famous minister of Wrentham (which is about 30 m. n.e. from Ipswich, Eng.), where he obtained his living as a rector, 1609, and married, 1612, Eliz., a sister of famous Dr. Ames, which gave him favor in the eyes of Puritans; was desired to accept office here in several places, espec. Cambridge, perhaps in connection with the newly begun college, but preferred to go home in the autumn of 1641; Felt, I, 212, thinks he was made townsman of Salem, but the prob. is at least equal that another man was thus honored. He was accompanied to England by John Humphrey, Esq., and then honored in the triumph of the cause, made one of the assembly of divines at Westminster; was founder of the Congreg. Church, 1650, after the N. E. pattern, and died 1660, aged 78. Calamy, Cont., II, 797; Winthrop, II, 86; Lamson.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Dorchester; a baker, came prob. in the Mary and John, 1630; desired that same year to be made freeman, but was not sworn until 1632; by wife Joanna had Mary, born 1633, died at seven years; John, 1635; Martha, 1636; died soon; Mary, again; Israel, 1642, died next year; by the Gen. Ct. appointed constable 1636; removed to Boston, became one of the founders and a deacon of Second Church, 1650. His wife died 1675, and three months later he married widow Sarah Minor; and he died 1682, aged 77. His only child that reached maturity, Mary, married George Munjoy, of Falmouth, and after him Robert Lawrence, of the same.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Plymouth, 1640; afterward of Marshfield, had John and other children, born in England; married for second wife, 1667, Faith, widow of Edward Dotey, who died the same year, and he died 1677, says Winsor. But Shurtleff, who gives a full memoir of him, says he was of Duxbury, 1643; by first wife, whose name is unknown, he had John, Samuel, Jeremiah, and Mary; the eldest, prob. John, was killed by lightning 1658, as by the coroner's inquest is shown; that his second wife was Grace, married 1654, widow of William Holloway, and she, with his son Jeremiah, was killed by lightning, 1666, when William Shurtleff, ancestor of the distinguished antiquarian, was killed by the same bolt; and that the third wife, Faith, died 1667; by whom he had no children, but by the second had Hannah; Grace, Joseph, born 1655, who was, says Miss Thomas, killed at Rehoboth fight, 1676; and Benjamin; and that he prob. died 1691, almost 90 years old, leaving Samuel, Benjamin, and Mary. Both of these sons had families. See also Thomas' Memo. of Marshfield.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Duxbury, 1643; may be that apprentice who went from Boston 1631, but there is no certainty as to that apparent.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Wenham, 1647; named in the will of Christopher Young as trustee, with charge to take his son.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, called a Welshman, Casco, 1642; perhaps freeman of 1658; removed to Kittery, was living 1684, aged 77. Willis, I, 69.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Boston; by wife Mary had Mary, born 1652; Sarah, 1654, died same day; and Mary again, 1658; and the same, or another of same name, by wife Sarah had John, 1662.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Charlestown; perhaps brother of Henry; was a master mariner; married, 1655, Catharine, daughter of John Anderson; had Catharine, 1662; Samuel, 1664; both died early; Mehitable, 1668; Abigail, 1670; Catharine again, 1672; John, 1673, died at 2 years; Mary, 1675; Anderson, 1680; and Henry, 1681. He was freeman, 1677; artillery co. 1680, its captain 1685; represent. 1683-6, of the Committee of Safety on the revolut. against Andros, named in the new charter of the Council, but by popular vote chosen before and so continued to 1716; col. of the milit.; treas. of the Prov.; judge of the County Ct.; and such services were successiv. enjoyed by him. His wife died 1699, aged 59; and soon after he became husband of Sarah, daughter of John Stedman, of Cambridge, who had successiv. been wid. of John Brackett, Samuel Alcock, and Thomas Graves; and she outlived him, though he did not die until 1726, aged 93 years, 9 months.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Marshfield; married, 1677, Ann Torry.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Lynn; may have been son of Charles of the same; by wife Hannah had John, born 1689, and Hannah, 1694; and he died soon after. Lewis says others of this family, perhaps earlier, had settled at Lynn.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, Charlestown; son of Col. John, Savage thinks bapt. Anderson; was a mariner; married 1694, Mary, daughter of Samuel Hayman; had Samuel, born 1695, died soon; John, 1697; Samuel again, 1699. His wife died 1702, and he married soon after Ann, daughter of Col. Joseph Lynde, widow of Isaac Greenwood; had Abigail, born 1712, died young; Anderson, 1715; and Abigail, again, 1716.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, Newtown, L. I., 1686; then named by Gov. Dongan, in his grant of chart., but he had been a freeholder there for 20 days (Riker.) He may

have been brother of Theophilus, but who shall discover their father will be fortunate.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, Providence; took oath of alleg. 1682.

PHILLIPS, JOSEPH, Boston; by wife Bridget had Joseph, born 1684; Benjamin, 1685; and Nathaniel, 1689; perhaps others.

PHILLIPS, MARTIN, Medfield, 1664.

PHILLIPS, NICHOLAS, Dedham, 1638; brother of Henry; removed to Weymouth perhaps late in life: freeman 1640; had Experience, born 1641; Caleb, 1644; was deacon, and died 1672. His will of 1671, probated 1672, makes Richard, his eldest son, exec., but wishes brother Henry to act as overseer; divides estate to his children Richard, Joshua, and Benjamin, Alice or Eliz. Shaw, Experience King, Hannah White and Abigail P.

PHILLIPS, NICHOLAS, Boston; married, 1651, Hannah Salter; had Elizabeth, born 1653; Hannah, 1654; Nicholas, 1657, died soon after; Nicholas, again, 1660; Abigail, 1662; Sarah, 1665; and Thomas, 1667. He died, thinks Savage, in 1670, for Hannah, his widow, renders inv. about that time. He seems to have been a storekeeper.

PHILLIPS, NICHOLAS, Boston; butcher; by wife Phillipa had Nicholas, born 1665; John, 1667, died soon; John, again, 1669; Joseph and Benjamin, twins, 1671; and Mary, 1674.

PHILLIPS, PHILIP, Boston; may be that youth of 15 from Olney, Co. Bucks, arriving in the Hopewell, Capt. Bundock, 1635, servant to John Cooper, who set down prob. at Lynn, and went to L. I. Had by wife Rachel at B. Susanna, who died 1651; Susanna, who died 1656; and David, born 1660, died 1669, and admin. was given the month following to William Dennison of Milton, in behalf of the eldest son John and two other sons, born before he came to Boston.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, Taunton; married, 1676, a widow Cobb; had Mehitable, born next year.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, Rowley; son of first George, born in England, 1625, at Boxted, in Essex, if Prince, II, 45, seems better authority, as usual, than Mather, who calls it Boxford; Harvard Col. 1651, ordained 1652; colleague with Ezekiel Rogers; married same year, Sarah, daughter Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich; had Samuel, born 1654, died young; Sarah, 1656, who married Stephen Mighill; Samuel, again, 1658; George, 1659; Eliz., 1661; Ezekiel 1663; all three died soon. George, again, 1664; H. C., 1686; Eliz., 1665, who married, 1683, Rev. Edward Payson, and died 1724; Dorcas, 1667; Mary, 1668; and John, 1670. The last three also died young. He died 1696, and his widow died 1713, aged 85.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, Boston, 1681; distinguish. as a bookseller in Thomas' Hist. of Print., II, 411, and John Dunton, in the curious book of his Life and Errors; married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Benjamin Gillam; had Hannah, born 1682; Gillam, 1686; Faith; Samuel, 1693; Ann, 1701; and Henry, 1709, prob. H. C., 1724; and he died 1720, aged 58. Hannah, the eldest child, married, 1700, David Anderson, of Charlestown, and next, 1703, Habijah Savage, of Boston; Gillam married Mary Faneuil; Faith married 1710, Arthur Savage; Samuel was drowned near home, on return from London; Ann married Peter Butler; and Henry died 1729, at Rochelle, in France; confident, thought to be that unhappy man who killed his intimate companion, Benjamin Woodbridge, on Boston Common, in a private duel.

PHILLIPS, SAMUEL, Boston; by wife Sarah had Sarah, born 1682; Ann, 1685; William, 1688; and Bridget, 1692.

PHILLIPS, THEOPHILUS, Newtown, L. I., 1675; had prob. been several years on the island, perhaps as early as 1663; grandson of Rev. George, as Riker [illegible], but who could be his father. Married Ann, dau[illegible] of Ralph Hunt; had Theophilus, born 1673; William, [illegible]5; and Philip, 1678. Riker says he had two more sons, but he names no issue. He was a very useful man; in 1676 chosen to one town office, and next year to [illegible]n clerk, to his death 1689. To Savage it seems highly prob. that he was son of Rev. George, the first; but Riker, 105, supposes him grandson.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, Pemaquid, 1674; and perhaps his son of the same name, there took oath of [illegible], or one may have been brother, another son, of Wi[illegible]...

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, Boston; perhaps son of Nicholas of the same; by wife Hannah had Hannah, born 1690.

PHILLIPS, WALTER, Wiscasset, 1661; born, it is said, about 1619; was at Salem 1689; perhaps driven from the east by the Indian hostilities. Is called senior when made freeman 1690; residing at the village now Danvers, and was living 1700.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Taunton, 1643; and prob. some years earlier, as he was among purch. 1637; in his will, 1654, calls himself "threescore years and ten at the most;" out of his small estate gives wife Eliz. and son James, who was exec., but if he died without issue, then to children of his daughter Eliz., wife of James Walker. Baylies, II, 267, 282; and General Reg., V, 260, compare with VI, 93 and 95.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Hartford, 1639; perhaps earlier, but not an original paper.; died after 1653, leaving widow Ann, but no children, as is thought. Without doubt she or husband was relat. of famous Hooker.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Charlestown; with wife Mary adm. of the church, 1639; freeman 1640; had Phebe, born 1640; Nathaniel, 1642; Mary, 1644. His wife died 1646; and he removed to Boston; married Susanna, widow of Christopher Stanley, and by her, who died 1655, had there prob. William, Eliz., and Sarah.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, Boston; a mariner, called jr. to distinguish him from the preceding, though prob. not son; married, 1650, Martha Franklin; had William, born 1652, who may have died young, and Martha, 1654. Prob. his wife died before long, and by another wife, Joan, he may have had William, again, 1671, who was a butcher; and by the same or another, William, of Boston, possibly son of the next but last preceding; by wife Deborah had William, born 1690; and Sarah, 1692.

PHILLIPS, ZECHARIAH, Boston; artillery co. 1660; by wife Eliz. had (if we accept the truth of the record) Zechariah, who died Sept. 2, 1652; Zechariah, who died Sept. 4, 1652; Zechariah, again, who died 1654; Zechariah, again, born 1657, died young; Eliz., 1659; Sarah, 1662; Zechariah, again, 1664; Joseph, 1668, and Hannah, 1671. He was killed by the Indians, 1675, when the party under Capt. Edward Hutchinson, going by appointment to treat about peace, was treacherously cut off.

PHILLIPS, ZOROBABEL, Southampton, L. I., 1673; Savage judges to be the eldest son by second wife of George the first, though family genealogist does not indicate his residence, nor give anything but the birth. He married at S. Ann, widow of John White, who had come to Lynn before the settlers came there. Savage says that he once presumed that the two uncles, Zorobabel and Theophilus, being of L. I., drew thither Rev. George, their nephew, but some facts appear irreconcilable with this presumption.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Hist. of Milford, 965; Barry's Framingham, 358; Berkshire Co. Hist. Soc. Coll., I; Bond's Hist. of Watertown, 904; Butler's Hist. of Groton, 420; Jameson's Hist. Medway, 511; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, 270; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, 627; Pierce's Hist. Grafton, 543-6; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, 848-51; Stowe's Hist. Hubbardston, 332; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, 291; Wyman's Charlestown Gens., 740-8; Davis' Landmarks of Plymouth, 204-7; Boston *Daily Advertiser*, Ap. 15 (1878).

Other Publications:—American Ancestry, II, 94, 95; III, 40, 213; IV, 205; V, 30; VI, 66, 137; VII, 118; VIII, 43, 228; IX, 72, 165; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 152; Austin's Allied Fams., 198; Banger, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 170-1; Binney Gen., 25; Bauton Gen., 240-2; Bridgeman's Granary Burial, 275-7; Buckingham Gen., 27; Cooley's Trenton, N. J., Gens., 181-92; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Dwight Gen., 101; Ellis Gen., 99-104, 377-83; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XXIII, 134; French's Hist. Turner, Me., 55; Hayward's Hist. Gilsum, N. H., 375; Jackson Gen., 132, 144-7; Jameson's Hist. Medway, Mass., 511; Leonard's Hist. Dublin, N. H., 380; Meade's Old Fams. of Va., II, 482; Morton's N. E. Memoir, 457; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 273; XV, 270; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 667-70; Ormsby Gen., 28-32, 37-40; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Sett., 141; Phillips' Chart, by Hoyt (1887) 18x24 in.; P. Gen. (1885) 233 pp.; Phœnix and Phillips Chart (1875) 1x2 ½ ft.; Roe's Sketches of Rose, N. Y., 163; Salisbury Gen., II, 563-610; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 409-17; Taylor's Mem. Hon. Samuel Phillips, 345-7; Thompson's L. I., N. Y., II, 459-61; Updyke's Narragansett Churches, 120; Wentworth Gen., I, 203; Whitman Gen., 143; Williams' Hist. of Danbury, Vt., 224-8.

PHILPOT:—Thomas, Watertown, 1642; fell insane 1647, but lived at Salem 1668; well enough to petitn. against taxes, and was, says Bond, a pauper in 1674.

PHILPOT, WILLIAM, Boston, 1645; called saltmaker, married, 1651, Ann, widow of George Hunn.

REFERENCE:—Wentworth Gen., I, 453.

PHINNEY, FINNEY, or FENNYE:—Isaac Phinney, Medfield, 1657.

PHINNEY, JOHN, Plymouth; by wife Christian, who died 1649, had John, born 1638, and perhaps others; removed to Barnstable; married, 1650, Abigail, widow of Henry Coggin, who died 1653; and for third wife, 1654, Eliz. Bayley, had Jonathan, 1655; Robert, 1656; Hannah, 1657; Eliz., 1659; Josiah, 1661; Jeremiah, 1662; and Joshua, 1665. Hannah married the second Ephraim Morton.

PHINNEY, ROBERT, Plymouth; prob. brother of John the first, and perhaps elder, came with his mother, supposes Savage; married, 1641, Phebe Ripley; was deacon 1667, and died 1688, near 80; and his widow died 1710, "suppos. 92 years old."

REFERENCES:—Freeman's Cape Cod, 333; Hudson's Hist. Lexington, Mass., 179-81; Machias, Me., Centen., 172; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, Mass., 271; Nash Gen., 120; New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., III, 274; Paige's Hist. Hardwick, Mass., 453; Pierce's Hist Gorham, Me., 198-200; Ridlon's Harrison, Me., Settlers, 109-2; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 417; Swift's Barnstable Families, II, 225-7.

PHIPPEN, FITZPEN, FIPPENNY, or PHIPPENNEY:—David, Hingham, 1635; was from Weymouth or Melcombe Regis in Co. Dorset, and son of Robert, perhaps brother of George, the rector of St. Mary's, Truro, who in that church set up a tablet in honor of his oldest brother Owen, for rescuing himself with great boldness from slavery, after seven years' service in an Algerine corsair, and died 1637, as may be read in the volume of Cornwall in Lyson's Magna Britannia. He brought wife Sarah, children Joseph, Rebecca, Benjamin, Gamaliel, Sarah, and George; and here had John, born 1637, died soon; John, again, 1640, died soon; was freeman 1636; removed to Boston, 1641, and died before 1650, when his will was probated. His widow married George Hull, of Fairfield. Rebecca married George Vickary; the other daughter married Thomas. Yeo. Geneal. Reg., VII, 233, has abstract of his will. Whether Judith, a maid of 16, who came in the Planter 1635, from Stepney Parish, London, were a relative is not to be suggest. with any ground of conjecture.

PHIPPEN, JOSEPH, Hingham, 1637; son of David; prob. the eldest born in England, married Dorcas Wood, had a child buried 1642; Joseph, bapt. 1642; Mary, 1644; removed to Boston and was made freeman that year; had Sarah, born 1645; David, 1647; Samuel, 1649; and Eliz., 1652, died next year. He had been a year or two before at Falmouth very active, constable 1661, yet in 1658 had a quarrel at Scarborough with Foxwell; and was represent., but settled 1665 at Salem, where he was in good repute; made his will 1687, in which his wife and five children are named, and died soon after. Willis, I, 140. His daughter Sarah married, 1669, George Hodges, of Salem; and had Sarah, as in Essex Inst., II, 151.

PHIPPEN, THOMAS, Salem; son of Benjamin prob., or perhaps of the second David, though less likely; married Mary, eldest daughter of Timothy Tindall. One Judith P., aged 16, came in the Planter from London, 1635, with James Hayward, who married her. Both were servants of Nicholas Davis, of Charlestown.

REFERENCES:—Driver Gen., 89; Phippen Gen. (1868); Pickering Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 418.

PHIPS, or, in modern days, PHIPPS:—James, from Bristol, Eng., a gunsmith, set down near the mouth of the Kennebeck River before 1649, having had very many children by the same wife—21 sons and 5 daughters in all, if credulity be sufficiently dilated to embrace the story; one of the youngest, the celebrated Sir William (equival. to all the sons in the opinion of his biographer), being born 1651.

PHIPS, JOHN, Reading; by Eaton classed among the earliest settlers.

PHIPS, SOLOMON, Charlestown, 1641; carpenter; was admitted of the church and made freeman in 1642; by wife Eliz. had Eliz., born 1643; Solomon; Samuel, Harvard Col., 1671; Mehitable, who died 1657; Mehitable, again, 1659; Joseph, bapt. 1661; and perhaps others; died 1671, aged 52. His will of 1670 makes Eliz. extrix. provides for the son Samuel at college, Solomon, and Joseph, besides daughters Eliz., Ray and her child, daughter Mary, meaning perhaps Solomon's wife and her children, yet unbapt. The widow died 1688.

REFERENCES:—Ballou's Milford, Mass., 966-8; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 9; Chandler's Hist. Shirley, Mass., 693; Hamden, Ct., Hist., 277; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, Mass., 627; Tuttle Gen., 190-2, 197; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., II, 749-55; Heraldic Journal, I, 152-4; Morse's Gen. Sherborn, Mass., 195-202; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 419-22.

PICKARD:—John Pickard, Rowley, 1645; married Jane Crosby; had John, born 1653; Samuel, 1663,

and three, or by another story, six daughters; was present. 1661 and 1695, unless this last year belongs to his son, and died 1697, aged 75. His widow died 1716, aged 89. Mary, one of his daughters, married, 1671, John Pearson, the second.

REFERENCES:—Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XXIII, 135-9; Gage's Hist. Rowley, Mass., 451; Little Gen., 442-4; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 705.

PICKE:—John, Cambridge; by wife Mary had Abigail, born 1642. Perhaps it is spelt otherwise in some places.

PICKERMAN, or PICKRAM:—George, Watertown; prob. son of John; brought by his father from England 1630; united with his widow mother Esther, 1646, in sale of estate.

PICKERAM, JOHN, Watertown; died 1630. He prob. came in the fleet with Winthrop; had by wife Esther, son, George, besides John, who was buried 1630, and daughter Joan, who died 3 days after her father. None of this name is found in div. of Shawshin lands 1652, among people of Cambridge and W. May be same as Pickering.

PICKERING:—John, Ipswich, 1634; a carpenter; removed to Salem 1637, had there grant of land; by wife Eliz. had John, prob. born that year; Jonathan, 1639; Eliz., 1644, died soon; and Eliz., again, 1645, prob. died young; and he died 1655 or 1657.

PICKERING, JOHN, Portsmouth, 1635; perhaps had been as early as 1630; may have removed to Cambridge; by wife Mary had Lydia, born 1638; removed to Portsmouth, prob. there died, 1669; but one of this name is claimed by Lewis for his town of Lynn, 1639, who, if transient resident may be either of first two.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancest., I, 62; IV, 94; VI, 63; Ballou's Hist. of Milford, Mass., 968; Bassett's Hist. Richmond, N. H., 463-7; Brewster's Portsmouth, II, 49-52, 103-6; Chapman's Weeks Gen., 151; Driver Gen., 295; Hayward's Hist. Gilsum, N. H., 376; Pickering Gen. (1884), 36 p.; (1884), 28 p.; (1887), 2 vols.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 422.

PICKES:—John, Piscataqua, *i.e.*, prob. Dover or Kittery, 1640; but Mr. Judd, on examin. of the original, presum. the name to intend Pike.

PICKET:—Christopher, Boston; in that part called Muddy riv., now Brookline; married, 1647, Eliz. Stow, daughter of John; had John, born 1657; was living at B. 1661; and 1675 at Scarborough; prob. a soldier; witness to nuncup. will of Arthur Alger.

PICKET, JOHN, Salem, 1648; had John, James, Thomas, and Sarah, in Nov. of that year, bapt. together; Rebecca, 1650; and Daniel, 1652. He removed, 1660, to Stratford; there was constable, 1667, one of the selectmen 1669, and represent. 1673 and 1675. His wife Margaret died 1683, and he died soon after. Sarah married, 1665, Robert Lane, of S.; and Rebecca married, 1673, James Sention, of Norwalk.

PICKET, JOHN, of Boston, whose son John, by wife Eliz., died 1657, may be the same as the preceding.

PICKET, JOHN, New London; married Ruth, daughter of Jonathan Brewster; had Mary, Ruth, William; John, born 1656; Adam, 1658; and Mercy, 1661. He was an active merchant, had good estate, and died 1667. His widow married Charles Hill, who, in 1670, obtained from the Col. confirmat. of a grant of 600 acres, made by Uncas to P.; Mary married, 1672, Benjamin Stapley; Ruth married Rev. Moses Noyes, of Lyme; and Mercy married, 1682, Samuel Fosdick, and next, John Arnold. Boyd's Conesus, N. Y., 168; Orcutt's Hist. New Milford, Ct., 751; Orcutt's Hist. Stratford, Ct., 1268; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 423; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 607.

PICKLES:—Jonas, Scituate, 1650; married, 1657, Alice, daughter of William Hatch; had Jonas, 1659; Mary, 1660; Nathan, 1661; Lydia, 1662; and Jonas, 1663; next year he died suddenly.

PICKMAN, often written PITMAN:—Nathaniel, Salem, 1654; came from Bristol with wife Tabitha, and Mary, beside Bethia, who all married; the last, 1673, with John Silsbee; Mary, 1665, with Robert Hodges, and Tabitha, 1664, with Edmund Feveryear; had sons Benjamin, Nathaniel, Samuel, and William.

REFERENCES:—Heraldic Journal, II, 26; Vinton's Giles Gen., 330.

PICKTON:—Thomas, Salem; had, says Felt, grant of land 1639, was on Beverly side; by will gave all his estate to wife Ann, who died 1683, aged 83.

PICKWORTH:—Amariah, Salem; had, says very good authority, daughter Rachel, who married the second John Sibley; but Savage feels "no little degre of hesitation because the first John S. married Rachel Pickworth, as is said."

PICKWORTH, JOHN, Salem, 1637; had gone from some part of the bay to Plymouth, 1631; got a wife and went back, says Gov. Bradford, in letter, 1632. His wife Ann joined the church 1638, and had bapt. Ruth, Hannah, and John that year; Samuel; Joseph, 1643; Rachel, 1646; Benjamin, 1648; Sarah, 1650; Abigail, 1652; and Jacob, 1654. He had grant of land at New London, 1651, but forfeit. for non-residence. Ruth married Nathaniel Masters; Rachel married John Sibley; and Sarah married Joseph Mazury.

PICKWORTH, ELIAS, of Beverly, 1687; may have been another son, or perhaps a grandson.

REFERENCE:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 425.

PID:—Richard; freeman of Mass., 1642; is wholly unknown to Savage.

PIDDELL:—Corbitt, of Conn.; as strange a name as the preceding, had a suit in court 1649.

PIDCOCK, or PIDCOKE:—George, Scituate; married, 1640, Sarah Richards, who lived 1670; and Deane, 324, says no family is heard of.

PIDGE:—See Pigg.

PIERCE, PEARSE, PEARS, PEIRSE, or PEARCE:—Abraham, Plymouth, 1629; had shared in division of cattle that year, of Duxbury, 1643; was a propr. of Bridgewater, 1645; by wife Rebecca had Abraham, born 1638; Isaac; and three daughters, of whom Alice was bapt. at Barnstable, 1650, and died at D. 1673. Haz., I, 326; Baylies, II, 254.

PIERCE, AZERIKAM, or AZRAKIM, Warwick; is supposed to have come in fgrom Rehoboth, or Swanzey; had children Samuel and Tabitha, perhaps others.

PIERCE, BENJAMIN, Woburn; son perhaps of Robert, more prob. of Thomas of the same; by wife Mary had Benjamin, born 1689; Mary, 1692; Esther, 1696; Rebecca, 1698; Deborah, 1700; Thomas, 1702; and Zurishaddai, 1705.

PIERCE, DANIEL, Watertown; blacksmith; came in the Elizabeth from Ipswich, Co. Suffolk (but called of London by Coffin), 1634, aged 23; freeman 1638; removed to Newbury; by wife Sarah had Daniel, born 1642; Joshua, 1643; and Martha, 1648. He swore fidelity 1652, and married, 1654, Ann, perhaps widow of Thomas Millerd, and died 1677, leaving good estate.

His widow died 1690; and his daughter married perhaps a Thorpe.

Pierce, David, Dorchester; freeman 1636; but Mr. Paige, in his very careful list, General. Reg. III, 94, reads it Price.

Pierce, Edward, Watertown, 1639; says Bond, who thinks he went to Wethersfield, but nothing certain is known of the man.

Pierce, Ephraim, Weymouth; perhaps son of Michael; by wife Hannah, daughter of John Holbrook of the same, had Azrikam, born 1672; probably Ephraim; and perhaps others.

Pierce, George, Boston; a smith; married Mary, daughter of Richard Woodhouse; had Mary, born 1660, and he died 1661.

Pierce, George, Portsmouth, R. I.; married, 1687, Alice, daughter of Richard Hart; had Susanna, born 1688; and perhaps more.

Pierce, Giles, Greenwich, R. I., 1687.

Pierce, Isaac, Boston; tailor; married Grace, daughter of Lewis Tucker, of Casco.

Pierce, James, Boston; killed in youth by lightning, at Plymouth, 1660.

Pierce, John, the patentee under the Pres. and Counc. of N. E., 1620-1, though connected with the pilgr. of Plymouth, never came, thinks Savage, to this shore, yet Willis seems contra., I, 13.

Pierce, John, Dorchester; came perhaps, in the Mary and John, 1630, or in the Lion, 1631; is called mariner, from Stepney, one of the modern London parishes; freeman 1631; by wife Parnell had Joseph, born 1631; Abia, 1633; John, 1635, died soon; Nehemiah, 1637, died 39; and his wife died same month. He was Selectmana 1636 and 1641, rep. 1639; removed, 1642, to Boston; married sec. wife 1654, Rebecca, widow of Thomas Wheeler, and died 1661.

Pierce, John, Watertown; freeman 1638; a man of very good estate, projected settlement at Sudbury and Lancaster, died 1661, in his will provides for wife Eliz., eldest son Anthony, and other children without naming; but his widow, in her will of 1667, when she died, aged 79, supplies the deficiency, naming children Anthony, John, Robert, Esther Morse, wife of Joseph, Mary Coldam, whose husband Savage knows not, besides grandch. Mary Ball, and another Ball, Esther Morse, and the children of Anthony and Robert. He had also daughter Eliz., who married, 1655, Francis Wyman, but she died before her father.

Pierce, John, Boston; by wife Eliz. had John and Eliz., twins, born 1643; and of him nothing more is known, unless he may be that man called John Peirse, to whose four children John Mills, of Boston, in his will of 1651, made gift.

Pierce, John, Woburn; probably son of John of Watertown, and born in England; had John, born 1644; Joseph, 1646; and Thomas, 1649; perhaps others before or after; was freeman in April anad rep. May, 1690.

Pierce, John, Gloucester; husbandman; freeman 1651; married, 1643, wife Eliz.; had Mary, born 1650; and John, 1653; his wife died 1673, and he married, two months after, Jane Stanwood, and died 1695. His widow died 1706.

Pierce, John, Hartford, 1640; a youth who prob. removed soon. John, Charlestown, 1652, may have removed to Kittery, and died 1673, leaving widow Elinor.

Pierce, John, Boston; a mariner, in 1654, was perhaps he who married, 1656, Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel Bishop; had Hannah, born 1660; may have been admitted an inhabitant 1657. Another John, of Boston, perhaps by wife Isabel, had Samuel, born 1660; and died 1661.

Pierce, John, Sudbury; perhaps brother of Anthony; had wife Eliz., who died 1655. One John, a weaver, came from Norwich, Co. Norfolk, 1637, aged 49, with wife Eliz., 36, and four children, John, Barbara, Eliz., and Judith, and one servant, John Gedney, 19; may have been this Sudbury man or not as the commonness of thename prevents distinct.

Pierce, John, Woburn; son, perhaps eldest, of John of the same; married, 1663, Deborah, daughter of James Converse; had Deborah, born 1666; John, 1671; Thomas, 1672; James, 1674, died at 11 years; Daniel, 1676; James, again, 1686; and Joseph, 1688.

Pierce, John, Salem, 1675; was then chosen lieut. of Capt. Gardner's comp., of whom, therefore, more ought to be known. Felt, II, 497.

Pierce, John, Boston, 1670; a bricklayer; a daughter of his had married William Talmage.

Pierce, John, Springfield; married, 1677, Lydia, daughter of Miles Morgan; had Nathaniel, born 1679; John, 1683; Jonathan; removed to Enfield; there had Lydia, 1693, and he died 1696, leaving the widow and these children.

Pierce, John, York, 1680; took oath of allegiance next year; had several years before married Phebe Nash, widow of Isaac.

Pierce, John, Woodbury; by Cothren suppos. to be son of John, of Wethersfield, yet who it was is not mentioned; married the defraud. orphan Ann, sister of John Hathwit; had John, bapt. 1683; and Eliz., 1685; and he died 1731.

Pierce, Launcelot, Pegypscot; married a daughter of Thomas Stephens; had William. Willis, I, 163.

Pierce, Mark, Cambridge, 1642; removed next year to New Haven.

Pierce, Marmaduke, Salem, 1639; charged with killing his apprentice. See Winthrop, I, 318-9, where the surname seems Percy or Perry. He came 1637 from Sandwich, in Kent, with wife Mary and a servant. In Boys' Hist. of Sandwich, p. 752, it is spelled Peerce, and in Felt, I, 169, Percie, but in Ib., II, 458, Pierce.

Pierce, Michael, Hingham, 1646; had there bapt. that year Persis; other children were Benjamin, John, Ephraim, Eliz., Deborah, Ann, Abia, and Ruth, all named in his will, besides prob. Abigail, born 1662, when his wife died. Soon after he removed to Scituate, took second wife, Ann, was a captain of great bravery in command of 50 English and 20 friendly Indians from Cape Cod, in Philip's War, and was, with most of them, killed 1676, at Pawtucket fight in Rehoboth. Deane, 122, 325.

Pierce, Nehemiah, Boston, 1661; a cooper; artillery co. 1671; married, perhaps second wife, 1684, Ann, widow of Capt. Samuel Mosely, eldest daughter of Isaac Addington, and died 1691.

Pierce, Richard, Portsmouth, R. I., had perhaps other children beside that Susanna, who married, 1673, George Brownell.

Pierce, Richard, Pemaquid; a carpenter; Savage thinks he is that man to whom, in 1642, an Indian Sagamore made large grant of lands and islands, as may be seen in Geneal. Reg., XIII, 365; took oath of fidelity 1674.

Pierce, Richard, Boston; printer; married, 1680, Sarah, daughter of Rev. Seaborn Cotton. Thomas Hist., I, 282. For Benj. Harris, bookseller, he pub., 1690, the *first* number of a newspaper, of which the *second* never appeared. See Felt, II, 14.

PIERCE, ROBERT, Dorchester, perhaps 1630, but not very likely; may have been brother of John, the mariner; by wife Ann, daughter of John Greenway, had Deborah, born 1640, died in few weeks; was freeman 1642, and died 1665, leaving only son Thomas, and Mary, who married Thomas Herring, not (as often said) Haven, of Dedham; and his widow died 1695, "the oldest person that ever lived in D.," says the Hist., 261, aged "about 104 years."

PIERCE, ROBERT, Ipswich; married Abigail, daughter of Mark Symonds, of the same.

PIERCE, ROBERT, Charlestown; married, 1657, Sarah Eyre.

SAMUEL PIERCE, Malden, whose wife's name is not found, had Mary, born 1656; Thomas, 1658; John, and perhaps Joseph, 1659; of whom John died very soon; and Eliz. 1666; probably more, for Savage supposes him to have removed to Charlestown, and may be person whose wife Mary joined the C. Church 1670, and brought to bapt. Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, Jonathan, John, Mary, Eliz. and Persis, all 1670; Abigail, 1670; Hannah, 1671; and Benjamin, 1675.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Charlestown, 1634, freeman, 1635; by wife, Eliz., had Abigail, bapt. 1639, unless she were child of another Thomas, as seems not unlikely, for no other is ascribed to this one, who died 1666; in his will mentions his age as 82 years, his wife Eliz. 71, son John, Randall, Nichols, besides grandch. Mary Bridge and Eliz. Tufts; and gave legacy to the college. His widow, Eliz., mother of Mary, wife of Peter Tuffts, was perhaps his second wife.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Woburn; 1643, may not improb. seem to be son of preceding, born in Eng., living first at Charlestown, and may have been father of that Abigail; but at W. had John, born 1644, died prob. soon; Thomas, 1645; Eliz. 1646; Joseph, 1648, died soon; Joseph, again; 1649; Stephen, 1651; Samuel, 1654, died at two years; Samuel, again, 1656; William, 1658; James, 1659; and Abigail, 1660. He was freeman in 1677 and that year sold land in Charlestown. Thomas, father of Stephen, could not be, as the biogr. supposes, the same Thomas that died 1666, aged 83 years.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Setauket, L. I., 1661, had that year a commiss. as a magistrate of Conn.

PIERCE, THOMAS, Gloucester; had wife Ann, who died 1668; perhaps daughter Eliz. died 1673.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Boston; a distinguished shipmaster, made more voyages than any other person in the same years to and from Boston, was killed by the Spaniards at Providence in the Bahamas, 1641. Winthrop, II, 33. Prince says in Ann., II, 69, he was ancestor of Rev. James, a distinguished theologian of Exeter, Eng., who died 1730.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Boston; came in the Griffin, arrived 1633, with Cotton, Hooker, Gov. Haynes, and other churchmen; was freeman, often a selectman, died 1661. He had early married Sarah, daughter of William Colbron; had daughter Sarah, named Sarah Colpit in the will of her grandf. But name may be wrong; at least such a name is not known in Boston. See the note in Winthrop, I, 109.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Barnstable; 1643.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Bost.; 1653, a mariner, died 1669, leaving small prop. to his widow. By wife Esther, supposes Savage, he had Mary, born 1656; Martha and Mary, twins, 1659.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Falmouth; 1680, in the second destruction of the town, 1690, removed to Milton. Willis, I, 163.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Suffield; married, 1688, Esther Spencer; had Thomas, born 1688.

PIERCE, WILLIAM, Woburn; perhaps son of Thos. of the same; married, 1690, Abigail Somers, alias Warren.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.— Blood's Hist. Temple, 239; Brewster's Portsmouth, II, 359-62; Cochrane's Hist. Antrim, 645; Cutter's Hist. Jaffray, 420-8; Dow's Hist. Hampton, 927; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, 807-9; Livermore's Hist. Wilton, 469; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, 670; Read's Hist. Swanzey, 420; Smith's Hist. Peterborough, 226; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, N. H. 384.

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Am. Ancestry, I, 62; II, 95; III, 93; IX, 95; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 153; Blake Gen., 46, 62-9; Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 591; Cothren's Hist. of Woodbury, Ct., 669-72; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 358; Gold's Hist. Cornwall, Ct., 244; Memenway's Vermont Gaz., V, 101; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Canada, 128-31; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 576; Locke gen., 32, 56, 86-9, 317-20; Loomis Gen. Female Branches, 535; Meade's Old Families of Va.; New Eng. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 276-9; XXI, 61-5; 157-62, 257-64, 340-50; XXII, 73-9, 17485; XXIX, 273-81; Pierce Gen. (1864) 5 p. (1870), 490 p. (1882), 376 p. (1889) 441 p.; Pope Gen., 316-8; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 571; Rhode Island Hist. Mag., V, 70-8; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 426-32; Smith's Hist. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 498; Spooner's Mem. W. Spooner, 109; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 607; Walker Gen., 206; Whitcomb and Pierce Gen. (1888) 23 p.; Whitehead's Hist. Perth Amboy, N. J., 359.

PIERPONT:—James, Ipswich; had wife Margaret, left sons John and Robert whom he brought from England.

PIERPONT, ROBERT, Ipswich, 1648; brother prob. of James, may, supposes Savage, be regarded as father of that Robert of I. who was admitted freeman 1676.

REFERENCES:—Am. Ancestry, V, 89; VII, 249; Darling Mem., 40-4; Ellis' Hist. Roxbury, Mass., 126; Hamden, Ct. Hist., 266; Pierpont Gen. (1868) 23 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 432; Tuttle Gen., 695-8; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 298-304, 307-9.

PIERSON, PEARSON, PORSUNE, or PERSON:—Abraham, Branford, was of Yorkshire, came to Boston 1640, joined the church that year, when he is called "a student," of which we may doubt the meaning, as we know he was bred at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took his A.B. 1632, and he is in Mather's first Classis as a minister before coming over, though this may well seem incorrect; became minister of the church gathering in Lynn, 1640, to go to sett. at Southampton, L. I.; thence about 1647 went to Branford, and thence in the autumn of 1667, with a part of his congregation, to Newark, N. J. See his letter to John Winthrop, 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., X, 69 and 84. He had Abraham, born at Lynn 1641, H. C. 1668; Thomas, John, and Abigail, before his remov. from S., and at B. were born Grace, 1650; Susanna, 1652, Rebecca, 1654; and Theophilus, 1659; beside Isaac, and Mary. He died 1678.

PIERSON, BARTHOLOMEW, Watertown, 1639; by wife Ursula, written Azlee, Uzlah, Uzlee in the records, had Bartholomew, born 1670, died soon; Bartholomew again, 1642, died in few months; Martha, 1653; perhaps Mary; Jonathan, 1648; Joseph, 1650; Sarah, 1653; and Bartholomew, again, who died in few years. In 1648 he was made freeman, spelling Porsune in the records, and in 1653 he removed to Woburn; was selectman 1665 and 1666, and died 1687. His widow died 1694.

PIERSON, HENRY, Hempstead, L. I., 1686.

PIERSON, HUGH, Watertown, 1649, had, in 1654, wife Alice and daughter Ruth, then 9 years old; and he died 1675, very poor, as he had lived.

PIERSON, JOHN, Middletown, died 1677, leaving wife and son 3 years old.

PIERSON, PETER, a Quaker, to be whipped at the cart's tail 1660, thro. Boston, Roxbury, and Dedham. Hutch., I, 203.

PIERSON, STEPHEN, Derby, 1679; had prob. other children beside Stephen and Sarah; for the name of Abraham is found in the list of estate 1717, and this may lead to the presumption that Stephen was son of the first Abraham.

PIERSON, THOMAS, Branford, 1668, not (as often he is called) son of Rev. Abraham the first; married, 1662, Mary, daughter of Richard Harrison; had Samuel, born about 1663, removed to Newark and there died. He swore alleg. to the Dutch in 1673. He was prob. brother, possibly nephew, of the first Rev. Abraham, and his will of 1698, with codicil of 1701, was probated in May following. It names sons Samuel and Thomas, daughters Hannah and Eliz.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancest., I, 62; II, 95; VIII, 104; Avon, N. Y., Gen. Rec., 4-16; Condit Gen.; Howell's Hist. Southampton, N. Y., 348-53; Kitchell Gen., 44; N. J., Hist. Coll., VI, Supp. 2; Orcutt's Hist. Derby, Ct., 751; Pierson Gen. (1878) 104 pp.; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 568; Sewall's Hist. Woburn, Mass., 629; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 607.

PIGG, PIDGE, or PIGGE:—John, Dedham, prob. son of Thomas, freeman 1690; printed in the list Pidg, as the name of his mother in the Metcalf genealogy is spelt Pidge, which may show the sound.

PIGG, ROBERT, New Haven, 1644; died 1660, or very early next year. In his will mentions wife Margaret, who married, 1662, William Tharpe or Thorpe, daughter Alice, meaning wife of John Jenner, perhaps, her son Thomas, "and her other children." Possibly he was brother of Thomas of Roxbury, freeman 1634, who brought from England wife Mary, and sev. children; had here Martha, bapt. 1643; and he died that year.

PIDGEN:—Thomas, Lynn, 1647. Lewis.

PIGGOTT:—Christopher, Boston, 1655, in 27 Apr. of which year an order was passed, that his wife shall be forthwith sent to him at Muddy River by the constable.

PIGHOGG:—Mr., Boston, admitt. a townsman 1652, with prefix of respect, and entitled a "churrergeon." See Rec., I, 103, which gives no name of bapt.

PIGROM:—William, Dorchester, 1653, perhaps only transient.

PIKE:—William, Marblehead, 1668.

PIKE, HUGH, Newbury, a soldier under Turner; at Hatfield, in 1676; married, 1685, Sarah, daughter of Francis Brown; had Hugh, born 1686, and Joseph.

PIKE, JAMES, Charlestown, 1647; then adm. of the church and made freeman; removed to Reading, had two wives, Naomi, and Sarah; two sons, John, born 1654; and Zachariah, 1658; but of which wife either was son, or whether there were more children, or their names, if there were more, as is prob., etc., Jeremiah, or when either of the wives or the children died, Savage does not know. He died 1699.

PIKE, JEREMIAH, Reading, prob. son of the preced., had Jeremiah, born 1674; James, 1676, died soon; as did Elieser or Ebenezer, born next year; Michael, born next year; Michael, 1678; James, again, 1679, died young; Rachel, 1681; James, again, 1682; Nathaniel, 1685; William, 1687; Naomi, 1689; was of Framingham, a selectman 1700, and died 1711.

PIKE, JOHN, Newbury, came in the James, 1635, from Southampton, called in the clearance from the customhouse laborer of Langford, which church was at Ipswich first; in 1640 of Piscataqua, and removed early to Salisbury, but more probably only established there on his estate; second son died 1654, leaving will, made two days before, in which he provides for grands., John, son of John, and grands., John, son of Robert, three daughters, Dorothy, wife of Daniel Hendrick, by whom we discover the error of Genealog. Reg., VI, 342, where she is called daughter, instead of sister of Robert; Israel, wife of Henry True; and Ann.

PIKE, JOHN, Roxbury; had Jessie, born 1685.

PIKE, JOSEPH, Charlestown, 1683; had wife Susanna, killed by the Indians 1694, near Dover.

PIKE, RICHARD, Newbury, 1655; was settled at Falmouth 1675. Willis, I, 140, 3.

PIKE, ROBERT, Salisbury, son of John the first, brought from England, was first at Newbury, freeman 1637; married, 1641, Sarah Sanders, perhaps daughter of John or his sister; had Sarah, born 1642; Mary, 1644, died young; Dorothy, 1645; Mary again, 1647; Elizabeth, 1650; John, 1653; Robert, 1655; and Moses, 1659; was one of the early church members at S., represent. 1648, and some years following; lieut., capt., major in comm. of one of the Essex regim., an Assist. 1682, to the subvers. of the chart; one of the counc. of Safety on the overthrow of Andros, 1689; and in William and Mary's Charter, 1691, again made one of the council. His wife died 1679, and he died 1706 in his 91st year. Sarah married 1661, Wymond Bradbury; and next, 1671, John Stockman; Dorothy married Joshua Pierce; and Eliz. married William Carr.

PIKE, ROBERT, Providence, 1645; may have been only trans. inhab.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 223; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 153; Barry's Hist. Framingham, Mass., 350-63; Bell's Hist. Exeter, N. H., 37; Hatch's Hist. Industry, Me.; 791; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 576-9; Morse's Hist. Sherborn, Mass., 202; Rich's Hist. of Truro, Mass., 551; Runnel's Sanbornton, N. H., II, 570-2; Savage's Gen. Dict., 435-7; Wentworth Gen., I, 82-4; II, 406-8; Wheeler's Hist. Newport, N. H., 506-9; Whitehead's Perth Amboy, N. J., 360-3; Weyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 762.

PILE:—William, Salisbury, 1659, removed to Nantucket, thence to Dover, bef. July, 1663.

PILLING, or PILLEN:—John, Kittery, 1630; a fisherman; was prob. of Dover, 1653.

PILLSBURY:—William, Dorchester, 1641; married that year, prob. Dorothy Crosby; had Deborah, born 1642; Job, 1643; Moses; Abel; removed to Newbury; there had Caleb, 1654; William, 1656; Experience, 1658; Increase, 1660; Thankful, 1662; and Joshua, 1671; freeman 1668; died 1686, aged 71.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 80, 146; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., V, 208; Caverno Gen. Rec., 35; Coffin's Hist. of Newbury, Mass., 314; Cogswell's Hist. Henniker, N. H., 683-90; Cogswell's Hist. Nottingham, N. H., 763; Eaton's Hist., Thomaston, Me., II, 358; Poor's Hist. Gen. Researches, 130, 150; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 437.

PIMORE:—Thomas, New Haven, a propr., 1685.

PINCKNEY:—Philip, Fairfield, 1650; perhaps he was not there much after 1653; certainly was at East Chester, 1665. His son John lived there 1690, and perhaps he had other children, beside Abigail, who married David Osborn.

REFERENCES:—Bolton's Westchester, 249; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 439.

PINDAR, PINDER, or PINTER:—Henry, Ipswich, 1642; perhaps was father of Mary, who married, 1643, Solomon Martin; and of Joanna, who married, 1643, Valentine Rowell. He had come prob. as early as 1635 at least, for in that year embarked at London, in the *Susan and Ellen,* to come hither, were Mary, aged 53, with six children; Francis, 20; Mary, 17; Joanna, 14; Ann, 12; Catherine, 10; and John, 8.

PINDAR, JOHN, Ipswich, 1648; may have been son of the preceding; married a daughter of Theophilus Wilson, and had son Thomas; and perhaps removed to Watertown; there died 1662.

PINDAR, SAMUEL, Ipswich, 1683.

REFERENCES:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 153; Ipswich, Mass., Chronicle (1882).

PINGRY, PINGREW, PINGREE, or PENGRY:—Aaron, Ipswich, 1648.

PINGRY, MOSES, Ipswich, 1642: perhaps brother of the preceding, a saltmaker; married Abigail, daughter of first Robert Clement; was represent. 1665, and deacon; died 1695, aged prob. 85 years.

PINGRY, JOHN, prob. son of Aaron, or Moses, took lease of the school farm in 1680; married Faith, perhaps daughter of the first Joseph Jewett.

REFERENCES:—Little Gen., 288-90; Pingry Gen. (1881), 186 pp.

PINION:—Nicholas, Lynn, 1647; perhaps worked at the iron mine; removed to New Haven; there wrought at the iron works. By wife Eliz., who died 1667, had Ruth, Hannah, Mary, Thomas, and Robert, and died 1676.

PINION, ROBERT, Lynn, 1647, may have been son of the preceding.

PINION, THOMAS, Sudbury, 1661; may have been son of Nicholas. Sett. at New Haven; by wife Mary had Christiana, Mercy, and Abigail, and died 1710. Doubts as to this name have been expressed in Conn., for it might easily be read Pineon, or Pineo, and the sound of either is not much unlike the others, it is said, and was seldom uttered in public.

PINKHAM:—Richard, Dover, 1648; hired to call the people to church by beating the drum. Had sons Robert and John, and perhaps Thomas.

REFERENCES:—Cushman's Sheepscott, 413; Milliken's Narraguagus Valley, Me., 18; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VII, 353-5; Otis Family of New Hampshire, (1851).

PINNEY, or PYNNY:—Humphrey, Dorchester, born in Somersetshire; came, as once was thought, in the *Mary and John,* 1630, but Stiles, in Hist. of Windsor, 745, shows that in 1831 he was engaged in England; freeman 1634; married at Dorchester, Mary, daughter of George Hull; had Samuel; removed to Windsor; there had Nathaniel, born 1641, bapt. 1642; Mary, 1644; Sarah, 1648; John, 1651; Abigail, 1654; and Isaac, 1664. He died 1683, and his widow died 1684.

PINNEY, JOHN, Charlestown; married, 1682, Eliz., daughter of Thomas Rand; had John, Edmund, and Eliz., all bapt. 1687.

PHINNEY, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1671; freeman 1672; and was there ten years after.

REFERENCES:—Loomis, Gen., Fem. Branch, 666; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 438; Stiles' Hist., Windsor, Ct., II, 608-19; 842-4.

PINSON, PINCHIN, or PINCIN:—Andrew, Wethersfield; died 1697, after more than 30 years inhab., aged 74, and prob. without even wife or children.

PINSON, EDMUND, Cambridge, 1665; married Ann, daughter of John Cooper; had Ann, who died 1666, infant. He had second wife, Sarah, daughter of Richard Dexter.

PINSON, THOMAS, Scituate, 1636; married, 1636, Jane, daughter of Richard Stanlake; had Thomas, born 1640; Hannah, 1642; Waitstill, 1650; John, 1655, and Joshua, 1658.

REFERENCE:—Mitchell's, Bridgewater, 272.

PIPER:—Nathaniel, Ipswich, 1665, is thought to have come from Dartmouth in Devonsh. His will of 1676 names wife Sarah, and children, Sarah, Nathaniel, Josiah, John, Thomas, Mary, Margaret, Samuel, and Jonathan.

PIPER, RICHARD, Haddam, 1669; was then constable, in 1674 rep., died 1678. No children are named in will.

PIPON:—John, master of a ship at Salem, 1673, was prob. that capt. in the forces to whom Andros gave command at the castle. Felt, I, 359. Perhaps Andros officer, in 1678, command at Pemaquid, was Joshua. See Mass. Hist. Call., VII, 180.

PITCHER:—Andrew, Dorchester, 1634; freeman 1641; by wife Margaret, had, beside eldest son Samuel, John, Jonathan, and Nathaniel named in his will, Experience, 1642; Mary, 1644; Ruth, 1647; and another son 1652, who died young, as prob. did Mary; died 1661.

PITCHER, JOHN, Bridgewater, 1666, servant of Francis Godfrey, who names him in his will.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 96; Pompey's N. Y. Reunion, 337-41.

PITHOUSE:—See Pittice.

PITKIN:—William, Hartford, 1660, freeman 1662, was son of Roger who was of London 1666, though family tradition brings him from city of Norwich; had prob. been bred a lawyer in England, here first taught a school, was soon made attorney for the colony; rep. 1675, treasurer, 1676; married Hannah, only daughter of Ozias Goodwin; had Roger, born 1662; William, 1664; John; Nathaniel; George, 1675; Ozias, 1679; Hannah; and Eliz., 1677; all named in his will, as also is brother Roger; was an Assist. several years and died 1694, aged 58; and his widow died 1724, aged 86. He brought from England or she followed him, as tradition says, Sister Martha, who married, 1661, Simon Wolcott; was mother of the first Gov. W. who, in the funeral sermon upon him, is said to have never gone to any school, but to have been solely educated by her at home, and after, married Daniel Clark.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancest. IV, 116; V, 109, 200, 205; Huntington's Memoirs, 103; Kellog's [illegible] Gen.,

62; Pitkin, Gen. (1887) 418 pp.; Salisbury's Memorials, (1888) (1892); Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 440; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 619.

PITMAN, oft. PITNAM:—Ezekiel, New Hamp., 1683.

Pitman, John, Salem; a capt., freeman; 1690 lived in what became Danvers.

Pitman, Jonathan, Stratford, married, 1681; Temperance, elder daughter of John Welles of the same; had Jonathan, born 1682, died soon; Jonathan again, 1687; Robert, 1689; and Samuel, 1692, and died 1727.

Pitman, Joseph, died 1658, says Farmer, but a doubt is raised whether he was not casual resid., for neither as townsman nor churchman does name appear.

Pitman, Joseph, Dover; in service of William Taskett, discharged by the court in 1686, for cruelty by the master; killed by the Indians, 1704.

Pitman, Mark, Marblehead, 1674, called 50 years old, may have been soldier; killed next year at Hatfield.

Pitman, Nathaniel, Salem, 1639; had there, says Felt, grant of land. He is usual. named Pickman.

Pitman, Samuel, Salem, 1670.

Pitman, Thomas, Marblehead, 1648, perhaps had son Thomas.

Pitman, Thomas, Marblehead; called junior, aged 17 in 1669; may be the man titled senior, in 1683, when made freeman.

Pitman, William, Dover; married at Boston, 1653, Barbara Evans; had prob. that Mary, who married, 1674, Stephen Otis; and he may have lived 1677 at Boston.

References:—Guild's Stiles Gen., 342; Pitman Gen. (1868) 48 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 424, 441; Thurston and Pitman Gen. (1865) 80 pp.

PITNEY:—James, Boston, 1652; had been of Ipswich, 1639. His wife, Sarah, had come in the *Planter*, 1635, from London, aged 22, with Margaret, 22, who perhaps was his sister and 2 children, Sarah, 7, and Samuel 1 and ½. He was of Marshfield, 1643, and after death of his wife, 1658, removed to M. again, for there his daughter, Sarah, married, 1648, John Thomas, and there he died, 1663, by nuncupative will giving his little property to his children James, Abigail, and John, and Sarah Thomas, and her children. He was 80.

PITT:—William, Plymouth; came in 1621, in the *Fortune*; had share in division of lands, 1624, but was not present at the division of cattle, 1627; and may have removed to N. shore of the Bay. He was possibly at Marblehead, 1674; at least, one Hugh Latimer, of M. seems to have married, 1669, Mary, daughter of a man of this name, who lived there, 1665. See Morton's Memo. by Davis, 378; and Baylies I. 85.

PITTEE, PITTY, or PITTEY:—Joseph, Ipswich, freeman, 1680.

Pittee, William, an early settler, by wife Mary, had, Savage conjectures, (though record makes Samuel the father) Samuel, born 1657; and William, 1661; others, also, much earlier; John, born 1639, who was drowned; and Mary, 1643, who married, 1660, Henry Adams.

Reference:—Porter Gen. (1878) 15.

PITTICE:—John, Ipswich, 1648, may be the passenger in the *James* from Southampton, 1635, who was of Mariborough in Wilts', says the custom-ho. rec., spelling it Pithouse; and possibly the Pettis or Pittis populat. may be thus derived.

PITTS:—Edmund, Hingham, from Hingham in England; came with wife and children; was a weaver; freeman 1640, and had brother Leonard in comp.; had John, born 1653; and Jeremy, 1657; Deborah, who married, 1672, Daniel Howard; May, who, 1672, married John Bull or Bullen; and Eliz., who 1673, married Thomas Jones, were his daughters, or they or some may have come of another family.

Pitts, Peter, Taunton, 1643 60; had, perhaps, married Mary, daughter of Henry Andrews, widow of William Hodges or Hodges, who, in her will after 1654, provided that Peter P. should perform its conditions "in case I make him my husband."

Pitts, Samuel, Taunton; married 1680, Sarah Bobbett, daughter of Edward of the same.

Pitts, William, Hingham; came in the *Diligent*, 1638, from Old Hingham, may be the man of whom Winthrop II, 305, tells, and may have been of Marblehead, 1654; next year married Susanna, widow of Philip Alley, was a trader, and prob. lived at Boston, but his wife, Susanna, died at M. on a visit, 1668. See Essex Inst. Coll. II, 69.

References:—Pitts Gen. (1882) 63 pp.; Richard Mosry Gen., 223; Riddon's Harrison, Me. Settlers, 99; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 442.

PITTUMS, or PITTOMS:—John, Boston; by wife Mary had Nathaniel, born 1678; Mary, 1680, bapt. 1681; and Eliz., whose birth is not seen; but bapt. 1685.

PIXLEY:—William, Hadley; married, 1663, Sarah Lawrence, had Sarah, born 1665; Thomas, 1667; removed to Northampton, there had William, 1669; Joseph, 1671; died young; Joseph, again, 1676; Ebenezer, 1678; removed to Westfield, there had Anthony, 1681, who died 1697; beside Mary, who died 1735, at Westfield, unmarried, date of birth unknown; he died 1689; and his widow died, 1713. Sarah married, 1680, John Lee. Thomas and Ebenezer, as well as Joseph, had children in W., but their names have not been learned. The name is still found.

References:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 13; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 443.

PLACE, sometimes PLAISE:—Enoch, Kingston, R. I., from whose will, 1695, Savage learns that he was 64 years old, and had wife, Sarah; married, 1657, at Dorchester, as in Geneal. Rec., XI, 332; is seen without her surname, and children, Enoch, Peter, Thomas, and Joseph, the youngest, beside Sarah, wife of * * * Cook. The same Dorchester records ment. that Dinah P. died that year.

Place, Peter, Boston; came in the *Trulove*, 1635, from London, aged 20, freeman, 1646; by wife Alice had Hannah, 1643; Eliz., 1644; Joseph, 1646; Peter, 1649; Eliz. again, 1652, who died young; Sarah, 1657.

Place, Peter, Providence; perhaps son of the preceding, swore alleg. to Charles II, 1682.

Place, Thomas, Braintree or Dorchester; freeman, 1640.

Place, William, Salem; blacksmith, had grant of land, 1637, when Felt notes he was called "old Mr. William P." He had wife but no children, and died 1646.

Reference:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 155.

PLANE, or PLAIN:—William, Guilford, 1639, execut. 1640, at New Haven, for monstrous crimes. Winthrop, II, 295.

PLASTOW:—Josiah, Boston, 1631; banished. Winthrop I, 52, 61, 2. It is said he died before June, 1632.

PLATT:—Abel, Rowley, 1678.

PLATT, ISAAC, Huntington, L. I.; admitted freeman of Conn., 1664.

PLATT, JAMES, Rowley, 1691.

PLATT, JOHN, Norwalk, 1663; freeman, 1668; by wife Hannah, daughter of George Clark, the first of Milford, had John born 1664; Josiah, 1667; Samuel, 1671; Joseph, 1673; Hannah, 1674; and Sarah, 1678.

PLATT, JONATHAN, Rowley; married, 1655, Eliz. Johnson, made his will 1680, naming wife Sarah, and son.

PLATT, RICHARD, Milford, 1639; then member of the church where he had lands, 1646, in the list of freeman, 1669; was deacon and died, 1684 or 5; had prob. brought from England Mary, John, Isaac, and Sarah, and at M. had bapt. Epenetus, prob., 1640; Hannah, 1643; Josiah, 1645; Joseph, 1649; and his wife, Mary, died or was buried 1676.

PLATT, SAMUEL, Rowley; represent., 1681; perhaps the freeman of 1684; prob. had family.

PLATT, SAMUEL, Rowley; perhaps son of the preceding; was town clerk 19 years and died 1726.

PLATT, THOMAS, Boston, 1669; a butcher. Often the name is found with final "s."

REFERENCE:—Amer. Ancestry, VII, 125; VIII, 109, 112; Boyd's Annals Winchester, Ct., 180; Green's Todd Gen.; Hall's Norwalk, Ct., 86-8, 92-7, 200, 249; Oneida Hist. Soc. Trans., II, 83-90. Platt Gen. (1891) 398 pp.; Platt's Old Times, Huntington, L. I. (1876); Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 444; Stearns' Hist. Rindge, N. H., 637-44; Strong Gen., 702; Thompson's L. I., N. Y., II, 4, 72-5; Timlow's Hist., Southington, Ct., 205-7; Todd's Hist. Redding, Ct., 210; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 544-6.

PLATTS:—James. See Platt.

REFERENCES:—Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., V, 15; XXIII, 141-5; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 671-4; Poor's Hist. Gen. Researches, 116-30; Stearne's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 851.

PLAYES:—Enoch, Wickford, 1674.

PLIMPTON:—See Plympton.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 34; Ammidown's Hist. Coll., II, 365-7, 560; Ammidown Fam., 31; Keyes' W. Boylston Mass. Gen. Reg., 33; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 674; Plimpton, Gen., (1885) 240 pp.; Wight Gen., 548.

PLOTT:—Josiah, Milford, 1671; as printed in Trumbull, Col. Rec. II. Savage thinks may be son of Richard Platt.

PLUMBE, or PLUM:—John, Dorchester; removed to Wethersfield before September, 1636, and before deputs. to Gen. Ct. were introduced in Conn. Was a sort of ruler in 1637, rep. 1641, 2 and 3, had Samuel, and Dorcas, who married, 1655, John Lyman, was nomin., 1643, for elector as Assist., but did not succeed in the choice, made custom-ho. officer, 1644; sold his estate and removed to Branford before 1646, and there died. His will was probated 1648. Yet is not known where he first landed in our country, or whence he came. Perhaps he was father of John, New London, born about 1621, where after 1665, he seems much connected though prob. living at Hartford, a mariner who traded up and down the river, freeman, 1667; yet before 1677 estabd. at N. L., where he had Mercy, bapt. 1677; George, 1679; and Sarah, 1682. Miss Caulkins is confd. that he had elder children: John, Samuel, of which one thinks he was born 1630; Joseph and Greene. His wife was fined, 1671, for sale of liquor to Indians, but at N. L. he was constable, 1680; and an innholder, and died 1696. John, Samuel, and Joseph were at Milford but John came back to N. L. and was deacon many years, says Caulkins, who sends George to Stonington. One John was a soldier in Lothrop's comp.; killed by the Indians at Deerfield, 1675; but another John, Dorchester, is only mentioned as partaking of bounty to the poor in 1680. See Hist. of D., 230. But prob. he had long lived there, and had daughter, Waiting, born 1657.

PLUMER, ROBERT, Milford, 1639; married Mary, daughter of Sylvester Baldwin; had Mary bapt., 1645, who married, 1668, the second Matthew Woodcraft; John, 1646; Robert, 1648; Samuel, 1650, died young; Samuel, again, 1653; and Joseph, posthum., 1655; and died 1655.

REFERENCES:—Maltby Gen., 104; Caulkins' New London, Ct., 336; Kellog's White Gen., 56; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 445.

PLUMLY:—Alexander, Braintree; by wife Esther, had son, Submit, born 1654. He was one of the promoters of settlement at Menden, 1663.

PLUMMER:—Francis, Newbury, 1635; linen weaver; came in 1633, says one tradit. from Woolwich, near London, but another says from Wales; we know not in which town he was first inhab., but he was freeman, 1634, brought wife, Ruth, who died 1647, and several children, certainly Samuel and Joseph. He married, 1648, widow Ann Palmer, who died 1665, and he married next month, Beatrice, widow of William Cantlebury, and died 1673.

PLUMMER, JOHN, at Hatfield; killed by the Indians 1675; may have been a soldier, not inhab. of H., but came from Dorchester in Johnson's company.

PLUMMER, SAMUEL, Newbury; eldest child of John; born in Eng. about 1619; freeman 1641; by wife Mary, had Samuel, born 1647; Mary, 1650; John, 1652; Ephraim, 1655; Hannah, 1657; Sylvanus, 1658; Ruth, 1660; Eliz., 1662; Deborah, 1665; Joshua, Lydia, 1668; and Bathshua, 1670. He kept the ferry over the Merrimac, was rep. 1676, and died 1702.

REFERENCES:—Chandler Gen., 217; Coffin's Hist. of Boscowen, N. H., 601-4; Cogswell's Hist., Henniker, N. H., 601-3; Goode Gen., 233; Lapham's Hist., Bethel, Me., 508; Lee Gen. of Ipswich, 295-7, 312; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XXXVIII, 67; Plummer Hall Proc., Salem, Mass. (1858); Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 449; Shourd's Fenwick Colony, N. J., 176; Warren's Hist. of Waterford, Me. 279; Wentworth Gen., I, 170.

PLYMPTON, or PLIMPTON:—Henry of Boston, died prob. early in 1653, for his inv. was brought in that year.

PLYMPTON, JOHN, Dedham, 1642; perhaps brother of preceding, came prob. some years before for Dr. George Meeck of Roxbury, in his will 1640, calls him his servant, meaning apprentice, may be the freeman of 1643, printed Plimton; by wife Jane ——, dau. of Richard Dummer, brought from England, married 1644), had Hannah, born 1645; John, 1646, died soon; Mary, 1648; John, again, 1650; Peter, 1652, and the following at Medfield, of whom only dates of birth appear: Joseph, 1653; Mehitable, 1655; Jonathan, 1657; Eleazer, 1659, died soon; Eleazer, again, 1661; Ruth, 1663, died soon; Jane, 1664, died soon; and Henry, 1666, who died 1668. He removed after the war began, supposes Savage, to Deerfield, where he was serg., his son, Jonathan, was killed by the Indians, 1675, at Muddy Brook, and the father was taken two years and one

day after death of Jonathan, by the Indians, carried towards Canada, and killed, one report says, by burning at the stake. The Hampsh. Prob. rec. takes notice, 1678, of his wife, Jane, and that the children were to have the lands; all removed in few years to the old settlement near Boston. His widow married, 1679, Nicholas Hide.

PLYMPTON, ROBERT, New London; was chosen to office, 1681, and died before 1686.

PLYMPTON, THOMAS, Sudbury, 1643; by wife Abigail, daughter of Peter Noyes, had Abigail, born 1653; Jane, 1655; Mary, 1656; Eliz., 1658; Thomas, 1661; Dorothy, 1664; and Peter, 1667; and was killed at Sudbury fight, 1676.

REFERENCES:—Chase's Plympton Gen. (1885); Cleveland's Hist. Yates Co., N. Y., 695-7; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 447; Ward's Hist., Shrewsbury, Mass., 410.

POCHER:—George, Braintree, died 1639.

POCOCK:—John, a soldier in the list of killed by the Indians at Hadley, 1675; may be misspell. of Peacock.

POD:—Daniel, Ipswich, 1642.

POD, SAMUEL, came in the *Susan and Ellen*, aged 25, from London.

POLE:—George, Plymouth, or perhaps, Yarmouth, 1646, with Anthony Thatcher, was, as Drake, Book of the Ind., p. 20, tells, on a committee against tobacco. Possibly the name had double "o."

POLLARD:—George, Salem; before 1646, says Felt., in his will pro., 1646, he is called of Marblehead.

POLLARD, WILLIAM, Boston; innholder, by wife, Ann, had John, born 1641; Samuel, 1646; Hannah, 1649; William, 1653; Eliz., 1655; Joseph, 1657; Sarah, 1659; Benjamin, 1663; Ann, 1664; Jonathan, 1666, and David, 1668. The last, with eight others, were bapt. in Old South Church at one time, 1670. One Ann P., at Boston, prob. his widow, died 1725, in 105th year, it is said, in Franklin's N. E. Courant, though somewhat exaggerated, as we know from her own testimony 12 years before, that she was 89.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ances., IX, 86; Fox's Hist. Dunstable, Mass., 248; Hazen's Hist., Billerica, Mass., 112-4; Kidder's Hist., New Ipswich, N. H., 428; Meade's Old Laws of Va.; Pollard Gen. (1891), 20 pp.; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 45; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 448-50; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 852; Stowe's Hist., Hubbardston, Mass., 334; Walworth Hyde Gen. 469.

POLLY, or POLLEY:—George, Woburn; married 1649, Eliz. Winn, perhaps daughter of Edward; had John, 1650; Joseph, 1652, George, 1656; Eliz. 1657; Samuel, 1661, died in 2 weeks; Hannah, 1662, died same day; Hannah, again, 1663; and he died 1683.

POLLY, JOHN, Roxbury, perhaps son of preceding; had Mary and Sarah twins, bapt. 1650; Hannah, 1652; Abigail, 1654; Bethia, 1659; and Susanna, 1661. His wife, Susan, died 1664; and he by second wife, Hannah, had Rebecca, born 1668, and Joanna, 1670. This wife died 1684, and he married third wife Jane Walter, who died 1701. He died 1689 aged 71.

REFERENCES:—Stearn's Ashburnham, 853; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 450; Sewall's Hist., Woburn, Mass., 629.

POMEROY, POMROY, PUMMERY, or PUMRY:—Eltweed, Dorchester, by Dr. Harris marked as of 1630 and if so, came prob. in the *Mary and John*, freeman, 1633, removed about 1636 or 7 to Windsor, carrying Mary, who died 1640; John, who died 1647; and Eldad, all prob. born at D.; the two former died at W.; had at W. Medad, bapt. 1638; Caleb, 1642; Mary, 1643, 1644, died under 15 years; Joshua, 1646; and Joseph, 1652. His wife died 1655, and he married Lydia, widow of Thomas Parsons, removed 1672 to live with his sister Medad at Northampton, there died 1673. His son, Eldad, died unmarried, 1662, having been admitted freeman of Conn., 1658, and betroth. to Susanna Gaylord.

POMEROY, JOHN, Boston; shipwright, made his will 1690, bound to sea, and gave his property to Mary Brookings, prob. daughter of John; he was, no doubt, a young unmarried man, prob. engaged to marry the devisee.

POMEROY, THOMAS, whose name is written Pummery, was of Portsmouth; married before 1679, Rebecca, daughter of William Brocking of the same.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, IV, 168; VII, 67, 72, 153; Collin's Hist. Hillsdale, N. Y., Appx. 101-3; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Canada, 122-5; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 535; Kellogg's White Gen., 66; Lawrence Gen. (1881) 70-81; Lyman's Hist., Easthampton, Mass., 188-90; Mack Gen., 76; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., CLXIX, 39-43. Pomeroy Gen., by Rodman, (1885) 14 pp.; Rodman's Pomeroys in America (1889) 14 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 450-2; Stiles' Hist., Windsor, Ct., II, 620; Temple's Hist., Northfield, Mass., 517-20; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Read's Hist., Swanzey N. H., 421.

POMFRET:—William, Dover, 1640; was early town clerk and lieut.; died 1686. His daughter, Martha, married William Dame, and another daughter married Thomas Whitehouse.

POND:—Daniel, perhaps son of first Robert; may have been born in England, freeman, 1669; died 1698. His first wife was Abigail, daughter of Edward Sherard of Cambridge, prob. had sev. children, but by 2d wife Ann, who survived, some of the following may have come: John; Ephraim; William; Daniel; Robert; Caleb; and Jabez; seven sons beside Abigail, who married Ralph Day; Hannah Devotion, prob. wife of John; Rachel Stow, dec.; and Sarah, unmarried at death of her father.

POND, ISAAC, Windsor; prob. son of Samuel of the same; married 1667, Hannah, daughter of John Griffin, had Hannah, born 1668; and he died next year.

POND, JOHN, son of one of Winthrop's old neighbors; came 1630, with the Gov., as also did a brother whose name is not ment.; when the Gov. in his first letter after arriving to his eldest son at Groton, directs him to tell "old Pond" both his sons are well, and remember their duty.

POND, ROBERT, Dorchester; though not found in the list of Dr. Harris, was there to partake, 1638, in division of Cow commons. His widow married Edward Shepard of Cambridge.

POND, SAMUEL, Windsor; by wife Sarah, married 1642, had Isaac, born 1640; Samuel, 1648; Nathaniel, 1650; and Sarah, 1653; and he died 1655. His son, Nathaniel, was killed with his Capt. Marshall in the great Narragansett fight, 1675.

POND, SIMEON, Branford, 1668; signed the plant. and eleven covenant, and may therefore be thought of another family or possibly was son of the preceding. He married, 1670, Miriam, daughter of Thomas Wheeley, of B.

POND, THOMAS, (though surname is doubtful in record of the custom-ho. and by Mr. Hunter thought near Point as Pond), a passenger in the *Elizabeth and*

Ann, from London, 1635, aged 21. See the later reading of Geneal. Reg. XIV, 313.

POND, WILLIAM, Dorchester, 1648; perhaps son of first Robert of the same; born in England; married Mary, daughter of George Dyer; had Samuel, who died 1657; Eliz. and Martha, twins, born 1658, both died in a few days; Judith, 1659; Thankful, 1662; George, 1666; and Mindwell, 1667; and perhaps William; was constable 1659, and died 1690, called serg. and Judge Sewall says he died suddenly. His widow, it is said, died 1711.

REFERENCES:—Adams, Haven Gen., 2d part, 10; Amer. Anc., VI, III, IX, 215; Ballou's Hist. Milford, Mass., 972-8; Blake's Hist. Franklin, Mass., 265-73; Caverly's Hist. Pittsford, Vt., 721; Hill's Dedham, Mass Records; Huntington's Stamford, Ct., Settlers, 82; Jameson's Hist. of Medway, Mass., 513; Joslin's Hist. Poultney, Vt., 319-28; Morse's Gen. Sherborn, Mass., 203; Orcutt's Hist. Torrington, Ct., 755; Parker-Bond-Peck Gen. (1892), 51 pp.; Pond Gen. (1873), 210 pp.; (1875), 126 pp.; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 576; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 452; Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 620; Stowe's Hist. Hubbardston, Mass., 335-8; Wight Gen., 164.

PONDER:—John, Westfield; married, 1668, Temperance, daughter of Thomas Buckland, had Susanna, born 1669; John, 1670, died young; Mary, 1672; Eliz., 1675; Nathaniel, 1677; John, again, 1680; Thomas, 1682; Martha, 1684; and Sarah, 1686, died at four years. He died 1712; and his wife died 1732.

PONTON, or PONTING:—Richard, Boston, a husbandman, adm. of the church, 1649, had been bound 1641, for eight years with his own assent to John Read, of Braintree, removed to Hartford, 1662; freeman 1663; died or removed before 1669.

PONTUS:—William, Plymouth, 1633; in 1643 not in the list of those able to bear arms, i. e., under the age of 60; died 1653; having made his will 1650, leaving two children only, with very small estate.

REFERENCES:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 454; Pope Gen.

POOLE, POAL, or POLE:—Edward, Newport, 1638; prob. was of Weymouth most of his days; had Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Sarah, and Jacob, named in this order in his will, 1664; of which his wife was Extrix.; her name is not seen.

POOLE, ELIZABETH, Taunton, 1637; the chief cause of building at T.; was maiden sister of William, and elder than him, of a good family in heraldry, as well as religion; may be regarded as one of the most decided proofs of the deep roots that puritanism had attained in England. She died 1654, aged 65, having made her will four days before in which John, eldest son of her brother, was named Exear. Abstract in Geneal. Reg., V, 262. See Winthrop, I, 252.

POOLE, HENRY, Boston, died 1643; may have been infant.

POOLE, JOHN, Cambridge, 1632; went to Lynn before 1638, when he had there 200 acres, and last of Reading, where his wife Margaret died 1662; and he died 1667

POOLE, JOHN, Beverly; a carpenter; married Sarah, widow of Richard Woodbury, who died 1716; had Jonathan, born 1694; Miriam, 1695; Robert, 1697; Ebenezer, 1699; and Joshua, 1700; removed to Gloucester and had Caleb, 1701; and John, 1703. For second wife he had Deborah Dodge, daughter prob. of Samuel, but she died 1718; and his third wife, Elizabeth Holmes, perhaps daughter of John of Salem, died 1720; and he took fourth wife 1721, Abigail Ballard of Lynn, says Babson, and had Return in 1722; and Abigail, 1725; and he died 1727.

POOLE, RICHARD, New London, died about 1672, without wife or children, gave estate to wife and children of George Tongue.

POOLE, SAMUEL, Boston; adm. of the church, 1642; called Merchant with prefix of respect; had Ann that year; yet Savage knows nothing more of him, unless he were that captain who married Silence, daughter of Rev. Peter Saxton, of Scituate, who died before 1651; or perhaps of Reading, where Eaton calls one early settler of his name.

POOLE, SAMUEL, Weymouth, son—prob. eldest—of Edward, by wife Mercy had Mary, born 1668.

POOLE, WILLIAM, Dorchester; perhaps as early as 1630; yet most remarkable is it, that he was at Taunton sev. years after 1637, there called capt.; represent. 1641, being brother of the patron saint of that newer town, but in records of Dorchester described as town clerk ten years and after school master, while we do not know whether these functions were fulfilled before he went or after his return, or partly both, certainly at D. he had Theophilus 1669, and this may render prob. that his elder sons and daughters John, Nathaniel, Timothy, Mary and Bethesda, were born at T. He died at D., 1675, aged 81; and his widow who had been married as early, it is judged, as 1638, perhaps Mary, daughter of John Richmond, died near the end of 1690. Timothy was drowned at T., 1667; of Nathaniel nothing is heard except in the will of his Aunt Eliz., and it may be that he died young; nor is more told of Theophilus than his birth and bapt.; Mary was second wife of Daniel Hardman, and Bethesda Poole (whose father showed his religion, we may regret, more than his judgment, in taking for the daughter's name that of the intermit. fountain, of which the power is so beautiful, told in the narrative of the Evangelist), married, 1686, John Filer, as his second wife. He had son William, who was bapt. 1658, at Roxbury. Baylies derives the family from Taunton in Co. Somerset.

POOLE, WILLIAM, Brookhaven, L. I., 1680; perhaps was son of the preceding Thompson.

REFERENCES:—(POOL) Amer. Ancestry, V, 25; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 1860; Perry's Hist. Hanover, Mass., 350; Hobart's Hist. Abington, Mass., 427-30; Hubbard's Stanstead Co., Canada, 202; Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 384; Temple's Hist. Palmer, Mass., 527.

(POOLE) Amer. Ancestry, IV, 62, 160; Bridgeman's Granary Burial Ground, 157; Eaton's Hist. Reading, Mass., 100-9; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, Mass., 273; Morrison's Hist. Windham, N. H., 730; Poole Gen. (1893), 164 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 454-6; Vinton's Giles Gen., 324, 538-40.

POOR, or POORE:—Daniel, Andover; is that youth, thinks Savage, aged 14, whose name on the list of passengers in the *Bevis* from Southampton, 1638, is Dayell, coming with Alice or Alice P., aged 20, prob. his sister, and Samuel P., 18, prob. their brother and eldest, under the designation of servants of Richard Dummer; married, 1650, Mary Farnum, perhaps daughter of Ralph, and died 1713, it is said, aged 85, which is one of the very few instances of under estimate. Only sons Daniel

and John, are named; and of John the death is so early as 1690, that perhaps he was never married. But seven female POORS are as early found to marry, and all may have been his daughters, viz. Martha, with John Granger, 1680; Hannah, with Francis Dane, Jr., 1681; Eliz., with Jacob Marston, 1686; Priscilla, with Abraham Moore, 1687; Deborah, with Timothy Osgood, 1689; Ruth, with John Stevens, 1689; and Lucy, with Samuel Austin, 1691.

POOR, JOHN, Newbury; an early settler, said to have emigrated from Co. Wilts, was, thinks Savage, elder brother of Daniel and Samuel; had Jonathan; John, 1642; Hannah, 1655, died young; Eliz., 1647; Hannah, again, 1649; Henry, 1650; Mary, 1652, died at 6 mos.; Joseph, 1653; Mary, again, 1654, who married, 1670, Samuel Pearson; Lydia, 1656; Edward, 1658; Abigail, 1660, died soon; and Abigail, again, 1661; and he died, 1684, aged 69. His widow died, says Coffin, 1702.

POOR, JOHN, Hampton; married, 1651, Sarah, daughter of John Brown of the same; had Sarah, born 1661; John, 1664; Richard, 1666; John, again, 1668; Sarah, again, 1671; Mary, 1673; and Deborah, 1675. He was a mariner of Charlestown, where all but two of these children were born, and his widow died, 1678, of small pox, and there he married, 1680, Eliz., daughter of John Burrage, widow of Thomas Dean; had Thomas, born 1682; Bethia, 1684; and Silence, posthm., 1686; but the last two died soon; and he died 1686.

POOR, NICHOLAS, Lynn, 1637, Lewis.

POOR, SAMUEL, Newbury; prob. that passenger in the *Bevis* from Southampton, 1638, aged 18, who may be brother of Daniel, Alice and John, fellow-passengers, had Rebecca, born 1649; Mary, 1651; Samuel, 1653; Edward, 1656; Eliz., 1659; Joseph, 1661; Sarah, 1664; Benjamin, 1667; and Mary, 1671; and he was freeman, 1673, died 1683, by Coffin called 60, but prob. was older.

POOR, THOMAS, Andover, 1645; may be he whose death is on record, 1695.

REFERENCES:—(POOR) Abbot's Andover, Mass., 26; Amer. Ancestry, IX, 193; Chase's Hist., Chester, N. H., 574; Cochrane's Hist. Amrim, N. H., 646-8; Fullonton's Hist. Raymond, N. H., 271-6; Gage's Hist. Rowley, Mass., 452; Hayward's Hist., Hancock, N. H., 809; Poor Fam. Gathering (1890), 107 pp.; (1893), 52 pp.;

(POORE) Poore Gen. (1881) 332 pp.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 456; Titcomb Early N. E. People, 201-13.

POPE:—Ephraim, Boston; died 1677; in his will of 1676, names only Ephraim, and Eliz. as his children. The son died of smallpox, 1678.

POPE, JOHN, Dorchester; came prob. 1633, with wife Jane, was a shoemaker, freeman, 1634; perhaps brought two or three children and here had John, born 1635; Nathan, who was born, as is said, but certainly died 1641; and by wife Alice had Thomas, 1643, and perhaps that Margaret, wife of John P., whose gravestone says, she died 1702, or 1672, as sometimes read, aged 74, was his third wife. He was one of the founders of the new church for Richard Mather, 1636; died 1646.

POPE, JOHN, Springfield, 1678; prob. removed to Windsor, 1683; there died that year unmarried, it is thought.

POPE, JOSEPH, Salem; came in the *Mary and John* of London, 1634; freeman, 1637; there by wife Gertrude, had Damaris, bapt. 1643; Hannah, 1645, died young, Hannah, again, 1648; George, 1649, who prob. died young; Joseph, 1650; Benjamin, 1653; and Samuel, 1656; besides Enos, not bapt.; in 1658 was punished for going to Quaker meeting, and died about 1667.

POPE, RICHARD, Dorchester, 1635; but Mr. Clapp thinks was not long there, and he is called brother by Joseph in his will.

POPE, SAMUEL, Salem; brother of the preceding; married, 1686, Exercise Smith; had Damaris, born 1687, died in few months; Samuel, 1689; Margaret, 1691; Enos, 1695; Hannah, 1697; Eliz., 1698; Eunice, 1700; and Ruth, 1705, died soon.

POPE, SETH, Darmouth, 1686.

POPE, THOMAS, Plymouth, 1631; married 1637, Ann, daughter of Gabriel Fallowell, had Hannah, who married Joseph Barnes, and died 1710, aged 71. When this wife died is not told, but he married second wife, 1646, Sarah, daughter of John Jenny; had Seth, born 1648; Thomas, 1651; John, 1653; and Susanna, who married 1666, Jacob Mitchell, and being called in 1663 *eldest* daughter of said P. by wife Sarah requires us to believe that another daughter followed. In 1675, he was 67 years old.

POPE, THOMAS, Dorchester; perhaps brother of John of the same; had Thomas, born 1670; and Alice, 1676; as says Gen. Reg. V, 465, where it adds that he married 1681, Margaret Long.

POPE, THOMAS, Suffield; by wife Margaret had Mindwell, born 1687; and his wife died next year at Springfield. One of these two Thomases, though which of them may be hard to guess, was of Hempstead in L. I.

POPE, WALTER, Charlestown, 1634; died before 1640, leaving one child to whom the town made a grant. Frothingham, 80.

POPE, WALTER, Charlestown; had Mary, who married Joseph Miller.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, III, 150, 187, 223; V, 147; VII, 81; Cogswell's Hist., Henniker, N. H., 603; Davis' Landmarks, Plymouth, Mass., 208; Draper's Hist. Spencer, Mass., 245; Eaton's Hist., Thomaston, Me., II, 360; Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., VIII, 104-18; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, Mass., II, 152; Glover Gen., 306-8; Hatfield's Elizabeth, N. J., 89; Meade's Old Fams. of Va.; Mitchell's Hist., Bridgewater, Mass., 273; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., XLII, 45-62; Norton's Hist., Fitzwilliam, N. H., 675; Paige's Hist., Hardwick, Mass., 454; Pope Gen. (1862), 68 p.; (1879), (1882), 7 p.; (1880), 22 p.; (1888), 340 p.; Richmond, Va., Standard, II, 34; III, 35, 36; Ricketson's Hist., New Bedford, Mass., 205-7; Savage's Gen. Dict. III, 457-9; Spooner's Mem., W. Spooner, 77-82; Winslow Gen., II, 890-917.

PORTAGE: George, Boston; merchant, by wife Eliz., daughter of Simon Lynde, had Judith, born 1685, died young; Hannah, 1687; Samuel, 1689; Judith, again, 1691; Eliz., 1696, died next year, and George, who died without children. Savage thinks he removed from Boston, prob. from the Prov.

REFERENCES: Prime's Bowdoin Gen., 17.

PORTER: Abel, Boston; was unmarried when adm. of the church, 1641; by wife Ann, who had been widow of William Simmons, had John, 1643; prob. also Abel, and perhaps others. He may have been adm. freeman 1631, and the name written Parr, died 1685, aged 75, says the gravestone.

PORTER, ABEL, Boston; perhaps son of preceding, freeman 1672; first called junr., was one of a new milit. comp., 1677.

PORTER, DANIEL, Farmington; a surgeon for sev. years had pay from the Col.; by wife Mary had Daniel,

born 1653; Mary, 1655; Nehemiah, 1656; Richard, 1658; Ann, 1661; John, 1662; and Samuel, 1665; all except Mary, in 1688, provided for by deed in Aug. of that year to avoid making a will under Andros admin.; he died 1690; of the descend. some went to Waterbury.

PORTER, EDWARD, Roxbury; came 1636, with two children, John, about 3 years old; and William, about 1 year; and by wife Eliz. here had Eliz., bapt. 1637; Hannah, born 1639; Mary, bapt. 1642; Joseph, 1644; Deborah, 1646; was freeman 1637; removed to Boston; there Eliz. married 1659, Joshua Nash; Hannah married 1663, Fathergone Dinly; and Mary married Peter Bennett.

PORTER, GEORGE, Salem, 1647; Felt.

PORTER, ISRAEL, Salem; died 1678, aged 32.

PORTER, ISRAEL, Hadley, freeman, 1684.

PORTER, JOHN, Windsor; among the earliest settlers, 1638; and so it is by some presumed that he went from Dorchester, but more prob. is it that he had been a short time only in Mass., and accomp. Rev. Ephraim Hewlett, bringing beside the six children ment. in his will, Sarah and Joseph, named by Goodwin, was constable, 1640; rep., 1646 and 7; and add. to church by wife Rose, born prob. in England at W.; had Nathaniel, born 1640; and Ann, sometimes called Hannah, 1642; and Parsons, in Geneal. Reg. V, 359, says he died 1648. His will gives eldest son John, £100; second James, £60; Samuel, Nathaniel, Rebecca, Rose, Mary, and Ann, each £30. His widow was buried 20 days after him.

PORTER, JOHN, Roxbury; freeman, 1633; had wife Margaret; removed to Boston; there a supporter of Wheelwright and disarmed 1637; soon removed to R. I.; signed there compact, 1638; was an Assistant, 1641, and after for some years, lived at Portsmouth, R. I., 1655, and Wickford, 1674; Haz. II, 612. He had a daughter perhaps named Hannah, who married the second Samuel Wilbor.

PORTER, JOHN, Hingham, 1635; was represent., 1644, and that year removed to Salem; had Sarah, bapt. 1649; had many elder children as is shown by his will, 1673, probated, 1676; died aged 80. To his eldest son, John, who had been a prisoner at Boston, 1665, for abuse of his parents (whose case taken up against the Col. by the royal commrs. that year made such a stir among the people), who died 1684, he gave only £150, he having wasted much (and this is not a fifteenth part of the father's estate) to Joseph; Benjamin, who died without children; Samuel, who died long before; and Israel; beside daughters Mary, wife of Thomas Gardner, with her three children, and Sarah, prob. unmarried, adequate provision, almost naming Samuel's son John. He was represent. 1668. His wife, Mary, survived to 1684, but whether she be that Mary who joined the church, 1639, or in 1644, is not known.

PORTER, JOHN, Weymouth; by wife Deliverance, had Mary, born 1663; Susanna, 1665; John, 1667; one whose name is not given, 1672; and Ruth, 1675.

PORTER, JOHN, Hudley, freeman, 1690.

PORTER, JONATHAN, Salem, 1637; then had grant of land; freeman, 1641; had Mary bapt., 1645; and Jonathan, 1648; was of Beverly side. Mary married, 1669, Thomas Gardner.

PORTER, JONATHAN, Salem, 1636; a sergeant in 1647, and that year had grant of 200 acres; was selectman, 1653 and 4 but late in that year conveyed his estate at S. to James Chichester on condition that he should provide for his widow Eunice if she outlived him, and removed to Huntington, L. I.; had died before 1660, when Eunice sued for her right that year, and in 1670 estate was divided to the heirs, who were all females. His three daughters married respectively James Chichester, Edward Harnett, and Stephen Jarvis; and widow Eunice married Giles Smith of Fairfield.

PORTER, NATHANIEL, Salem, 1638; had lived elsewhere, for he was freeman, 1637, and is not in Felt's fine list of church members.

PORTER, RICHARD, Weymouth; had Ruth, born 1639; was freeman 1653.

PORTER, ROBERT, Farmington, one of the first settlers, married 1655, Mary, daughter of Thomas Scott of Hartford, had Mary, born 1640; John, 1658; Thomas, 1650; Robert, 1652, died young; Eliz., 1654; Joanna, 1650; Sarah, 1657; Benjamin, 1660; Ann, 1664; and Hepzibah, 1666. He took second wife Hannah Freeman, a widow, and died 1689.

PORTER, ROBERT, Northampton; married, 1688, Sarah Butt; had John, born 1689, who, with his mother, died soon. In 1691, he married Eliz. Rising; had John, again, 1692; Eliz., 1695; James, 1698; William, 1702; and Thomas, 1705. Both William and his father died 1712.

PORTER, ROGER, Watertown; went home prob. in 1637, and again came in the *Confidence*, from Southampton, 1638, aged 55, a husbandman of Long Sutton, Hants, with Joan, Susan, Mary and Rose, his daughters, was freeman, 1639; selectman, 1648, and died 1654, aged 71. His widow Grace, who had been widow of William and first of Thomas Rogers, died 1662, in her will naming gr.-child Daniel Smith, and John, Martha, Mary, Sarah, and Joseph Sherman. These last were part of the children of Capt. John Sherman, who had married her daughter Martha; and another daughter Elizabeth had married Daniel Smith. Hereby we discover that P. had been with part of his family at W. for this daughter Eliz. is not named among passengers in the *Confidence*, nor is the wife, Grace, who was left, no doubt, at W. in her husband's absence to gov. the family, but this is made more certain from our knowing that Sherman's wife had her first child born here, less than 5 months after the arrival of that ship.

PORTER, SAMUEL, Salem; died about 1659; had not long before married Hannah, daughter of William Dodge. His will early that year, made in anticip. of a voyage to Barbadoes, names son John. Perhaps Hannah was second wife. His widow married Thomas Woodbury.

PORTER, STEPHEN, Andover; freeman, 1691.

PORTER, THOMAS, Hartford; married, 1644, Sarah, daughter of Stephen Hart; removed to Farmington; had Sarah, born 1646; Thomas, 1648; Joanna, 1652; who were all bapt. 1653, prob. Dorothy bapt. 1654; Thomas, again, 1656; Samuel; and Ruth, who married, 1687, Samuel Smith, and next Joseph Root. He died 1697, and his will of 1691 names only Thomas, Dorothy and Samuel. Perhaps his daughter, Sarah, married, 1694, Nathaniel Winchell, and Joanna married, 1676, Stephen Taylor.

PORTER, THOMAS, Weymouth; had Thomas, posthum., born 1673.

REFERENCES:—Aldrich's Walpole, N. H., 344; Amer. Ancestry, II, 97; IV, 74, 84, 103; VII, 210, 254; VIII, 75; Andrew's Porter Gen. (1851); Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 155; Bangor, Me., Hist. Mag., 59-61; Bronson's Hist. Waterbury, Ct., 510-24; Brook's Hist. Medford, Mass., 534; Butler's Hist. Farmington, Me., 553-7; Cleveland's Topsfield, Mass., Bi-Cent., 23; Cothren's Hist. Woodbury, Ct., 668; Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, Hist., 440; Eaton's Hist., Thomaston, Me., II, 360; Goodwin's Gen. Notes, 1704; Hayward's Hist. Gilsum,

N. H., 378; Herrick Gen., 134-51; Hines' Lebanon, Ct., Address, 166; Hollister's Hist., Pawlet, Vt., 224; Huntington Gen., 200; Judd's Hist. Hadley, Mass., 553-7, Lapham's Hist. Norway, Me., 582; Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me., 697-9; Loomis Gen. Female Branches, 789; Maine Genealogist, I, 45-9; Martin's Hist., Chester, N. H., 85-7; Mitchell's Hist., Bridgewater, Ct., 274; Nash Gen., 72; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., IX, 54; XXX, 460; Osgood's Hist. Sketch, N. Danvers, 17; Orcutt's Hist., Stratford, Ct., 1272; Penn. Mag., IV, 202-7; Porter Gen. (1878), 350 p.; (1882), 125 p.; (1893), 888 p.; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 28; Saunderson's Charlestown, N. H., 523-5; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 459-64, Stiles' Hist. Windsor, Ct., II, 620-4; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 707-8; Thayer Mem., 6-8; Timlow's Hist., Southington, Ct., 206-10; Whitman Gen., 502-14; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 766.

ARMS: Arg., on a fess, sa., between two barrulets, or, three church bells, of the first.

CREST:—A portcullis; proper-chained, or.

MOTTO:—*Vigilantia et virtute.*

PORTIS, or PORTOUS: Robert, Boston, 1645; married 1659, Alice Greenwood.

PORTMART, PORMONT, PURMONT, or PERMONT:—Philemon, Boston, adm. of the church with wife, Susan, 1634; prob. brought one child, if not more; was freeman, 1635, and the first grammar school-master; had Lazarus, 1636; Ann, 1638; favored the cause of Wheelwright and followed him to Exeter, and afterward to Wells, having letters of dism. from church, 1639; but prob. came back after prob. not a few years; had Pedaiah, born 1640; his wife died 1642, and by second wife Eliz., had Martha, 1653. His daughter, Eliz., born prob. in England; married 1652, Nathaniel Adams; but another pretend. rec. says Samuel Norden, in Geneal. Reg., XI, 202.

POST:—Abraham, Saybrook, 1664; son prob. of Stephen; freeman, 1665; ensign, 1667; had Stephen, born 1664; Ann, 1667; Abraham, 1669; James, 1671; Esther, 1672; died in few days; Daniel, 1673; Gurdon, 1676; Joseph, 1678; Mary, 1680; and Elinor, 1682; and his wife died 1684. In the will of Uncas, four thousand acres were devis. to him, yet in Geneal. Reg., XIII, 234, his name is Past.

POST, ISAAC, Huntington, L. I., 1666.

POST, JOHN, Woburn; married, 1650, Susanna Sutton; but whether she had children or how long she lived is not told; yet Savage finds that he married second wife, 1662, Mary Tyler, and had Mary, born 1664; Joanna, 1666; and John, 1669.

POST, RICHARD, Southampton, L. I., 1640; named by Thompson, may easily be thought the same as that one of the first settlers of New London, 1646 or 7, a blacksmith, who sold his estate, 1651 or 2, to Amos Richardson, and removed, but whither is not known, nor whether he had children or not.

POST, STEPHEN, Cambridge, 1634; removed, 1636, to Hartford, an original propr.; had John, Thomas, and Abraham, prob Catherine, who married Alexander Chalker, in 1649, was of Saybrook, where he died 1659.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 97; IX, 40; Bolton's Westchester Co., N. Y., II, 754; Buckingham Gen., 272-5; Bunker's L. I. Genealogies, 263-5; Caulkins' Hist. Norwich, Ct., 194-6; Chapman Gen., 81; Clute's Hist. Staten Island, N. Y., 417; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 367; Howell's Hist., Southampton, N. Y., 353-6; Huron and Erie Co., Ohio, Hist., 123; Hyde's Hist. Address, Ware, Mass., 628; Pearson's Schenectady, N. Y., Settlers, 145; Roome Gen., 322-9; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 405; Sewall's Hist., Woburn, Mass., 630; Walworth's Hyde Gen., II, 4, 11-14, 1033-8.

POSTER:—Abel, is the name given, to a freeman of Mass., 1674, but where he lived is unknown, and error is suspected

POTTER:—Abel, Dartmouth; married, 1669, Rachel, youngest daughter of John Warner; removed to Warwick; in his will of 1692, names eldest son George, youngest Stephen, and other child, Abel, Benjamin and Mary.

POTTER, ANTHONY, Ipswich, 1648; married Eliz., prob. daughter of deacon John Whipple of the same; had several children who with wife outlived him, as John, Edmund, Elizabeth, Kimball, Lydia Putnam, prob. wife of Jonathan, beside Thomas and Anthony.

POTTER, GEORGE, Newport, 1638.

POTTER, HUMFREY, Salem; had only child Ann, who married 1656, Anthony Needham.

POTTER, ICHABOD, Portsmouth, R. I.; perhaps son of Robert, the friend of Gorton, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Hazard.

POTTER, INDIGO, or perhaps INIGO, Charlestown; married, 1663, Mary Lawrence, daughter of John of Groton; may have lived in some other town; by wife Mary had children, Mary, John, Richard, Inigo, Margaret, all bapt. at C., 1681, and Margaret, again, 1682. John was a grantee of Sudbury in 1640, but where he resided or anything else concerning him is unknown.

POTTER, JOHN, New Haven, perhaps 1639; had John and Samuel, bapt. 1641; perhaps died before 1643, as a widow P., with two children, is that year mentioned. She may also have married again, for Eliz. Rose, in 1677, by her will ment. her son John and Samuel; P., beside several daughters. Coffin made the surname Polter.

POTTER, NICHOLAS, Lynn, 1651; much engaged in the iron works; removed to Salem, 1669, there called a bricklayer; had Hannah, bapt. 1661; and Mary, 1663; Samuel, born 1665, died at one year; Hannah, again, 1666; Lydia, 1667, died next year; Bethia, 1668; Samuel, 1669; Lydia, again, 1670, died next year; Benjamin, 1671; and Joseph, 1673. His wife, Mary, died soon after and he died 1677. That he had children by both wives is inferred, and that second wife, Mary, was daughter of John Gedney appears in Essex Inst., II, 275; but for the bapt. name of the mother of the children Robert, Eliz., Sarah, who were prob. born at Lynn by first wife, certainly is unattainable, though from the transcript of the will it may seem that each wife brought both Samuel and Benjamin. A flickering of light comes from p. 301, indicative that first wife was Alice, who died 1659.

POTTER, ROBERT, Lynn, 1630; freeman, 1631; removed to Newport, where, 1638, he was adm. an inhabitant and in 1641 united with Gorton in settlement of Shawomet, which they called Warwick, and two years later was seized with the whole comp. and brought prisoner to Boston, where the government sentenced them to be confined in various places, enjoining them not to preach their monstrous absurd doctrine on pain of death. Soon, however, as sympathy for such suffering was unavoidably exciting, they all were banished, and he went to England and obt. justice by restorat. to their estate. He kept an inn at W., in 1650, and died in the autumn of 1655, or soon after, leaving son John, born about 1630, and daughters, Deliverance, wife of James Greene; Eliz.,

who married Richard Harcutt of the same: beside widow Sarah, not mother of either of the children, who became wife, 1657, of John Sandford, the schoolmaster of Boston. Of his first wife the name is not known, but Gorton in his narrative of the invasion and assault by the Mass. forces upon the new settlement of W., tells that she died at that time, perhaps of trepidation.

POTTER, ROBERT, Roxbury, 1634; in joining the church had wife Isabel, of neither of which does Savage find any ment. in records of town or church, but there he was buried, 1654; yet in Boston ch. he had his daughter, Deliverance, bapt., 1637, and in the record of death is error, no doubt, of Robert for William. Prob. he removed.

POTTER, THOMAS, Portsmouth, R. I.; perhaps grandson of Nicholas of Lynn; married, 1687, Susanna, daughter of John Tripp; had Susanna, born 1688; Sarah, 1690; and Ichabod, 1692.

POTTER, VINCENT, Boston; came in the *Eliz. and Ann* from London, 1635, aged 21; was next year a soldier at the castle. [Winthrop, II, 346]; went home in 1639, in the same ship with John Josselyn, who ment. p. 30, that he was afterwards questioned for a Regicide. He was prob. one of the madcap millenarians with Venner, of Salem, but not of sufficient importance to be put to death.

POTTER, WILLIAM, Braintree; came perhaps in the *Increase* from London, 1635, aged 25; one of the early members of that church, 1639; freeman, 1640; removed to Roxbury; married, 1646, Judith Graves, widow of John. She survived him and married Samuel Finch.

POTTER, WILLIAM, New Haven; had Mary, and Sarah, prob. not twins, bapt. 1641; Hope, 1641; Rebecca, 1643; and Nathaniel, 1644.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 97; III, 220; IV, 179; V, 178; Austin's Allied Fams., 200; Austin's Ancestries, 47; Austin's R. I. Dict., 155, 354; Bouton's Hist., Concord, N. H., 683; Champion Gen.; Cochrane's Hist., Antrim, N. H., 648; Dodd's Hist., E. Haven, Ct., 142-4; Driver Gen., 51-7; Greene Gen.; Dwight Gen., 543; Ipswich, Mass., Antiq. Papers, June (1883); Montague Gen., 453-7; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., XVIII, 150-3; North's Hist., Augusta, Me., 924-6; Norton's Hist., Fitzwilliam, N. H., 645-9; Potter Gen. (1888), 270 p.; Potter's Old Fams., Concord, Mass. (1887); Rhode Island Hist. Mag., VI, 203, R. I. Hist. Soc. Coll., III, 294; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 466-8; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, Mass., 853; Temple's Hist. N. Brookfield, Mass., 708-13; Washburn's Hist. Leicester, Mass., 388; Wheeler's Hist. Brunswick, Me., 848; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., II, 768.

POTTS:—Richard, Kennebeck; whose wife was killed by the Indians at Arowsie Isl., 1676; Willis, I, 148.

POTTS, THOMAS, Dover; by wife, Joanna, had Mary, born 1690, and another daughter, 1693.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 62; II, 97; VII, 120; IX, 171; Cooley's, Trenton, N. J., Settlers, 192-5; Holstein Gen.; Neill Fam. of Delaware, 99-111; Potts' Carter Gen., 192; Potts Gen. (1874), 410 pp.; Richmond, Va., Standard, IV, 10

POTUM (if this be a possible name):—Charles, of Cape Porpus, being dead, administ. was given 1078 to John Barrett.

POULTNER:—John, Billerica, 1658; from Rayleigh in Co. Essex, married, 1662, Rachel Eliot of Braintree, daughter of Francis; died at Cambridge, 1676, aged 41, as inscription on gravestone is given by Harris, Epit. 6. His widow married, 1677, John Whitmore, and his sister, Hannah, perhaps, married John Dudley, as did, 1655, Eliz., with Jonathan Danforth, the first; and Mary, 1687, with Samuel Winship. All were, no doubt, children of John P., early settlers at B., but dec. before last date. Prob. he was driven in by Indian hostilities. But a John of Cambridge, perhaps his son, was living there, 1698, and Savage thinks married Hannah, daughter of Lieut. John Hammond, the richest man of Watertown. He may have removed to Boston, and in 1713 been chosen to a town office.

REFERENCES:—Hazen's Billerica, 114; Hudson's Hist., Lexington, Mass., 187.

POUND:—Thomas, a pirate in the Vineyard Sound, 1689; taken and brought in.

POUT, or POAT:—William, Marblehead, 1668-74.

POW:—William, Marblehead, 1674; Dana, 8. It is strange that we never find his name, espec. as it bears the prefix of respect in Dana.

POWELL:—Abel, Newbury, and Caleb, his brother, actors in the direful nonsense of witchcraft, 1679, against or upon William Morse and his wife, Eliz., of which in Hist. of Newbury, 122-134, and in Essex Inst., II, 30; 31 and 212, more than enough may be read. See also a few words in Savage's Dict., III, 242, under Morse.

POWELL, JOHN, Charlestown; by wife, Sarah, had John, bapt., 1669; but the father had died year preceding and the young widow joined to the church and soon married John Blaney.

POWELL, MICHAEL, Dedham, 1639; by wife Abigail had perhaps that Sarah who married 1653, Timothy Dwight, and may have been born in England; Eliz., 1641; Dorothy, 1643; and Michael, 1645; beside Margaret, bapt. 1648, about 8 days old; was freeman 1641, removed to Boston, 1647; and without ordination taught in the new church bef. sett. of a minister there, or, indeed, before the gathering of a church, which occurred year following, when he was ord. a ruling elder, the government forbid. his being min. for want of education; had Margaret, bapt. 1649; and died, 1673.

POWELL, RALPH, Marshfield; married 1676, Martha Clement.

POWELL, ROBERT, Exeter; toow oath of fidelity, 1677.

POWELL, ROWLAND, Gloucester, 1657; by wife Isabel, had Rowland, and a daughter, twins, born, 1658, of whom the daughter died next day; Mary, 1660; and Stephen, 1662.

POWELL, THOMAS, New Haven; had Hannah, born 1641, bapt. 1643; Priscilla, 1642; Mary, 1645; Martha, 1649; prob. died soon; Martha, again, 1651; and Esther, prob. bapt. 1653, all in right of wife Priscilla; may be same who, 1664, was of Long Island, adm. to be sworn freeman of Conn. by commsnrs. of Huntington. He was dis-satisfied prob. with the recusancy of that Col. to the union with Conn. as by the royal charter provided and may have been of Springfield, 1695; at least bought land there, but did not continue long, and went back to New H. but not to be in the list of 1669, and died 1681.

POWELL, THOMAS, Sacc, 1670.

POWELL, THOMAS, Windsor; married 1676, Alice Traharen, had Ann, born 1678; Thomas, 1680; and Hannah, 1682, died at 2 years; and he died 1685.

POWELL, WILLIAM, Charlestown, 1630; by wife Eliz. had Mary, born 1637; Martha, 1639; Joshua, 1641, died soon; Eliz., 1642; and Joshua, again, 1645; the wife

died that year. He may be that man, said by Farmer to have died at Salem, 1670.

Powell, William, Taunton, 1643.

References:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 97; IV, 210; VII, 56; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 129; Bunkers' L. I. Gens., 29-71; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 575; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Fowler's Our Predecessors; Hayden's Virginia Gens., 508; Kulp's Wyoming Valley Fams.; Maine Hist. Soc. Coll., VII, 230 8; Meade's Old Fams. of Va., II, 277; Ruttenber's Hist. Newburgh, N. Y., 304-6; Ruttenber's Orange Co., N. Y., 401-3; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 469; Slaughter's St. Mark's Parish, 193; Smith's Hist. Delaware Co., Pa., 493; Van Kleeck's Thos. Powell Biog. (1857).

POWER:—John, Charlestown; by wife Sarah, had Peter, born, 1643.

Power, Nicholas, Providence; an early settler soon after Roger Williams, died 1657, leaving widow, Jane, and son, Nicholas, and daughter, Hope, both under age. He never dwelt at Shaomet, Staples says, though of the number of purch. of that territory and so suffered very slightly in the monstrous proceed. against Gorton and his comp. at Warwick, 1643. Yet he is one of the signers of the declarations of their rights, 1652. Tradition has been very rich, and as usual, very false about this man and his son of the same name. The father was here to sign the claim of rights, 1642, and was one of the purchasers with Gorton and the other misbelievers of Warwick, and was next year brought a prisoner to Boston, yet the mythical honor makes him to have left Drogheda, "during the siege in 1642, for Surinam, where the family had large estates." Authentic hist. makes the siege of Drogheda a dozen years later. In favor of the second Nicholas, that authority makes his wife "daughter of Sir Zachary R. a Cheshire baronet," but it wisely omits to tell how his title was acquired. Most curious is the document called his will, made 1667 (near ten years after his death by the municip. officers pub. in authentic form. R. I. Hist. Coll., II, Apx. 14.

Power, Nicholas, Providence; son of preceding; freeman, 1655; took engagement of allegiance, 1670; married, 1672, Rebecca, daughter of Zachary Rhodes, had Hope, who died young; and Col. Nicholas, born 1673; and tradition tells that he was killed accidentally by his own friends at the Swamp Fight, 1675, in Phillip's War. His widow married, 1676, Daniel Williams.

Power, Walter, Malden, 1660; married 1661, Trial, daughter of Ralph Sheparl; had William; Mary; Isaac; Thomas; Daniel, born in 1669; Increase, 1671; Walter, 1674; Jacob, 1679; and Sarah, 1683; and died at Littleton about 1718.

References:—Amer. Ancestry, II, 98; Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 356; A's Ancestral Dict., 47; Narragansett Hist. Reg., VII, 17-24; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ills., 578; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 470.

POWES:—Thomas, Boston, of whom Savage sees nothing but that Sewall says he was drowned, 1684.

POWNING, or POUNDING:—Henry, Boston: freeman 1644, but he was of another church of what town Savage is ignorant; had Henry, born 1654, who, perhaps, was of artillery co., 1077; Hannah, 1656, died next year; and Sarah, 1659. In 1695, a widow P. was a householder in B., and Daniel P., artillery co., 1091, a deacon, died 1735.

POWSLAND, POWSLEY, POWTLAND, POWLLEN, PAUSLAND, POUSLIN, or PAUSLY:—James, Salem; married, 1670, Mary Barnes, wid. prob. of Thomas, 1675, was employed as a gunner. Felt, II, 486. He lived, 1674, in Marblehead Side.

Pousland, Richard, Falmouth, 1674-90. Willis, I, 71, 133.

PRANCE:—Philip, Salem, 1689, master mariner. Felt.

PRATT:—Abraham, Charlestown, a surgeon having in Col. rec. 1630, where he required to be made free, the prefix of respect came, we may well infer, in the fleet with Winthrop, and was living, 1631, at C. He, with his wife Joanna, early joined the church of Roxbury, but removed again to C. and his wife died 1045, and he died, as the gravestone says, on same day.

Pratt, Benejah, Plymouth; son perhaps of Joshua or of Phineas, married 1655, Persis Dunham, prob. daughter of first John, had Abigail, born, 1657.

Pratt, Daniel, Hartford; son prob. of John, freeman, 1657, had Daniel, seven daughters, and died 1711. The daughters were Hannah, married 1678, sec. Daniel Clark; Eliz., wife of Nathaniel Goodwin; Sarah Phelps; Mary Sandford; Rachel Skinner; Esther; and another whose name is not known. Esther, in 1702, died, unmarried; in her will refers to brother Daniel, and five sisters, so that we infer one was dead since the father.

Pratt, Ephraim, Weymouth, by wife, Phebe, had Ephraim, born 1698.

Pratt, John, Cambridge, an expert surgeon, possibly brother of Abraham, was of Hooker's church and freeman, 1634; but he had been so early as 1629 engaged for Boston company, and came in the *Lion's Whelp*, but returned in same ship, and when next he came, sat down first at Braintree, in 1635, was animadvert. on for ill report of the country, removed to Hartford, prob. 1637, was represent. 1639-42, but not after, excus. from watch, according to previous promise, in 1644, but went for home few months after with his wife, having no children, and above 60 years od, and was drowned in shipwreck on the coast of Spain. Winthrop, I, 173, and II, 239, with Trumbull Col. Rec. II, 27, 108, and 150.

Pratt, John, Hingham, lost his house by fire, 1646, and perhaps removed to Weymouth, and may have been father of John, Joseph, Matthew, Samuel, and Thomas of that town, or of some of them.

Pratt, John, Hartford; an orig. propr. was prob. a carpenter, and was father of John, and Daniel, died 1655. His will names wife, Eliz., and the two sons. He has been sometimes confused with the surgeon who owned no land, whereas this man owned several lots. See Trumbull, Col. Rec. I, 230.

Pratt, John, Dorchester, freeman, 1643, had John, born about 1630, and Timothy, and died, 1647, leaving widow Mary, who married William Turner; Timothy settled in Boston; John, at Medfield.

Pratt, John, Kingston; by wife, Ann, had Deliverance, born 1664; Mary, 1666; John, 1667; Ebenezer, 1669; Phineas, 1671; Joshua, 1673; Jeremy, 1674; and Mercy, 1676.

Pratt, John, Medfield, 1666; was son of John of Dorchester, but prob. born in England, and Savage knows nothing more, except that he had John, Mary, Priscilla, Hannah, and Sarah, and wife, Rebecca all named in his will, 17 7.

Pratt, John, Malden; son of Richard of the same, by first wife, Mary, had Richard; John, born 1680; and by wife, Martha, married 1686, had John born 1687; and Martha, 1690; and he may have removed to Reading, where Mr. Eaton settles one of the name before 1720.

but more prob. he was the deacon who died at M., 1742, aged over 81 years. His widow died 1744, aged 83; unless she died as his wife 1742, aged 79. However, it may be that the long-lived John was son of Phineas, and that his wife, Martha, was daughter of Richard Pratt. The decision is not easy upon Geneal. Reg. IX, 325. Another JOHN, or the same, of Malden, by wife, Mary, had Mary, born 1696, perhaps John, Thomas, Hannah, Ebenezer, Joseph, William, Caleb, Abigail, and Joshua, or some of them, for the children of this surname as the flowers of the field are spread about; but the gravestones in Malden prove that one John's wife, Mary, died 1710, in 56th year, and her husband, John, had died 1708.

PRATT, JOHN, Weymouth, by wife, Mary, who may have been daughter of John Whitman of the same, had Samuel, born 1686, and by wife Mercy, prob. the same Mary, had John, 1692; and John, again, 1696. One JOHN, of Boston, married 1691, Margaret Maverick, but of him or wife Savage knows no more.

PRATT, JONATHAN, Plymouth, brother perhaps of Benejah, married 1664, Abigail Wood, had Abigail, born 1665; Bathsheba, 1667; Jonathan, 1669; Hannah, 1671; Jabez, 1673; Meletiah, 1676; and Bethia, 1679.

PRATT, JOSEPH, Weymouth; by wife, Sarah, had Sarah, born 1664; Joseph, 1666; and John, 1668; was freeman, 1672, and perhaps sworn again 1674, when he lived perhaps at Nantucket, and had there Mary, 1675.

PRATT, JOSEPH, Charlestown; perhaps son of Phineas, married, 1675, Dorcas Folger, had Joseph, born 1677; Bethia, 1680; Benjamin, 1682, died soon; Dorcas, 1683, died soon; Phineas, 1684; Joshua, 1686; Lydia, 1688.

PRATT, JOSHUA, Medfield, 1649.

PRATT, MATTHEW, Weymouth; freeman 1640, had Joseph, born 1637, prob. died soon; and perhaps others, and may have, before 1643, removed to Rehoboth.

PRATT, MATTHEW, Weymouth, perhaps son of preceding, by wife, Sarah, had Matthew, born 1665; Mary, 1667; Hannah, 1670; William, 1673; may have removed to Boston in Philip's war; had son Samuel, bapt. 1676, and gone again to W., there had Ann, 1682; and Susanna, 1684. Prob. he was son but may have been nephew of preceding. He became deaf at 12 years, and almost lost speech, and his wife was deaf and dumb after 3 years.

PRATT, MICAH, Weymouth; had John, born 1691.

PRATT, PETER, Lyme; married 1679, Eliz., that daughter of Matthew Griswold who had been three years before divorced from John Rogers for his heresy; had Peter, and died 1688, and 1691, his widow married Matthew Beckwith. It is not known whose son he was, though sometimes it has been guessed that he was William's of which the probability is remote.

PRATT, PHINEAS, Plymouth; came in 1622, as one of Capt. Weston's men, planted at Weymouth, but soon after, as Gov. Winslow tells in Young's Chron. of the Pilgr. he went to P., had share in the division of land, as if he had come in the *Ann* with Joshua, who may have been a brother, and so may we excuse the error of Mitchell, 279, who says he came in the *Ann*, when it is plain he was here one year earlier; married, 1630, a daughter of Cuthbert Cuthbertson, it is said, removed after many years to Charlestown.

PRATT, RICHARD, Charlestown; born, it is said, youngest of nine children, to John, of Malden, in Co. Essex, and there bapt. 1615; by wife, Mary, had Mary, born 1643; Thomas, 1646; Mercy, 1650, died young; John, 1653; Eliz.; Martha, 1663; and Hannah. He lived in Malden Side, and died 1691.

PRATT, SAMUEL, Weymouth; a carpenter, freeman 1666; by wife, Hannah, perhaps daughter of John Rogers of the same, had Josiah, born 1661; another child whose name is out, 1663; Hannah, 1665; Mary, 1668; Samuel, 1670; Experience, 1673; and perhaps Martha, 1675. He was engaged in settlem. of Meadon, 1693.

PRATT, SAMUEL, Wickford, 1674.

PRATT, THOMAS, Watertown, freeman 1647, unless Barry overlooked one generation and it was not that freeman, but his son, who had, partly before and partly after, removed Framingham, after being of Sudbury; these eleven children, Thomas, 1636; John; Ebenezer; Joseph; Philip; David; Jabez; Nathaniel; Abial, fem. Ephraim; and Jonathan; in 1682 had land set to him at Sherborn, and died about 1692; at least, admin. that year was given to widow Susanna and son John. All these ten sons married and had families. It seems prob. that the father of these many children was he who swore fidelity in 1652, rather than the freeman of 1647, who may have been his father.

PRATT, THOMAS, Weymouth; had William, born 1659. A Serg. Pratt, of Weymouth, perhaps not this man, but Joseph, Matthew, or Samuel, was killed by the Indians in Philip's war, 1676.

PRATT, THOMAS, Malden, by wife, Sarah, had Sarah, bapt. 1661, died young; Eliz., 1662; John, 1663; Sarah, again, 1666; Robert, 1668, died young; Edmund, 1670; Hannah, 1672; William, 1674; Deborah, 1676; and Robert, again, 1684.

PRATT, WILLIAM, Hartford; an original propr. prob. brother of John, the second of the same, by wife, Eliz., daughter of John Clark of Milford, ad Eliz., born, 1642; John, 1645; removed that year to Saybrook; there had Joseph, 1648; Sarah, 1651; William, 1653; Samuel, 1655; Lydia, 1660; and Nathaniel, perhaps before the last, but not named in second, but by his father in a deed to him; was lieut. in 1661, rep. 1666, and eleven years more. His eldest daughter married William Backus of Norwich; Sarah, married, 1670, Isaac Waterhouse; and Lydia, married, 1679, John Kirtland of Saybrook.

PRATT, WILLIAM, Weymouth; freeman, 1651.

PRATT, WILLIAM, Weymouth; may have been son of first William of the same, or nephew, freeman 1680, by wife, Eliz., daughter of Richard Baker of Dorchester, had Thankful, 1683; and by wife, Experience, had Joanna, 1692; and William, 1695. He removed to Dorchester.

REFERENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS:—Barry's Hist. Framingham, 363-9; Barry's Hist. Hanover, 350; Bond's Hist. Watertown, 551; Chandler's Hist. Shirley, 605; Clark's Hist. Norton, 88; Davis's Landmarks Plymouth, 899; Deane's Hist. Scituate, 326; Larom's Hist. Reading, 100; Kingman's Hist. N. Bridgewater, 623-5; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, 275-9; Morse's Gen. Sherburn, 203; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, 628; Paige's Hist. Hardwick, 450; Pierce's Hist. Grafton, 530; Stearn's Hist. Ashburnham, 853; Ward's Hist. Shrewsbury, 302-9; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., Gens., 770-3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:—Blood's Hist. of Temple, 242-5; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, 811; Kidder's Hist. New Ipswich, 410; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, 670-84; Worcester's Hist. Hollis, 385.

CONNECTICUT:—Andrew's Hist. New Britain, 272-287; Gold's Hist. Cornwall, 207-72; Porter's Hartford Settlers, 179; Sedgwick's Hist. Sharon, 106; Timlow's Hist. Southington, 211-3.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:—Amer. Ancestry, I, 62, II, 98; IV, 229; V, 3, 229; IX, 125; Austin's R. I. Gen.

Dict., 157; Barbour's My Wife and Mother App., 25; Bass' Hist. Braintree, Vt., 172-5; Buckingham Gen., 211-3; Chapman Gen., 250-62; Chapman's Pratt Gen. (1804); Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Davis Gen., 159; Futhey's Hist. Chester Co., Pa., 686; Hollister's Hist. Pawlet, Vt., 226; Ketchum's Hist. Buffalo, N. Y., II., 174; Lapham's Hist. Paris, Me., 760-2; Loomis Gen. Female Branches, 668; Orford, N. H., Centen., 130-3; Paul's Hist. Wells, Vt., 142; Pompey, N. Y., Reunion, 341-7; Porter's Pratt Gen. (1860) 8 p.; (1864), 420 p.; (1890) 220 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 471-6; Spooner Gen., I, 762; Walker Gen., 54; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 497-9.

PRAY:—Elisha, Providence; swore alleg. 1682.

Pray, Ephraim, Braintree; son, prob. eldest, of John of the same; married Eliz., daughter of John Hayden; had Ephraim, born 1681; John, 1683; Eliz., 1685; Hannah, 1607; Ruth, 1689; Samuel, 1692; Joseph, 1695; Mary, 1697, and Sarah, 1700.

Pray, Ephraim, Providence, 1676; "who staid and went not away," says the record through the war. He married the widow of Benjamin Herenden.

Pray, John, Braintree; married 1657, Joanna Dowman; had John, 1658, who probably died before his father, beside Ephraim, Samuel, Joseph, and two daughters, Hannah Bell and Dorothy Furbush, to divide his estate 1699; but Savage knows not the husband.

Pray, John, Providence; swore alleg. 1671; another of those not frightened away in 1676.

Pray, Quintin and Richard, says Lewis, were of Lynn 1645; the former is among debtors, 1655, to estate of Joshua Foote, and the latter by Farmer is put among first settlers of R. I., and in Philip's war refusing to quit Providence. He had sworn alleg. to the king 1668.

Pray, William, Providence; swore alleg. 1682.

References:—Austin's R. I. Gen. Dict., 358; Dearborn's Hist. Parsonsfield, Me., 398; Paul's Hist. Wells, Vt., 143; Pope Gen.; Wentworth Gen., I, 468-70.

PREBLE:—Abraham, Scituate, 1637; married Judith, daughter of Nathaniel Tilden; had Abraham, born about 1642; Nathaniel, bapt. there 1648; though some years before he had removed to York, where he perhaps had Benjamin and others; was magistrate 1650; submitted soon to Massachusetts, and freeman 1652; treasurer of the Co., 1659; and died 1663, leaving wife Judith, and several children, of whom one daughter was married. Willis, I, 102.

Preble, John, Nathaniel and Stephen; who took oath of alleg. to his majesty at York 1680, were prob. sons of above.

References:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 143; VII, 100; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me.; Journals of Smith and Dean, 251; N. E. Hist. Reg., XXII, 311; XXIV, 253; Preble Gens. (1850), 28 p., (1868), 336 p.; Ruggle's Gen.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 477.

PRENCE:—Thomas, Plymouth; came in the *Fortune*, 1621; was son of Thomas of Lechlade; in Co. Gloucester, near Cricklade, in Wilts; mar. 1624, Patience, daughter of Elder William Brewster; had Thomas, Rebecca, Hannah, Mercy, and Sarah. His wife died 1634, and he removed to Duxbury; married 1635 Mary, daughter of William Collier, and was chosen Gov. that year, and for two or three years after an Assistant, and Gov. again in 1638, after an Assist. for many years. By this wife he had Jane, born 1637; and prob. Mary, Eliz. and Judith; in 1645 removed to Eastham, there again chosen Gov. 1658, and there his wife died. A third wife, Mary, in 1662, was widow of Samuel Freeman, Sen.; and he removed again, 1663, to Plymouth; there died, 1673; leaving widow Mary. The son Thomas went to England; married and died young; leaving widow and daughter Susanna.

References:—Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 477; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 293.

PRENTICE:—Henry, Cambridge, 1640; was an original propr. of Sudbury; freeman 1650; died 1654. His first wife Eliz. died 1643; and by second wife Joanna, he had Mary, born 1644; Solomon, 1646; Abiah, 1648; Samuel, 1650; Sarah, and Henry. His widow married, 1662, John Gibson; and Mary married, 1664, Nathaniel Hancock.

Prentice, James, Cambridge, on that side which became Newton, may have been son of Robert of Roxbury; born in England by wife Susanna, daughter of famous Capt. Edward Johnson; had James, born 1656; Susanna, 1657; Hannah, 1659; Eliz., 1660; Sarah, 1662; and Rose; was freeman, 1690; selectman, 1694; and died 1710; aged 81.

Prentice, Robert, Roxbury; died 1666; and his inv. was given in by his brother, Capt. Thomas; but nothing is known of his coming, or whether he had wife or children.

Prentice, Thomas, Cambridge, on S. side of the river, now Newton, brought from Eng. wife Grace, and daughter Grace; bapt. there; had here Thomas and Eliz., twins, born 1650; Mary; John, 1654, died next year; John, again, 1655; and Hannah, 1661; was freeman 1652; rep. 1672-4; in 1675, on the first day after Philip began hostil. went to the war in command of a troop of horse, and with great reputation served through it. His influence was great in obt. separation of Newton, in which his estate was. The wife died 1692; and he died 1710, in 89th year.

Prentice, Thomas, Cambridge, in that part now Newton; prob. brother of James, possibly nephew of preceding; born in England; it is thought married Rebecca, daughter of Edward Jackson, Sen.; had Frances, Thomas, John, Edward, James, Ebenezer, Enos, Rebecca, and Sarah; was freeman 1680; selectman 1686, and sev. years afterward; and died 1724, at great age, perhaps above 90.

Prentice, Valentine, Roxbury; came in 1631; prob. with Eliot in the *Lion*, bringing wife, Alice, and son, John; having buried one child at sea; freeman 1632; perhaps had one child born here, and died prob. before end of next year; for town record has it that widow married, 1634, John Watson. One Alice P., who possibly was daughter of his, died at Concord, 1644.

References:—Allen's Worcester, 55; Amer. Ancestry, I, 93; II, 155; Bond's Hist. Watertown, Mass., 207; Caulkin's Hist. New London, Ct., 328-30; Cogswell's Hist. Nottingham, N. H., 765; Cothren's Hist. Woodbury, Ct., 672; Cutter's Hist. Arlington, Mass., 284-9; Fox's Hist. Dunstable, Mass., 248; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 812-4; Jackson's Hist. Newton, Mass., 380-95; Kidder's Hist. New Ipswich, N. H., 420; Leland Gen., 68-100; Morse's Gen. Sherborn, Mass., 204; N. E. Hist Gen. Reg., VII, 74; VIII, 333; Paige's Hist. Cambridge, Mass., 628-36; Pierce's Hist. Grafton, Mass., 547-52; Power's Hist. Sangamon Co., Ill., 579; Prentice Gen. (1852), 280 p., (1883), 446 p.; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 478-80; Stanton Gen., 74-7; Temple's Hist. Northfield, Mass., 520-2; Wyman's Charlestown, Mass., II, 773-6.

PRESBURY:—John, Sandwich, 1643; was buried 1648.

Pepsbury, John, Saco; in 1670 was constable there; died 1679, leaving only child, Nathaniel

PRESCOTT:—James; by wife Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Boulter, had Joshua, born 1669; James, 1671; Rebecca, 1673; Jonathan, 1675; Mary, 1677; Abigail and Temperance, twins, 1679; John, 1681; and Nathaniel, 1683.

Prescott, John, Lancaster; blacksmith; came about 1640; as is said, with wife Mary Platts (a Yorkshire girl, while he was born in Lancashire, but lived in Sowerby in the parish of Halifax in the W. riding of Yorkshire), and several children, sat down first at Watertown, removed 1645 or 1640 to the foundation of a new sett. at L. Children were Mary, Sarah, Martha, and John, all supposed to have been born abroad; Lydia, born 1641; Jonathan and Jonas, 1648; the last prob. the only one at L. He took oath of alleg. 1652, but was not admitted freeman before 1669; was with his family removed shortly after the doleful day of Feb. 10, 1676, and the town was wholly abandoned for several years so that no white man lived between the towns on Conn. river and those on the Concord. In 1682 the number of families was not more than one-third as large as seven years before. But of these, Prescott's was one, and the year assigned for his death is 1683.

Prescott, Peter, Salem; freeman, 1682; lived in the village that became Danvers, and had part in the trouble of Rev. Mr. Paris. He had married, 1679, Eliz. Redington.

References:—Alden's American Epitaphs, II, 59; Amer. Ancestry, III, 219; IV, 111; Butler's Hist. Groton, Mass., 428; Chase's Hist. Chester, N. H., 575; Coggswell's Nottingham, N. H., 437-44; Cutter's Hist. Jaffrey, N. H., 441-6; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II. 363; Greene's Early Groton, Mass., Settlers, 15-7; Greene's Groton, Mass., Epitaphs, 249-51; Hayward's Hist. Haircock, N. H., 814; Hodgeman's Hist. Westford, Mass., 466-9; Keyes' W. Boylston, Mass., Gen. Reg., 34; Lancaster's Hist. Gilmanton, N. H., 283; Morrison's Windham, N. H., 740; N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., VI, 274; X. 297; XXII, 225; Norton's Hist. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 684-6; Palmer Gen. (1886), 41; Prescott Gen. (1870), 1653 pp.; Runnel's Hist. Sutbornton, N. H., II, 586-96; Savage's Gen. Dict., 489-2; Shattuck's Hist. Concord, Mass. 381; Thurston's Hist. Winthrop, Me., 191; Titcomb's Early New Eng. People, 133-43; Tuttle Gen., XXVII.

PRETIOUS, or PRETIOSE:—Charles; Boston; blacksmith or nailer; married, 1653, Rebecca Martin; had Mary, born 1654.

PRICE:—David, Dorchester; freeman 1636.

Price, Joseph, Salem; killed by the Indians, 1675, in the Narragansett fight, says Felt, II, 505; but whose son he was is not told; yet possibly of Walter.

Price, Matthew, Charlestown, 1054; of whom is only known that by wife, Elizabeth, he had Joseph, born 1656; and he was a householder in 1658. Perhaps he was of Salem, 1668, to sign memorial against impost with Walter and sons.

Price, Richard, Boston; artillery co., 1658; married 1659, Eliz. Cromwell, daughter of Thomas, the prosperous privateersman, had Thomas, born 1660; Jayliffe, 1662; Eliz., 1664; and Richard, 1667; was freeman with prefix of respect 1664.

Price, Richard, Boston; married 1662, Grace, daughter of Gamaliel Waite, had Ebenezer, born 1663; and Richard, 1664.

Price, Robert, Northampton; had Sarah, born 1678; Mary, 1681; Eliz., 1683; and John, 1689; removed to Deerfield, and thence, again, 1715.

Price, Walter, Salem, 1641; merchant from Bristol, Eng., brought wife, Eliz., and they joined church next year; freeman, 1642; had Eliz., bapt., 1642; Theodore, 1643; John, 1650; Hannah, 1648; William, 1650; Samuel, 1654; and Walter, 1050; was highly esteemed representative 1665; and died 1674, aged 61. Probably had other children.

Price, William, Watertown; married, 1657, Mary Mapletead; had William, born 1658; Matthew, 1660; Mary, 1662; John, 1665; Sarah, 1667; Benjamin, 1670; Grace, 1672; James, 1675; Joseph, 1677; Eliz., 1680; and Hannah; and he died 1685. Sometimes his name appears Priest.

References:—Ballou's Milford Mass., 979; Bond and Price Gen. (1872), by D. P.; Cope Fam. of Pa., 82, 181; Embree and Price Reg. (1854), 67 p.; Greene's Kentucky Fams.; Hatfield's Elizabeth, N. J., 90; Lancaster's Hist. Gilmanton, N. H., 284; Meade's Old Fams. of Va.; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, Mass., 279; Penn. Mag. of Hist., XV, 125; Price Gen. (1864), 80 p.; Richmond, Va., Standard, III, 12; Rodman Gen., 163-6; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 384; Sullivan's Gen., 221.

PRICHARD, or PRITCHARD:—Benjamin; Milford, 1713; may have been son of Roger.

Prichard, Hugh, Gloucester, 1641-45; removed to Roxbury; freeman, 1642; had, by wife Elinor, Abigail, a daughter, according to town records, but church record says son Abiel, bapt. 1641; Zebediah, 1643, prob. died soon; Phebe, bapt. 1644; in church record very naturally called a daughter, but town records state a son, without a name; and a child without a name, buried 1649; was of artillery co. 1643; represent., 1643, 4 and 9; capt., 1647; and went home, prob. in 1650. In giving deed of his estate some years later, his attys. describe him as of Broughton, Denbighsh. which perhaps was the place of his nativity.

Prichard, Richard, Yarmouth, 1643; was with wife Ann, and daughter, Templer, adm. 1660 of the church at Charlestown; died 1669, at great age. His will names wife Margery, daughter Hannah, wife of Richard Templar, who was made extrix., and her children James, Samuel, and Deborah, granddchild Hannah, wife of Alexander Stewart; and her children James and John; legatee Richard, son of Richard Taylor; perhaps another grandson, and possibly it was meant Templer.

Prichard, Roger, Springfield, 1643; freeman, 1648. His wife Frances died 1651, and he removed, 1653, to Milford; married that year Eliz., widow of William Slough, daughter of James Prudden; removed thence to New Haven; there died 1671. Alice, perhaps his daughter at Salem, married, 1655, William Bradlee, of New Haven; and Joan, perhaps another daughter, married at N. H., 1647, John Lambard of S.

Prichard, William, Lynn, 1645; Ipswich in 1648; became one of the first settlers at Brookfield; was clerk of the writs; had William, John, Joseph, and Samuel; was serg. of the military; and with son Samuel, at the same time that Edward Harrison fell, was killed by the Indians 1675. Often the serg.'s name is called Joseph; it is not mentioned in Wheeler's narrative, and by Green, 380, in a list almost officially to be called John.

References:—Bedford, N. H. Cent., 320; Bronson's Hist. Waterbury, Ct., 52-6; Hidden's Hist. New Ipswich, N. H., 42-8; McKean's Hist. Bradford, Vt., 339-40; Boutecaucau, 152-3; Orcutt's Hist. Derby, Ct., 253; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 485; Wyman's Charlest. Mass., Gens., II, 777.

PRIDE:—John, Salem, 1637, there had a grant of land; was a brickmaker in 1641; died about 1647.

PRIDE, JOHN, Pemaquid: who took oath of fidelity to Mass., 1674; may have been son of preceding.

PRIEST:—Degary, Plymouth, 1620; died in few days after landing from the *Mayflower*, Jan. 1, 1621; and his wife, who was, says Gov. Bradford, sister of Mr. Allerton, and their children came after. He was formerly thought the first married of any of the Leyden exiles, but the record there shows that his intent was pub. 1611, and the marriage with Sarah Vincent, widow of John of London, one month later, and we know that both Isaac Allerton and his sister had a few weeks earlier been married. Dutch record states that after hearing of the death of Priest so early at P. his widow married that same year one, who was, thinks Savage, the Cuthbert Cuthbertson, who brought her and the child in the *Ann*. He had been admitted a citizen of Leyden late in 1615, then called a hatter, no other of his friends except Bradford and Allerton having enjoyed that distinction.

PRIEST, EMANUEL, Marblehead, 1668; known only as Signer with John, perhaps his brother, against impost.

PRIEST, JAMES, Weymouth; freeman, 1643; and though twice inserted in the list, we may be confident as the same carelessness attaches to two other names, that only one man is intended; had James, born 1640; and by wife, Eliz., had Lydia, born 1658, died young; and Lydia, again, 1662; and he died at Salem 1664.

PRIEST, JOHN, Weymouth, 1657.

PRIEST, JOHN, Salem; married 1673, Eliz. Gray; had Eliz., born 1680.

PRIEST, JOHN, Woburn; had Eliz., born 1679; John, 1681; Daniel (Bond, 911, has Hannah), 1686; and perhaps others.

PRIEST, WILLIAM, Watertown, 1672; perhaps by wife Leah had William, who died 1688; and William, again, born 1689. But Bond leaves it in no doubt that the name was Price, whom see

REFERENCES:—Adams' Fairhaven, Vt., 449; Bond's Hist. Watertown, Mass., 408; Brown's W. Simsbury, Ct., Settlers, 118; Guild's Stiles Gen., 306; Hayward's Hist. Hancock, N. H., 815-21; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 486; Stearns' Hist. Rindge, N. H., 645; Wood Gen., 137-43; Wyman's Charlestown Mass., II, 777.

PRIME:—James, Milford, about 1654; propound. for freeman, 1669; and died 1085, leaving widow, son James, daughter Sarah, wife of Thomas Prior, and Rebecca, who married 1677, Walter Smith. Among proprs. in 1713 was JAMES, son of preceding, who had son James and other children, and perhaps Ebenezer, Yale C., 1718, minister of Huntington, L. I., who died 1779, aged 79, was another.

PRIME, MARK, Rowley, 1643; by wife Ann had Samuel, born 1649.

REFERENCES:—Cothren's Woodbury, Ct., 674; Dowd Gen.: Essex Inst. Hist. Coll., XXIII, 145-7; N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Rec., XVII, 197-208; Orcutt's Hist. New Milford, Ct., 753; Prime Gen. (1887?) pamphlet, (1888), 118 p.; Prime's Autobiog., (1873); Queens Co., N. Y., Hist. (1882); Read's Hist. of Swanzey, N. H., 423; Resseguie Gen., 71-3; Wetmore Gen., 62.

PRIMIDAYS:—See Pringrydays.

PRINCE:—John, was perhaps of Cambridge, or more prob. of Watertown when freeman, 1635; son of Rev. John, who had been bred at Oxford, and was minister of East Shefford, often called Little Shefford, a few miles from Newbury, in Co. Berks; prob. removed to H. before birth of any children, of which he had prob. by wife Margaret, John, born 1638, died 1690; Eliz., 1640; Joseph, 1642; Martha, 1645; Job, 1647; Mary, 1649, says rec.; Samuel, at Boston, 1649, says tradit.; Sarah, 1651, died soon; Benjamin, 1652, who prob. died young; Isaac, 1655; Deborah, 1657; and Thomas; he took second wife, Ann, widow of William Barstow; was ruling elder; and died 1670, aged 66. His will of three months before, names only 8 children.

PRINCE, NATHANIEL, Salem; in 1664 was one of the selectmen.

PRINCE, RICHARD, Salem, 1630; a tailor; freeman, 1642; had there bapt. John, 1642; Joseph, 1643; Mary, 1648; Samuel, 1651; Richard, 1655; and Jonathan, 1657; perhaps by wife Mary, a member of the church, 1648; all except first two; was a deacon and died 1675, aged 91.

PRINCE, ROBERT, Salem; may have been brother of first Richard; and Felt says had grant of land 1649. He married, 1662, Sarah Warren; had James, born 1665, died soon; James, again, 1668; Eliz., 1670; and Joseph; and he died 1674. His estate was good

PRINCE, THOMAS, Gloucester, 1649; by wife Margaret had Thomas, born 1650; John, 1653; Mary, 1658; and Isaac, 1663; Babson, 129, says his widow died 1706.

PRINCE, WILLIAM, Dover, 1671.

One MARY PRINCE, a Quaker, came in the *Speedwell*, 1656; but of her no more is known than Hutchinson, I, 197, tells of her denouncing judgm. of God from her window in the prison against Gov. Endicott as he went by on Sunday from the church.

REFERENCES:—Amer. Ancestry, V, 141, 229; Babson's Hist. Gloucester, Mass., 129; Benedict's Hist. Sutton, Mass., 702; Corliss' No. Yarmouth, Me., 51-78; Davis' Landmarks Plymouth, Mass., 209; Deane's Hist. Scituate, Mass., 327; Denny Gen., 215-7; Drake's Rev. Thos. Prince (1851), 12 p.; Dudley's Arch. and Gen. Coll. Plate 4; Eaton's Annals Warren, Me., 604; Eaton's Hist. Thomaston, Me., II, 364; Ely Gen., 194; Essex Inst. Coll., XIV, 249-57; XXVII, 171-82; Freeman's Hist. Cape Cod, Mass., I, 357; II, 363; Gage's Hist. Rawley, Mass., 453; Guild's Stiles Gen., 44-6; Heimenway, Vt., Gaz., V; Maine Genealogist, III, 103; Mitchell's Hist. Bridgewater, Mass., 384-6; Nealley and True Chart; N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., V, 375, 383; Orcutt's Hist. Stratford, Ct., 1273; Pickering Gen.; Poore Gen., 57-61; Pratt's Hist. Eastham, Mass., 12-4; Prince Gen. (1888), 32 pp.; Queens Co., N. Y., Hist., 124; Savage's Gen. Dict., III, 487; Secomb's Hist. Amherst, N. H., 731-7; Sullivant Gen., 2238; Walworth's Hyde Gen., 936; Winsor's Hist. Duxbury, Mass., 293.

PRINDLE:—John, Milford, 1645; possibly name is same as following:

PRINGLE:—William, New Haven; married, 1655, Mary Desbraugh; had Phebe, born 1657; John, 1658; Mary, 1660; and perhaps others; was a propr. 1685; and so was Joseph, who may have been a son. This is now changed to Prindle, it is said.

PRINGRYDAY'S, or PRIMIDAYES, as given in Geneal. Reg., IX, 87, or PRIMRIDES, as by Rev. Mr. Russell in Coffin's Newbury, 309; Edmund, Springfield, married 1660, Mary, daughter of Miles Morgan; in the assault by the Indians when they burned the town, 1675, he was mortally wounded. The widow married Nicholas Rust.

PRIOR, or PRYOR:—Humphrey, Windsor; married, 1603, Ann, daughter of John Osborn; had John, born 1665; and Daniel, 1667; and his wife died before her father.